

Appendix L

NunatuKavut Land Uses in the Labrador Iron Belt:
Final Report, 2012 and supporting documentation:
Land Use Study Interview Guide and Interviews

NunatuKavut Land Uses in the Labrador Iron Belt



Final Report

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Greg Mitchell and Madison Coombs,

NunatuKavut Community Council

Fronticepiece depicts a map from the collection of Father Babel (circa 1860's) from the La reuve d'histoire de la Côte-Nord No 12 : 21. The map shows the upper reaches of the Great Eskimo River (today the Churchill River) which connects with Lake Ashuanipi and the Ashuanipi waters draining the Labrador Iron Belt.

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Authors Greg Mitchell and Madison Coombs

Introduction

In October 2011, Alderon Iron Ore Corporation registered the Kamistiatusset (Kami) project for environmental assessment under the NL Environment Act and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. The project footprint identifies 7,625 hectares of land in the vicinity of Wabush, Labrador City and Fermont (PQ) and through the proposed project implementation will ship 16 million metric Tonnes of iron ore annually to the port of Sept-Île in Quebec. The facility will include an open pit mine, waste rock disposal areas, processing infrastructure, a tailings management facility and a rail spur line.

In February 2012, NunatuKavut Community Council entered into an agreement with Alderon to provide Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) which would inform the environmental assessment processes. The Community Engagement Agreement would provide informant map biographies by land users in the footprint area and environs, as well as random surveys to show land uses, other ATK and environmental effects.

Historical Context

The ancestors of today's residents of NunatuKavut are descendants of the Thule culture, who were among the earlier peoples of the Punuk and Birnik cultures of North Alaska and the Bering Sea Region (Rankin, 2009). The Thule migrated from Northern Alaska across the Canadian Arctic sometime after 1000 AD. In the thirteenth century, they began to migrate fairly rapidly into the Canadian archipelago (Friesen and Arnold, 2008), inhabiting Labrador by the late fifteenth century (Rankin, 2009). There is very little evidence that the Thule culture existed in Labrador prior to some type of contact with Europeans (late 15th to early 16th century); this is indicated by the presence of iron or other European attributes in Thule artefacts. The archaeological record from recent studies shows that artefacts from sites in southern Labrador were very similar in materials to similar sites in Northern Labrador (Rankin, 2009). The rather short-lived Thule culture which inhabited Northern Canada is described with a tool set and lifestyles fashioned primarily around whale and other marine mammal hunting and customs prior to their contact with Europeans. It can be broadly stated that following European contact Inuit customs, life-ways and tool sets changed to the extent that Thule culture descendants are described today as Historic Inuit.

From the available historical information, it appears that the arrival of Europeans in the Strait of Belle Isle occurred around or just after the movement of Inuit to the area. Evidence from the Red Bay site in Southern Labrador shows Thule occupation at a Basque whaling site in the late sixteenth century (Rankin, 2009). Further ethno-historical and archival evidence supports the presence of Inuit in the latter sixteenth century in the Straits area and along the Cote du Nord (Quebec Lower North Shore) (Martijn, 1980). Also, recent interpretive linguistics work indicates knowledge of the island of Newfoundland by Inuit predated the arrival of Europeans (Pigott, 2010). During the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was well documented that Inuit frequented the Island of Newfoundland for resource procurement and trade (Martijn, 2009).

The Atlantic Coast of South and Central Labrador was inhabited and used on a year-round basis by historic Inuit from the mid-1500s until the mid-1700s, based on available archival information and recent archaeological work (Stopp, 2002). Evidence also suggests year-round occupation and land use into the Quebec Lower North Shore area by historic Inuit at various periods in the past 400 years (Fitzhugh, 2009). Historic cartographic and toponymic evidence from a number of sources also supports the land use and occupancy of South Central Labrador by today's Inuit descendants (Rankin et al., 2008; Rollmann et al., 2007).

The Inuit occupation of South Central Labrador can be divided into three periods by intruding parties: the Basque period (1535 – 1630), the French colonization period (1630 – 1763) and the English period (1763 – present). The Basque period was characterized by some hostility between Inuit and the Europeans, but much evidence seems to point to a certain degree of co-operation and mutual benefit. The French period was described by Charles Martijn as a period of guerrilla warfare between Inuit and Europeans. In the early years of this era, French vessels operating in northern Newfoundland and southern Labrador, primarily from St. Malo, were constantly harassed by Inuit to the point where French fishermen were taxed to pay for their protection by ships of war (Martijn, 1980).

Before the English period began (1763), the general culture of the people of South-Central Labrador had changed very little from the ways of their Thule ancestors, other than the acquisition of wooden boats and some trade goods, including iron for harpoon and arrow heads. With the onset of English claims to

Labrador following the Treaty of Paris, the Inuit experienced drastic changes to their way of living and culture. These changes are still in motion today.

Near the beginning of this period (1765), the English entered into a treaty with the South-Central Labrador Inuit in an effort to establish trading, fishing and sealing posts along the Atlantic Labrador Coast (Lysaght, 1970). This treaty was facilitated by Governor Palliser and Moravian missionaries, who were familiar with the Inuktitut language and were anxious to establish a mission amongst the Inuit (Hiller, 2009). A mission was established at Nain in Northern Labrador in 1771, and the Moravians made efforts to contain the Inuit in the North to avoid interference in the British fisheries in Southern Labrador. Their efforts were not very successful – the Inuit continued to roam freely up and down the coast (Rollmann, 2010; Kennedy, 2009) maintaining a subsistence lifestyle based on seasonal migration, and continued trading in the south much like Inuit families in the north.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century the South Central Labrador Inuit experienced new changes. With the influx of European men in trading posts, sealing posts and fishing fleets, the subsistence economy began to change toward singular activities around posts and a higher reliance on a monetary economy. This led to several changes in lifestyle and culture. First, the Inuit began to rely increasingly on the post/fishing/trading economies (Kennedy, 2009; Kennedy, 1995). Second, European men began to co-habit with or marry Inuit women (Clarke & Mitchell, 2010). These changes were significant in terms of culture; they led to some losses of the Inuktitut language, and a more sedentary lifestyle for Inuit or Inuit-Metis (Clarke & Mitchell, 2010). The changes also led to stigmatization of Inuit and ‘half breeds’ leading, in some cases, to men changing their Inuk names or adopting English names. In situations where Inuit women married European men, the predominant way of life in the household remained Inuit in terms of many technologies, species hunted and consumed, and eating habits (Boduoin, 2008).

The population of South/Central Labrador remained low into the twentieth century and the advent of globalization. During the nineteenth century influx of Newfoundland fishing families to the coastal area, the ‘natives’ were those who remained on the coast in winter and were well known to the summer visitors (Hussey, 1981). The absorption of less than fifty European men into the families of

Southern Inuit people during this time did little to change basic lifestyles and culture. Despite gradual changes, the communities continued to rely largely on hunting and fishing for subsistence, used dogs and 'kometics' (sleds) for transportation, and maintained traditional Inuit harvesting and household tools which had changed very little in several centuries.

The Southern Labrador Inuit have maintained transhumance (seasonal migration) lifestyles from antiquity (Stopp, 2002). Into the twentieth century, harvesting began in the spring when families moved to fishing berth locations on the coast to harvest seals and codfish. In the summer, cod fishing continued simultaneously with the salmon runs and berry picking. These activities were followed by bird and seal hunting in the fall, in the latter part of which families would move to the inner bays to prepare for a winter of trapping and the caribou hunt (Jackson, 1982). Even today, many people in the area follow the traditions of their ancestors, keeping as many as four different homes to accommodate the various harvests. Thus, the traditional transitory lifestyle persists into the twenty-first century among the aboriginal people, today collectively represented by the NunatuKavut Community Council (Clarke & Mitchell, 2010).

Historic Attachment in the Kami Project Footprint area

The almost total lack of discernable data about the history of Inuitmetis in the upper reaches of the Churchill River watershed can be attributed to a number of factors; (1) very little primary research has ever been conducted with a focus on Inuit-Metis, (2) records of the early metisage in the area was not recorded by Inuit participants and is lost to living memory, and (3) as pointed out by Kennedy and LaBreche (2005), data limitations are a serious problem in this particular area, unlike further north and south in Labrador.

The Churchill River was described by seven Innu as the Eskimo River prior to 1863 upon interviews conducted by Father Arnaud (Hind, 1863). The description is given as Inuit travelling up the Eskimo River and leading into the upper reaches which they call the Ashuanipi, at the height of land and into the Labrador Iron Belt. It is also clear from Quebec Legislature documents of 1897 that this river was either the Hamilton River, the Ashuanipi (upper reaches) or the Great Eskimo River (see Figure # 1). From the map of 1897, we can note inland Inuktitut

toponyms such as the Attikonak Lake and Aukonak River flowing into what is now the Upper Churchill Reservoir.

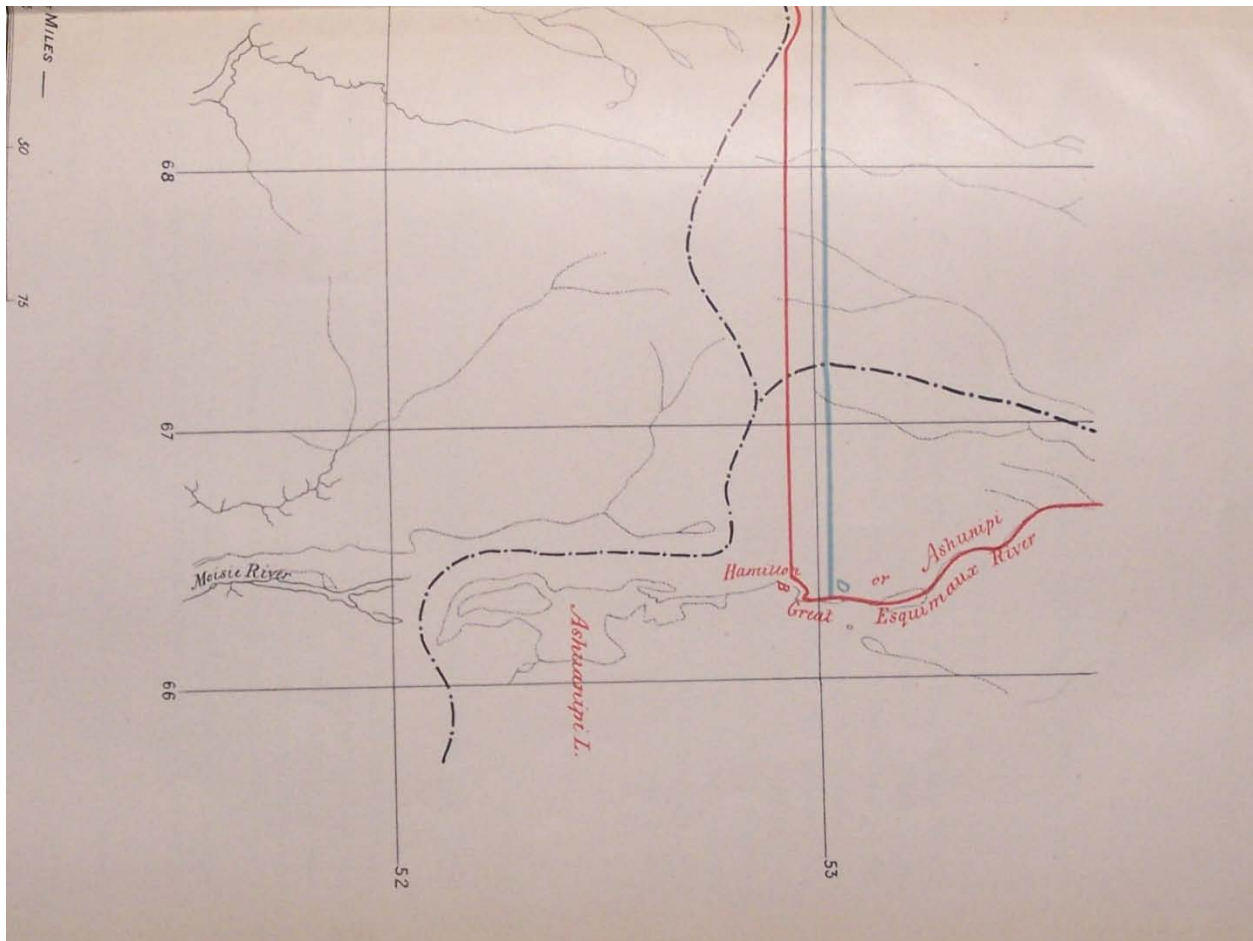


Figure # 1 indicates the names of the area in the upper reaches of the Churchill River in the area of the Labrador Iron Belt. The river was known alternately as the Hamilton River, Ashuanipi River or Great Eskimo River.

Post Modern Day Land Uses

Inuit descent people have occupied the Great Eskimo River (today's Churchill) since time immemorial. At the beginning of written records, families and hunting groups ascended the rivers of Labrador in search of caribou. The river ascent was to gain the higher ground and inland plateaus inhabited by caribou¹. *"Hunting parties left the coast in the middle of August and often did not return until it was*

¹ Hawkes, 1916, The Labrador Eskimo, Dept of Mines Geological Survey, Document No. 1637, page 32.

*time to move into their winter houses in Mid-October*². Descriptions of this migratory hunt is first recorded by William Turner in 1780³.

In subsequent years, families followed a transhumance life style which generally found them on the coast during the spring and summer and moving inland in the late fall and winter.



Photo # 1. 'Old Joe Goudie and Offspring' depicts a portion of the Goudie family taken around the turn of the century likely in the Mud lake area. It is believed that the first boy on the right is Archie Goudie⁴ who eventually began trapping on the height of land via the Great Eskimo River.

Traditionally, Southern Labrador Inuit trappers, such as Archie Goudie (also depicted below when grown to manhood), would travel inland on the Churchill River and up to the height of land to various family traplines.

² Taylor, 1974, Labrador Eskimo Settlements of the Early Contact Period, National Museums of Ottawa Series NM 95-12/9, page 48.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Pers. comm. Joe Goudie, 2012.



The trek would begin by canoe in the fall and the trapping would continue into the winter on snowshoes. In the early 1900's, these trips were not without conflicts with Innu in competing for trapping grounds on the height of land⁵.

In 1994, the Southern Labrador Inuit (Labrador Metis Association) began a process to identify their land use areas. Figure # 2 below shows a portion of the data collected with extensive traditional traplines up to and over the height of land.

⁵ Goudie E. 1973, Woman of Labrador, Peter Martin Associates Ltd., Toronto.



Figure # 2. A portion of maps promulgated as a result of land claims investigations in 1994 indicating traditional traplines at the height of land in the upper reaches of the Churchill River (Great Eskimo River) and into the Labrador Iron Belt.

Present Day Land Uses

Essentially, Inuit land uses from the written records in the Upper reaches of the Great Eskimo River (Churchill) and Ashuanipi can be divided into four phases, (1) Inuit hunting parties following the caribou migrations on the upper plateaus from the seventeen hundreds and earlier, (2) the trapping phase by Inuit-metis during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, (3) present day trapping and caribou hunting using the road systems primarily by members from Northwest River, Mud Lake and Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and (4) the period during which some NunatuKavut members followed a mining based career and moved from coastal communities into the Labrador City/Wabush area during the past fifty years.

From this study we have learned from the last group that they have continued to hunt/fish and carry on traditional life styles even though they live in a relatively wealthy part of Labrador and a more urban setting.

NunatuKavut Community Council records show 123 members living in the Labrador City and Wabush areas at the present time. This study is an effort to record their current land and water use activities.

Methodology

[Participant Survey Methodologies](#)

Drafts of participant surveys were distributed between NCC and Alderon at the beginning of the project. The final draft used is given at the end of this document as Appendix A.

In the 30 random sample surveys conducted for this study, 11.8% of the 17 people in the workforce are unemployed. Of the remaining respondents, two were students and 11 people were in the 'other' category which meant that they were stay-at-home parents.

Community Consultation Officers passed out surveys in a random fashion and aided participants to complete the surveys whenever questions were needed to be answered. Surveys were conducted over the phone at a convenient time for the participant. Surveys were then photocopied and sent to Alderon. From the 150 pages of survey results, the CCO's were asked to segregate the survey answers for ease of compilation and reporting. This resulted in 25 pages of segregated answers to be tabulated and analysed.

Survey results relevant to land and water uses are further annotated, analyzed and presented in this report. The minimum returned sample size of 24% of the total population (30 of 123) for categorical data falls within the number needed for a 95% confidence level⁶. This shows a data set which is representative of the activities and views of the group of respondents.

[Map Biography Methodologies](#)

Map biographies are the stories of land use and occupancy in a visual map format. Although many different names have been used in the past to describe this

⁶ See www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm

process, perhaps the most accurate is simply 'land use and occupancy mapping'⁷. It is the process of taking oral traditions and recording them on paper which can then be used for multiple purposes.

The methodology used in the study was taken from a number of previously successful projects⁸ and were also borrowed from a number of different sources⁹ to determine project design. The assistance and help of Alderon personnel at the design stages for the map biographies also proved very helpful. The basic steps in the process for the data collections followed the general format below:

- (1) CCO's would identify individual land users and elders for the project.
- (2) Individuals were selected based upon their frequency of land use (present and past) and their desirability and availability for interviewing.
- (3) Individuals were approached either in person or by telephone and asked if they would like to participate.
- (4) If they were to participate, then a time was set for a meeting and preparations were made.
- (5) At least two of the researchers were attendant at each interview. The role of one person was to guide the informant through the interview process. A copy of the formal Guide for the interviews is given at Appendix B. The role of the second researcher was to record the information given by literal dictation.
- (6) At the outset of the interview, the purpose of the project was explained to the informant, written consent was asked from the informant and consent was asked to record the interview by means of a voice recorder.
- (7) Sometimes both of the researchers would participate in the interview for clarification of terms, or geographical referents.

⁷ Tobias, T., 2000, Chief Kerry's Moose, A Guidebook to land use and occupancy mapping, research design and data collection, Ecotrust Canada

⁸ During 2003 and 2004 the Senior Researcher conducted similar studies in the project area to add aboriginal traditional knowledge to the forest management plans in Districts 19A, 20 and 21.

⁹ Terry Tobias, Chief Kerry's Moose, and Dr. Paul Charest's previous work on the Innu of the Quebec North Shore.

(8) A set of maps, in a number of scales, was illustrated to the interviewee and orientation on the maps was obtained.

(9) The informant was then asked, as per the prepared Guide, to show places and locations of tilts, cabins, tenting locations, the harvesting of wildlife and plant resources, travel routes, etc., and encouraged to recall stories about land and waterbased activities.

(10) The informant was encouraged to draw their own lines on the maps with the assistance of the researchers.

(11) A coded system was used, as per the prepared Guide, to identify locations on the map for the various activities.

(12) Following receipt of the maps from the CCO's they were sent to the GIS personnel of Alderon for digitizing.

(13) Prints of all maps were then produced and placed in the Final Report.

Anonymity was maintained through a coded system of informant identity. Permission was asked and given to use these methodologies through the Ethics Committee of the NCC. All ethical rules were followed regarding anonymity and proprietary values. All interviews were carried out with the greatest respect and appreciation to the informants.

Table # 1 below illustrates basic information about the participants in the map biography interviews;

Identity	Age	Gender	Community	Occupation	Number of Tilts/cabins for harvesting
KMP-CP-01	41	Male	Labrador City, NL	Mechanic with R&B Equipment	3
KMP-CP-02	60	Male	Labrador City, NL	Mining Industry	2
KMP-CP-03	68	Female	Wabush, NL	Retired Nurse	6
KMP-MC-04	29	Male	Labrador City, NL	Operator Maintainer for	1

				IOC	
KMP-CP-05	51	Male	Labrador City, NL	Fuel Truck Operator	5
KMP-CP-06	40	Male	Labrador City, NL	Operator Maintainer for Rio Tinto	1
KMP-CP-07	39	Male	Wabush, NL	Operator Maintainer for IOC	0
KMP-MC-08	35	Male	Labrador City, NL	Operator Maintainer for IOC	1
KMP-CP-09	53	Male	Labrador City, NL	Business Owner	1
KMP-CP-10	55	Female	Wabush, NL	Office Manager	3

Following collection of the ten map biographies in the project area, maps were collated and sent to be digitized into an electronic format for further use. Stories and answers to specific project related questions were extracted from the voice recordings and notes. The voice recordings were not transcribed in their entirety. From the interview notes and maps produced from the interviews, a quantity of maps for individual uses and uses in their totality were produced from the digitizing. Further in this report, an analysis of travel, species harvested etc., will be discussed.

Issues with regard to research method variability were to be found in the logistics of conducting the map biographies and other sources of bias:

- 1) Out of necessity, the map biographies were conducted in people's homes (usually the kitchen) as well as one participant's office. This variability in venue could lead to differences of approach of both the researchers and informant and affect the ultimate outcomes of the study. To reduce independent variables, the map biographies should have been conducted in one venue or very similar and consistent venues.
- 2) In some cases, the timing of interviews was not ideal. Interviews were conducted when many people were working shift work at the mines.
- 3) Since most all of NunatuKavut members in the study area have moved from other parts of Labrador for various reasons, knowledge of the land typically

did not go back further than when they personally moved to the study area. Often proper names of places, lakes etc. were unknown by members, so common names were most often referred to during interviews. The use of common names versus proper names may have caused some confusion, and disorientation with participants during the interviews.

- 4) The study area was divided equally into four quadrants. One smaller scale map depicted all four quadrants, as well as four larger scale maps of each individual quadrant for a total of 5 maps to be utilized during the interviews. A problem with the maps become apparent when it was determined that a lot of the land use by our members in the study area used the land which was located in the border between the different quadrants and was only visible on the smaller scale map. Due to the fact that there were a limited number of small scale maps available during the interviews, often information for multiple participants had to be placed on the same map instead of an individual set of maps for each participant. This overlap could cause confusion for both the interviewee and the interviewer, as well as for the GIS specialist selected to digitize the data.

The average age of the participants was 47 years old. During the interview, participants were asked to recall resource uses as far back as they can remember within the study area. Due to the fact that all members interviewed were originally from other areas in Labrador, the information given generally covers a time period of approximately 10-15 years ago to present time.

The adult population of NunatuKavut living in Labrador (the vast majority of which are land and sea users) is several thousand and 30 map biographies were conducted. Similar to the conducted surveys, the sample holds a low level of confidence in representing the entire population but well represents the membership in the Labrador West area.

Results

Participant Survey Results

From the 30 survey participants, 17 were in the work force, 2 were students and 11 were listed as 'other'. There are 16 male respondents and 14 female respondents showing a gender ratio of 1.14:1 in favour of male participants. There appears to be a good mix of age classes in the sample which only included adults over 18 years of age.

Results from participant surveys are given below the underlined headings containing the particular questions asked in the survey:

Question # 1

In the last year, did you go out on the land?

Results:

Out of 30 respondents, 90% of people went out on the land, 6.7% did not go out on the land, and 3.3% entered 'did not know'. Activities included fishing, hunting, berry picking, camping, trapping, snowmobiling, skiing, boil-ups, and trips to the cabin

Question #2

In the last year, where did you go on the land and for how long?

Results:

Table #2 showing location and time spent on the land.

Participant Code	Location	Number of Weeks			
		Winter (January-March)	Spring (April-June)	Summer (July-September)	Fall (October-December)
KMP-01	Port Hope Simpson			2 weeks	

KMP-02	Charlottetown			1 week	
KMP-03	Labrador City Area		1 week		
KMP-04	Lopstick, Esker, Churchill River	1 week, 1 week, 1 week		1 week, 1 week, 1 week	
KMP-05	Along TLH	2 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks
KMP-06	Along TLH			1 week	
KMP-07	Port Hope Simpson			1 week	
KMP-08	Charlottetown, Wabush Area	1 week	1 week, 1 week	1 week, 3 weeks	1 week
KMP-09	Blueberry Hill, inland lakes and rivers			1 week, 1 week	1 week
KMP-10	Wabush/Labrador City Area, Port Hope Simpson Area	2 weeks, 1 week	2 weeks	2 weeks, 1 week	2 weeks
KMP-11	Labrador City Area, Wabush Area, Along TLH, Along Churchill Falls, Charlottetown Area	1 week, 1 week, n/a, 1 week, n/a	1 week, 1 week, n/a, n/a, n/a	1 week, 1 week, 1 week, n/a, 1 week	1 week, 1 week, 1 week, 1 week, n/a
KMP-12	Churchill River Area, Hawkes Harbour , Ossak Lake Area, Mckay River Area, Mills Lake/Motor Lake Area	n/a, n/a, 1 week, n/a, 1 week	n/a, n/a, 1 week, n/a, 1 week	1 week, 1 week, 1 week, 1 week, 1 week	n/a, n/a, 1 week, n/a, 1 week
KMP-13	Mills Lake Area, Blueberry Hills, Ossak Area	2 weeks, 2 weeks, 2 weeks	2 weeks, 2 weeks, 2 weeks	2 weeks, 2 weeks, 2 weeks	2 weeks, 2 weeks, 2 weeks
KMP-14	Port Hope Simpson Area,	n/a, 1 week	n/a, 1 week	2 weeks, 1 week	n/a, 1 week

	Along TLH				
KMP-15					
KMP-16	Charlottetown Area, Churchill Falls Area	n/a, n/a	1 week, 1 week	1 week, 1 week	1 week, 1 week
KMP-17	Charlottetown Area	1 week		1 week	2 weeks
KMP-18	Labrador City Area, Fermont, Along TLH, Near Elephant Head	1 week, 1 week, 1 week, 1 week	n/a, n/a, n/a, n/a	1 week, n/a, n/a, n/a	1 week, n/a, n/a, n/a
KMP-19	Along TLH		1 week		1 week
KMP-20	Along TLH, Smokey Area, O'Connell's Pit	1 week, n/a, n/a	1 week, n/a, n/a	1 week, n/a, n/a	1 week, 1 week, 1 week
KMP-21					
KMP-22	Charlottetown Area, Dooley Lake	n/a, day trips and weekends	n/a, days trips and weekends	2 weeks, day trips and weekends	n/a, day trips and weekends
KMP-23	Shabogamo – All year long				
KMP-24	Lopstick – Day Trips				
KMP-25					
KMP-26	Coast			2 weeks	
KMP-27	Dooley Lake – As many weekends as the weather allows				
KMP-28	Muddy Bay, Cartwright			Summer months	
KMP-29	Lopstick		Spring months		
KMP-30	Albert Lake Area, Churchill Falls	Winter months, n/a	n/a, n/a	n/a, 2 days	n/a, 9 days

Question #3

Do you practice fishing?

Results:

Out of 30 respondents, 97% did practice fishing and 3% did not. If respondents fished, they were asked if they took part in the traditional salmon harvest, 66% of respondents who fished also took part in the traditional salmon harvest and 33% did not.

Question #4

Do you hunt, trap or snare wildlife?

Results:

It was determined that 67% of respondents did hunt, trap, and/or snare wildlife, while 33% did not. Species that were generally harvested included rabbit, Ptarmigan, caribou, ducks, geese, partridges, spruce grouse, moose, foxes, pine marten, salmon, ouananiche, trout, white partridges, black bears, beaver, and lynx.

Question #5

Do you come from a hunting/fishing and/or trapping family?

Results:

It was determined that 100% of respondents did in fact come from hunting/fishing, and/or trapping families.

Question #6

Do you or your family own or use a cabin or tilt?

Results:

Out of 30 respondents, 70% answered that they or their family did own a cabin or tilt, while 30% did not.

Table #3 showing the number of Cabins and/or Tilts own/used by Respondents

Participant Code	Number of Cabins/Tilts	Location if Known
KMP-04	1	
KMP-05	12	
KMP-06	1	
KMP-11	1	
KMP-12	3	
KMP-13	2	
KMP-15	1	Spotted Islands
KMP-16	1	
KMP-17	2 cabins, 1 tilt	
KMP-18	1	Near Pinware River
KMP-21	1	
KMP-22	5	
KMP-23	1	
KMP-24	1	
KMP-25	2	
KMP-26	2	
KMP-27	1	
KMP-28	1	
KMP-29	1	
KMP-30	2	

Question #8

In the last year, who did you go on the land with? (Check all that apply)

- Alone
- Immediate family (parents, spouse, children)
- Extended family
- Friends
- Other:

Results:

Respondents were asked to check all applicable responses thus percentages would equal more than 100%. Therefore, the tally for the results were as follows:

- Alone – 4
- Immediate family – 23
- Extended family – 10
- Friends – 17
- Other – 3

The other category consisted of a common-law husband, and one participant was a guide.

Question #9

Are there any barriers (obstacles) preventing you from going on the land more often?

Results:

It was determined that 43% of respondents said that yes there are barriers preventing them from going on the land more often, 53% said that there were no barriers preventing them from going on the land and 4% answered 'I don't know'. Obstacles preventing respondents from going on the land included prohibited areas due to mining activities, lack of time, lack of accessibility, cost (gas prices specifically) and work/school commitments.

Question #10

Do you eat traditional foods (such as wild game, fish, fowl, berries, etc., which come from the land)?

Results:

Out of 30 responses, 100% of the respondents ate traditional foods.

Question #11

If yes, how often do you eat traditional foods (wild game, fish, fowl, berries, etc.)?

Results:

The results determined that 70% of respondents said they ate traditional foods weekly, 27% said they ate it monthly, and 3% said they ate it every day.

Question #12

Describe the traditional foods that you eat (traditional food includes wild game, fish, fowl, berries, etc., which come from the land).

Results:

Traditional foods generally eaten by the respondents included Salmon, cod fish, seafood, berries, fish, moose, caribou, partridge, birds, ducks, geese, Ptarmigan, seal, char, porcupine, pike, trout, ouananiche, gull's eggs, capelin, and smelts.

Question # 13

Would you like to eat traditional foods more often?

Results:

As a result, 73% of respondents answered yes, that they would like to eat traditional foods more often, 20% said no they would not like to eat traditional foods more often, and 7% answered that they did not know if they would like to eat traditional foods more often. Respondents answered that what was preventing them from eating more traditional foods included lack of availability, issues with mercury levels in the water effecting where you can fish and how much you can eat, work and other commitments, little or no access.

Question # 14

What is the best way for you to receive information about the Kami Project (check as many as you wish)?

- Radio
- Newsletter
- Newspaper
- Flyer
- Community meeting
- Information sheets
- Email updates
- Website
- Other (please list)

Results:

Tallied results determined that:

- Radio – 9
- Newsletter – 8
- Newspaper – 11
- Flyer – 6
- Community meeting – 8
- Information sheets – 7
- Email updates – 11
- Website – 17
- Other – 1

One of the respondents suggested that in order to have community meetings you need to have at least two days to include everyone who is on shift work. Also, another respondent stated that word of mouth would be a good way to pass along information about the project.

Question #15

Do you think that the Kami Project will have an effect on quality of life in your community?

Results:

Positive – 30%

Negative – 30%

No effect – 3%

I don't know – 40%

The total percentage adds up to equal 103% due to the fact that one respondent chose to select two answers for this question. Issues such as over-population which could make affordable housing more difficult to find. People were interested in how much land it will entail? Concerns were raised toward quality of air. Some people were enthused at the possible increase in jobs in the area. A respondent commented that the increase in population could potentially increase traffic, crime rate, and environmental impacts. One respondent felt as though the local people would benefit very little from the project because contractors from outside the province will take the work away from the local companies. One individual felt that it's "just a money grab and that Labrador City and Wabush are just work towns".

Question #16

Do you think the Kami Project will have an effect on traditional activities?

Results:

Positive – 0%

Negative – 30%

No Effect – 43%

I don't know – 27%

Main concerns or comments for this question were effects to wildlife in the area, possibility of being prohibited from taking part in traditional activities in this area, pollution of waterways, less access to snowmobiling areas, and could cause the loss of cabins/tilts located in the project area.

Question #17

Do you have advice for Alderon or the NunatuKavut Community Council regarding the Kami Mine Project?

Results:

Results for the question was as follows:

KMP-03 - It should be in the agreement that they make an effort to hire locals.

KMP-04 - To carefully follow the environmental assessment process.

KMP-05 - The people must come first. They work hard and should have options to get away from the hustle and bustle of town. It is more of a warning. Listen we will not sit idly by while you rape the land to fill your pockets.

KMP-06 - Build own lodgings for this project.

KMP-08 - I need to think about it.

KMP-09 - Hire the metis people first, we need a percentage of employment.

KMP-11 - Look further than their nose. Consider the potential environment and social effects. Look at the pollution that other mining projects have caused to the lakes. Do not abuse the land and leave it.

KMP-12 - Make sure to keep an eye on the mining companies and prevent shortcuts to save money.

KMP-13 - They should make new trails out of town for snowmobilers who use the mine site area.

KMP-17 - Follow the guidelines and procedures to reduce impact on the environment.

KMP-18 - Send them home! Be vigilant, so that they don't rape the land.

KMP-20 - To follow the environmental assessment process carefully and avoid taking short cuts.

KMP-23 - Treat the land well, and it will treat you well. Give our people a chance to work the land.

KMP-24 - Strong warning to keep environment clean.

Question #18

What is your main question or concern regarding the Kami Mine Project and its potential effects (positive or negative)?

Results:

Respondent results were as follows:

KMP-03 - Her experience with Wabush mines and IOC is that they refuse to hire locals and would rather fly in workers to the mine. She has experience in both mines and is unable to find permanent work with them.

KMP-04 - Curious to see about the tailings and how it will impact the water systems. I have seen the impacts of the tailings of major mining projects.

KMP-05 - How close will they be mining to the town and how close will they be dumping?

KMP-06 - What are the effects on the environment?

KMP-09 - When will it be starting?

KMP-10 - Environmental impact.

KMP-11 - About jobs and the environment. Accessibility to the land. They should invest more in the community.

KMP-12 - Main concern - If possible try to save the lakes. The Tailings.

KMP-13 - Destroy the ouananiche fishing at Walsh River. The air quality here is terrible. The access to the land outside of Labrador City.

KMP-15 - Housing is a big issue. With the expansion of Labrador City and Wabush, a lot of trails and recreational areas are being taken over. For example, a bike trail was recently lost because of the addition of a new housing area.

KMP-16 - When will it be up and running?

KMP-18 - What will they do with the land? We have seen the effect of other mining projects. Poor air quality.

KMP-19 - Are they hiring?

KMP-20 - Will NunatuKavut benefit from the project?

KMP-22 - Tailings and water.

KMP-23 - That the people of Labrador will get the first opportunity at jobs to better the people of the land and area. That the people of Labrador get their fair share.

KMP-24 - How long will it be running? How will they restore the land?

KMP-25 - Affect hunting, traditional activities?

KMP-27 - Environment concerns. Affect waterways, potential contaminated water could eventually reach Lake Melville area.

KMP-28 - Housing issues? Where does the company plan on housing workers, with the housing shortage the way it is in Lab West.

Question 19

Do you have any other questions or comments that you would like to share regarding the Kami Project or this survey?

Results:

Results from the respondents are as follows:

KMP-03 - I have worked here for twenty years, I spend my money here, pay my taxes here, and have raised my family here. But I am unable to get a job in the mining industry. Their excuse is that I do not have enough experience, then they should train me. Companies should make more of an effort to train the local work force.

KMP-04 - He is also concerned about air quality.

KMP-05 - Concerned with breathing problems of community members. He, himself, needs a puffer. He is concerned about the quality of living. He had a cabin approved and it was disqualified because the area was designated for mining exploration only. He lost all of the money he had spent in application fees.

KMP-06 - How many people are they hiring for this project.

KMP-11 - To provide housing for their workers.

KMP-13 - People do not want to retire here because of the loss of outdoor recreational space and the increasing cost of living.

KMP-23 - Great survey, excellent questions.

KMP-24 - No, other than to know more about the project, and who it may effect.

KMP-27 - What will NCC members receive for this industry?

KMP-29 - Will Alderon be hiring NCC members for this project.

Discussion and Analysis

Comments on Survey Results

The survey results clearly show a very high percentage of land users with 90% of the members surveyed who go out on the land and 100% who eat traditional foods. These results are very similar to a previous project for the Labrador –Island Transmission Link¹⁰. An astonishing 97% of the informants carry out fishing activities and 67% hunt and trap. From the previous study¹¹ the percentage for fishing is higher in Labrador West (97% compared to approximately 76% in the rest of Labrador). However, the percentage for hunting and trapping is slightly lower (67% compared to 82%). These differences can be explained in terms of a very high opportunity for inland fishing in Labrador West in addition to informants travelling back to the coast to participate in the traditional salmon harvest.

The number of cabins/tilts which are owned by participants is 2.4 (average-see Table #1). This compares to 4.5 sites (average) for the previous study¹². The difference in the number of cabins/tilts used by the different groups (Lab West and coastal) can be explained by the fairly recent moves into this specific area by the informant base as compared to long standing occupation sites at and near coastal Labrador.

Travel on the land is usually in company with immediate family (23%), friends (17%) and extended family (10%). Surprisingly, only 7% of the respondents travel alone on the land. It is evident from this that traditional harvesting activities are communal and family based rather than strictly for ‘recreational’ purposes.

¹⁰ Mitchell G., 2011, Contemporary Land and Sea Uses from Nunatukavut (30 Interviewees). Unpublished.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

Environmental Effects Questions

In addition to the extraction of geographic data on land uses from informants during the map biography interviews, people were asked questions regarding the effects of the Kami Mine Project on the various traditional/non-traditional activities in the proposed mine site. It became apparent that the respondents were concerned, and were almost unanimous that the project will indeed have some effect on the area (in general), wildlife and the environment, as well as traditional/non-traditional activities in the area.

Participants were asked whether the proposed project would have environmental effects on the area. Approximately 30% of respondents felt that there would be positive effects, 30% thought that there would be negative effects and 40% of the people responded that they 'didn't know'. Given this result, 43% of the informants stated that there would be no effects on their traditional activities. This may, to some extent, be accounted for because many people practise their traditional activities in communities from which they have recently moved (ie, coastal and near coastal locations). Also given the vast land base in Labrador West, participants carry out their activities over a large area.

Comments from NunatuKavut members on the effects of the Kami Mine Project were in the following areas; (1) general adverse effects on wildlife caused by loss of habitat, (2) effects on air quality from silica dust, (3) effects from tailings ponds on the environment, (4) loss of cabins in the mine site, (5) effects on accessibility to other areas due to loss of trail routes, (6) effects on affordable housing in the area, (7) concerns regarding whether Alderon will be hiring locally.

Map Biography Comments

As a result of the ten extensive interviews all data was digitized and groupings of similar data were gathered into eight individual maps. For example, all bird hunting data was entered into a single map which would include all species, similarly another map for the hunting of all animal species, etc. These maps are contained in Appendix B at the end of this document.

In addition, a composite map of all the data sets was produced and is shown below as Figure # 3.

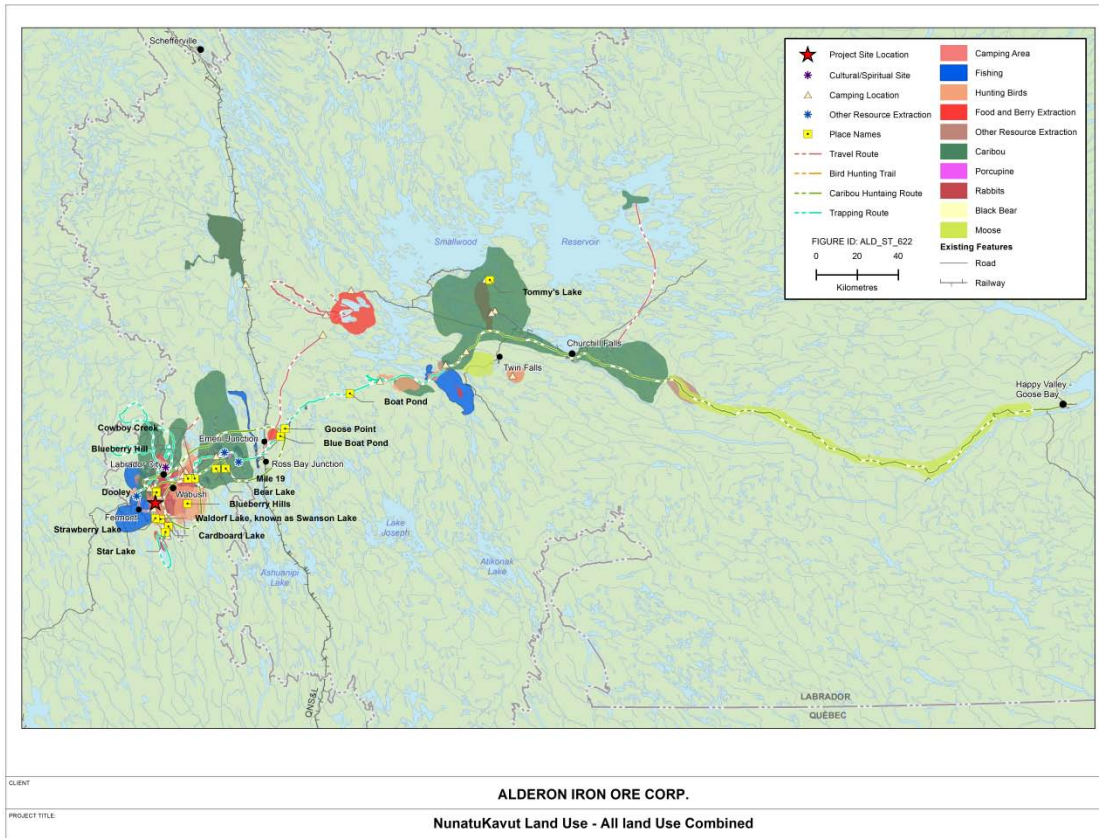


Figure # 3 shows all activities and information gathered during the ten map biography interviews.

From the data collected, it appears that five activities are presently conducted by NunatuKavut members in the footprint area of the Kami Mine project. Namely, those activities include (1) hunting animals (primarily rabbits and caribou), (2) hunting birds, (3) fishing, (4) camping (which likely coincides with the harvesting activities), and (5) several travel/trapping routes run through or very near the footprint area.

The full extent and intensity (frequency) of uses were not analysed in this study. The study was primarily designed to gather baseline data and simply identify uses. Further research would be needed to extract data respecting the quantities of

animals and fish harvested, etc. The species harvested in the full study area included rabbit, Ptarmigan, caribou, ducks, geese, partridges, spruce grouse, moose, foxes, pine marten, salmon, ouananiche, trout, white partridges, black bears, beaver, and lynx. Exactly which of these species and their quantities are taken from the footprint area was not investigated.

The total area for many of the species harvested was often wide ranging and the Kami Mine footprint area (7,625 ha.) made up a small portion of the total harvested land base. For example, caribou hunting occurs primarily in large areas to the northwest of Labrador City/Wabush, a large land base halfway between Emeril Junction and Schefferville and a third much larger area around the Smallwood Reservoir, both East and West of Churchill Falls. Similarly, fishing and bird hunting both range over a rather vast area¹³.

It appears that there is no moose hunting, food and berry extraction or cultural/spiritual sites within the proposed mine footprint boundary.

Conclusions

It is evident that the people interviewed use the land very extensively and some people, in some ways, will be affected by any future mining activities. Informants advised that there would be; (1) general adverse effects on wildlife caused by loss of habitat, (2) effects on air quality from silica dust, (3) adverse effects from tailings ponds, (4) loss of cabins in the mine site, (5) effects on accessibility to other areas due to loss of trail routes, (6) effects on affordable housing in the area, and (7) they expressed concerns regarding local hiring.

The sample size of this study was sufficient to show a statistically representative portion of the traditional land and water use activities and environmental effects views of Nunatukavut members living in Labrador West.

A much more intensive investigation needs to be conducted in order to identify the amplitude and frequency of traditional activities in the footprint area only and to propose mitigation measures where it is deemed appropriate. Such work would have to seek all NunatuKavut land users in the proposed Kami Mine project area.

¹³ See Maps at Appendix B.

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Appendix A

Kami Mine Project

Issue Scoping Survey

Context

This survey is a joint initiative between the NunatuKavut Community Council and Alderon Iron Ore Corp (Alderon). The objective of this survey is to gather information on concerns you may have with respect to the potential effects of the Kami Iron Ore Project.

The information gathered with this survey is for both NunatuKavut Community Council and for Alderon. Alderon will use this information in the Environmental Assessment of the Kami Mine Project. Your name and personal information will remain confidential. NCC will use this information to add to the existing database of land uses, incorporate into the map biographies for the communities and to use as evidence to further support the Land Claim for NCC and its people.

The completion of this survey is voluntary. Upon completion, you will receive \$20 for participating in this process. You have the option to do the survey orally, if you prefer.

Prior to beginning the survey, please see the attached information sheet which describes the Kami Mine Project. If you have any questions on the Kami Mine Project or this survey, please do not hesitate to contact Alderon's Aboriginal Relations Manager or NunatuKavut Community Council's Project Coordinator as follows:

Mary Hatherly

Aboriginal Relations Manager
Alderon Iron Ore Corp

Phone: 709-576-2472
Fax: 709-576-7541
Email: mhatherly@alderonironore.com

George Russell

Environmental Projects Coordinator
NunatuKavut Community Council

Phone: 709-896-0592 X 242
Fax: 709-896-0594
Email: grussell@labradormetis.ca

Section 1 – Participant Profile

Gender: _____

Date of birth: _____

Where do you live (place of main residence)? _____

Current Occupation

- Student – detail: _____
- Permanent employment – detail: _____
- Seasonal or temporary employment – detail: _____
- Unemployed
- Other – detail: _____

Describe other work experience

1. Section 2 – Land Use

2. In the last year, did you go out on the land?

- Yes
- No (If no, skip to question 4)
- I don't know

If yes, what activities did you do while out on the land?

3. In the last year, where did you go on the land and for how long?

Location (e.g., coast, inland, Duley Lake, Mackenzie River, etc.)	Number of weeks			
	Winter (January-March)	Spring (April-June)	Summer (July-September)	Fall (October-December)

4. Do you practice fishing? Yes

No

If so, do you participate in the traditional salmon harvest? _

5. Do you hunt, trap or snare wildlife?

Yes

No

If yes, what species do you harvest?

6. Do you come from a hunting/fishing and/or trapping family?

Yes

No

7. Do you or your family own or use a cabin or tilt?

Yes

No

If, so, how many? _____

9. **In the last year, who did you go on the land with?** (Check all that apply)

Alone

Immediate family (parents, spouse or children)

Extended family

Friends

Other: _____

10. **Are there barriers (obstacles) preventing you from going on the land more often?**

Yes (describe the barriers): _____

No

I don't know

11. **Do you eat traditional foods (such as wild game, fish, fowl, berries, etc., which come from the land)?**

- Yes
- No (If no, skip to question 9)
- I don't know

12. If yes, how often do you eat traditional foods (wild game, fish, fowl, berries, etc.)?

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Only on special occasions
- I don't know

13. Describe the traditional foods that you eat (traditional food includes wild game, fish, fowl, berries, etc., which come from the land).

14. Would you like to eat traditional foods more often?

- Yes (what prevents you from eating more? _____)
- No
- I don't know

Section 3 –Anticipated effects of the Kami Iron Ore Project

15. What is the best way for you to receive information about the Kami project (check as many as you wish)?

- Radio
- Newsletter
- Newspaper
- Flyer
- Community meeting
- Information Sheets
- Email updates
- Website
- Other (please list) _____

16. Do you think that the Kami Project will have an effect on quality of life in your community ?

- Positive
- Negative
- No effect
- I don't know

Please explain how:

17. Do you think the Kami Project will have an effect on traditional activities?

- Positive
- Negative
- No effect
- I don't know

Please explain how:

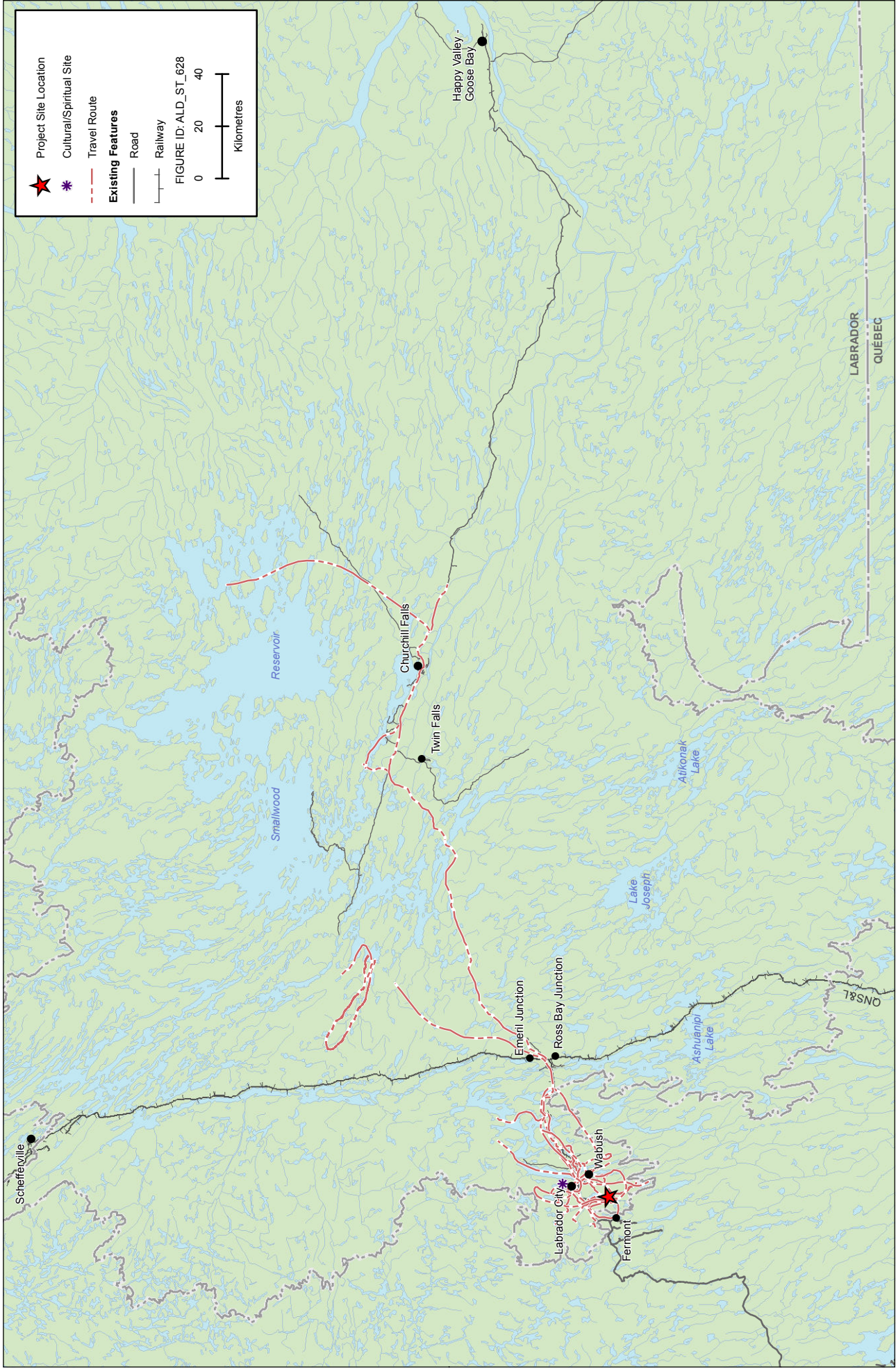
18. Do you have advice for Alderon or the NunatuKavut Community Council regarding the Kami Mine Project?

19. What is your main question or concern regarding the Kami Mine Project and its potential effects (positive or negative)?

20. Do you have any other questions or comments that you would like to share regarding the Kami Project or this survey?

Appendix B

Eight Land and Water Use Maps

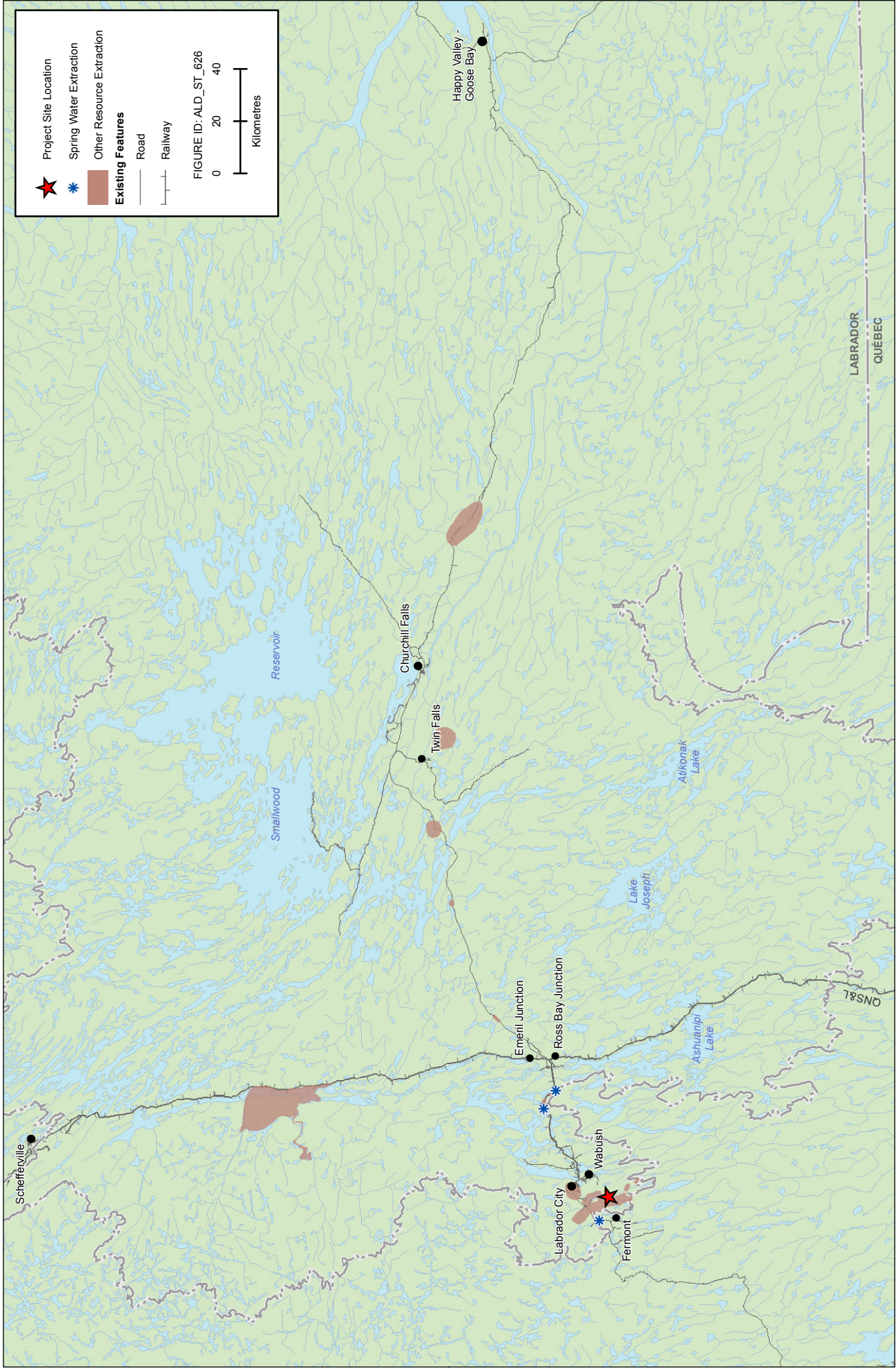


CLIENT

ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

PROJECT TITLE:

NunatuKavut Land Use - Trails and Spiritual/Cultural Sites

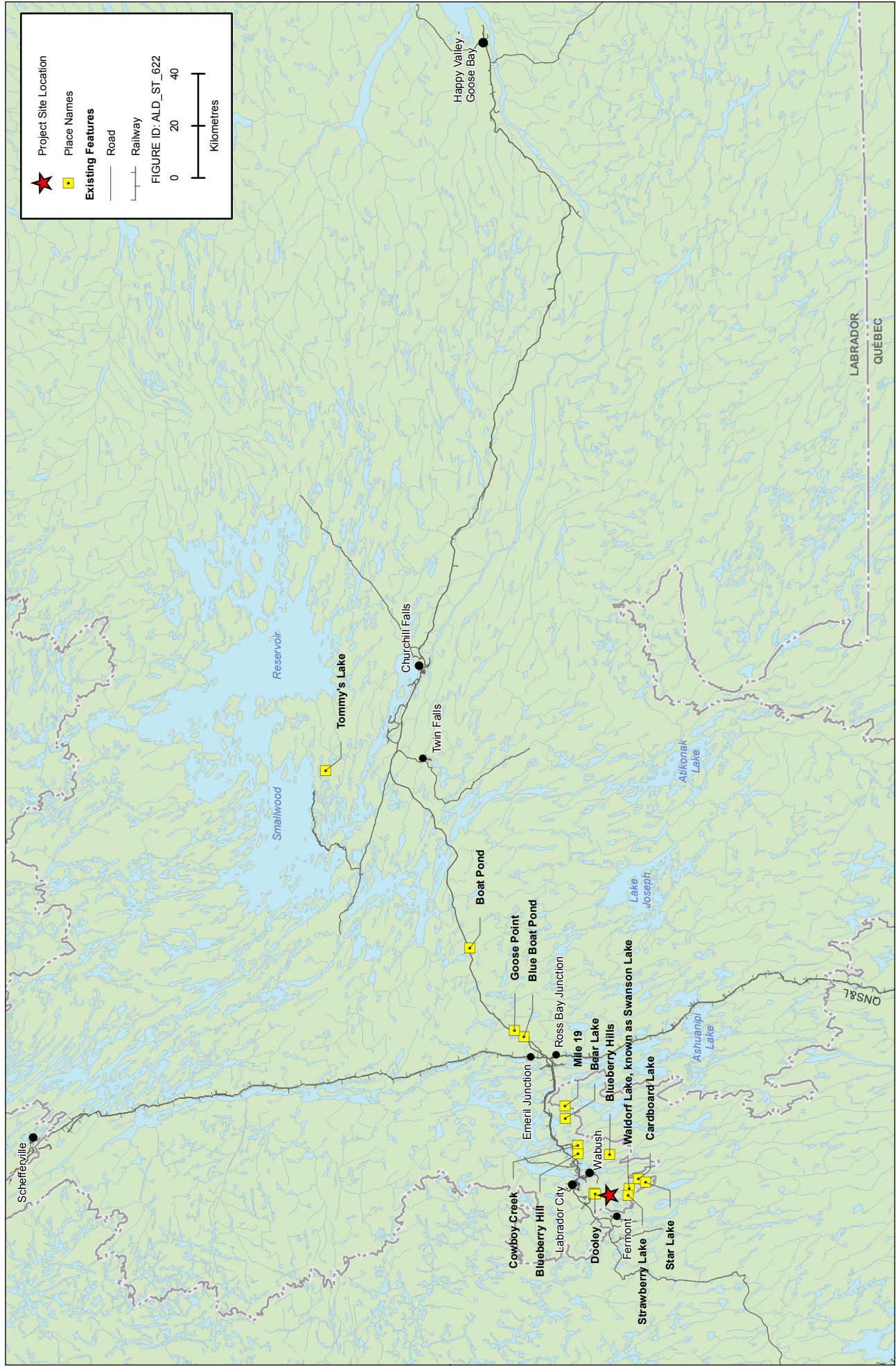


CLIENT

ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

PROJECT TITLE:

NunatuKavut Land Use - Other Resource Extraction

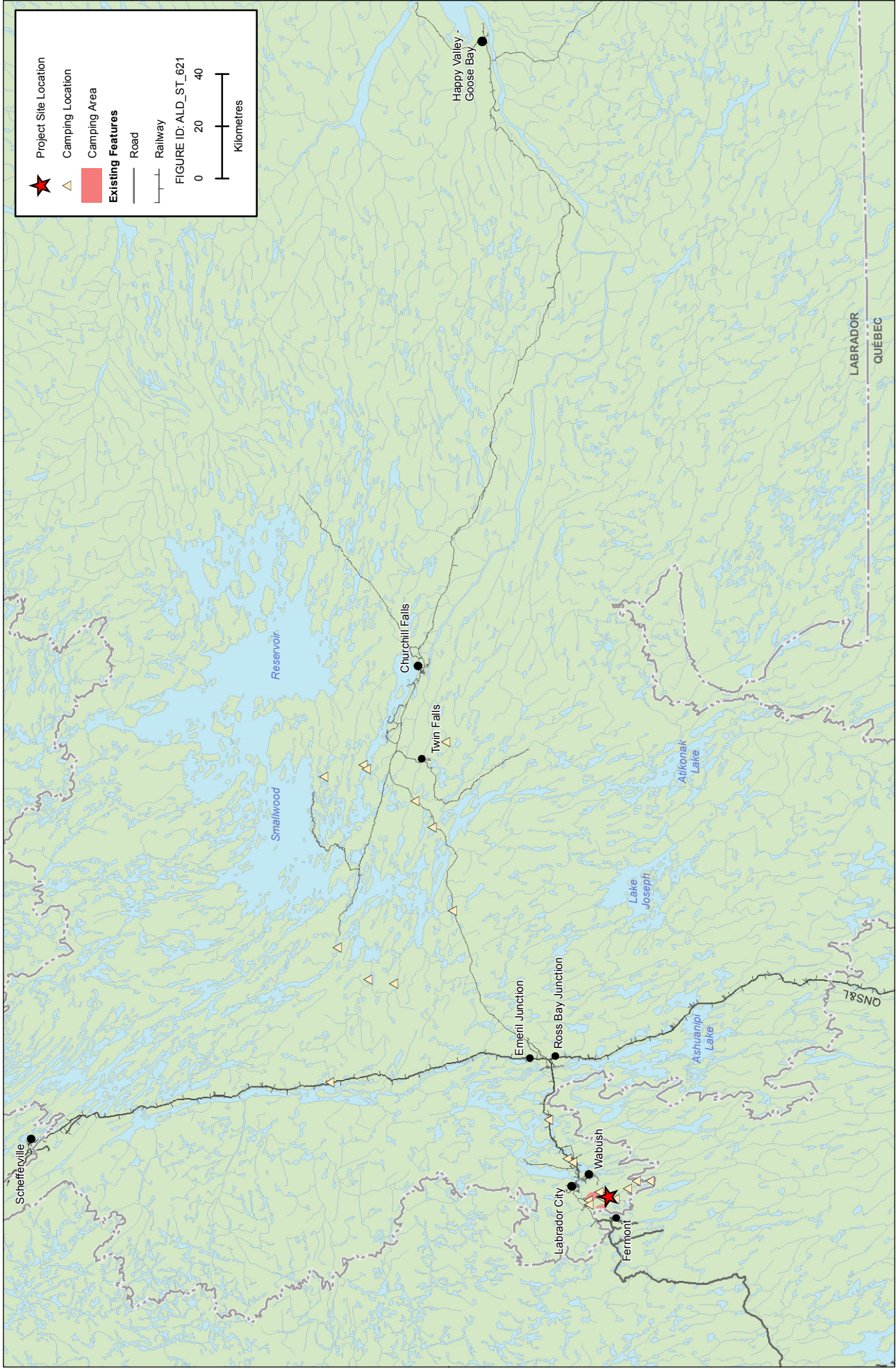


ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

NunatuKavut Land Use - Place Names

CLIENT

PROJECT TITLE:

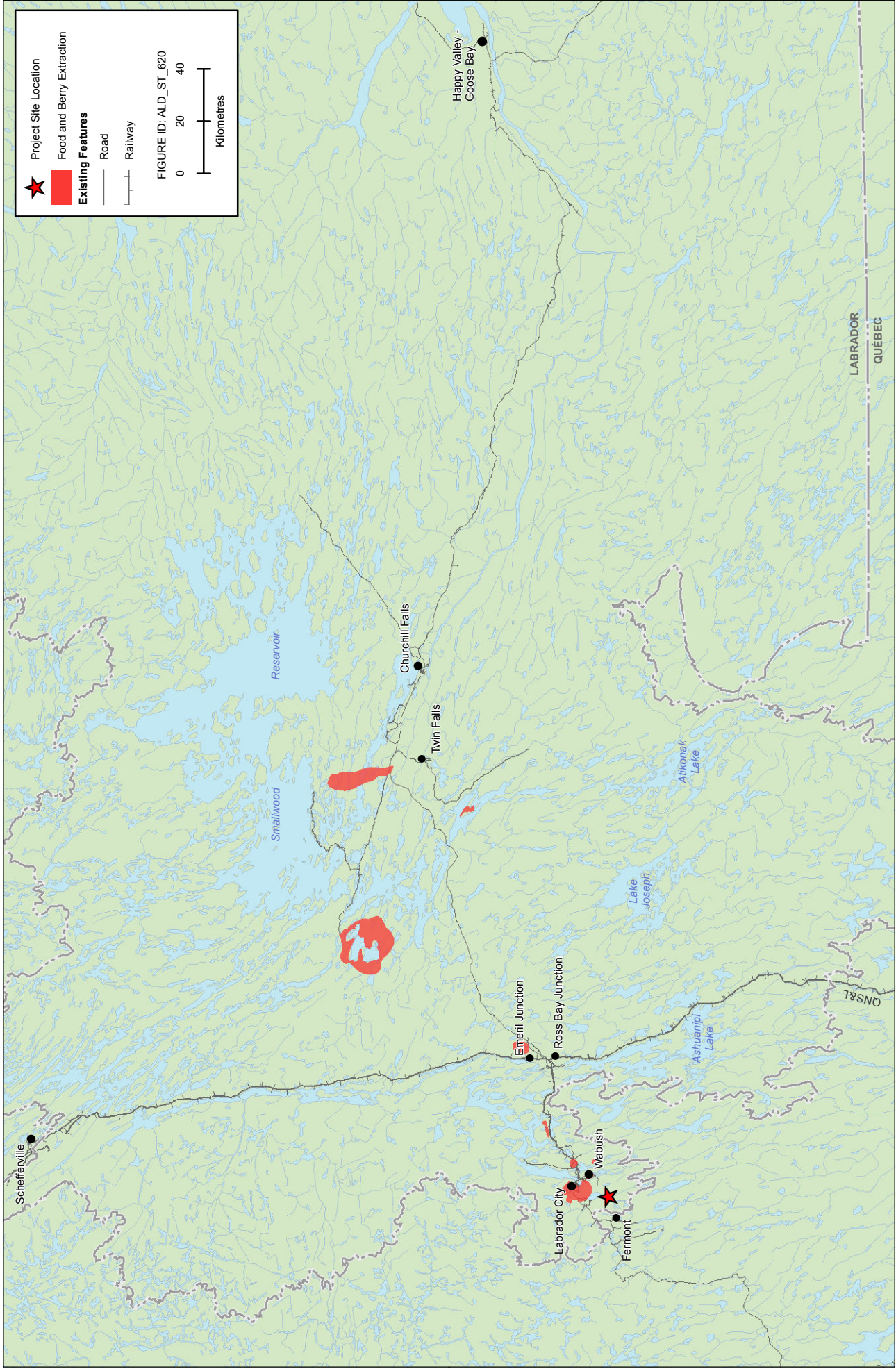


ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

NunatuKavut Land Use - Camping Sites and Areas

CLIENT

PROJECT TITLE:

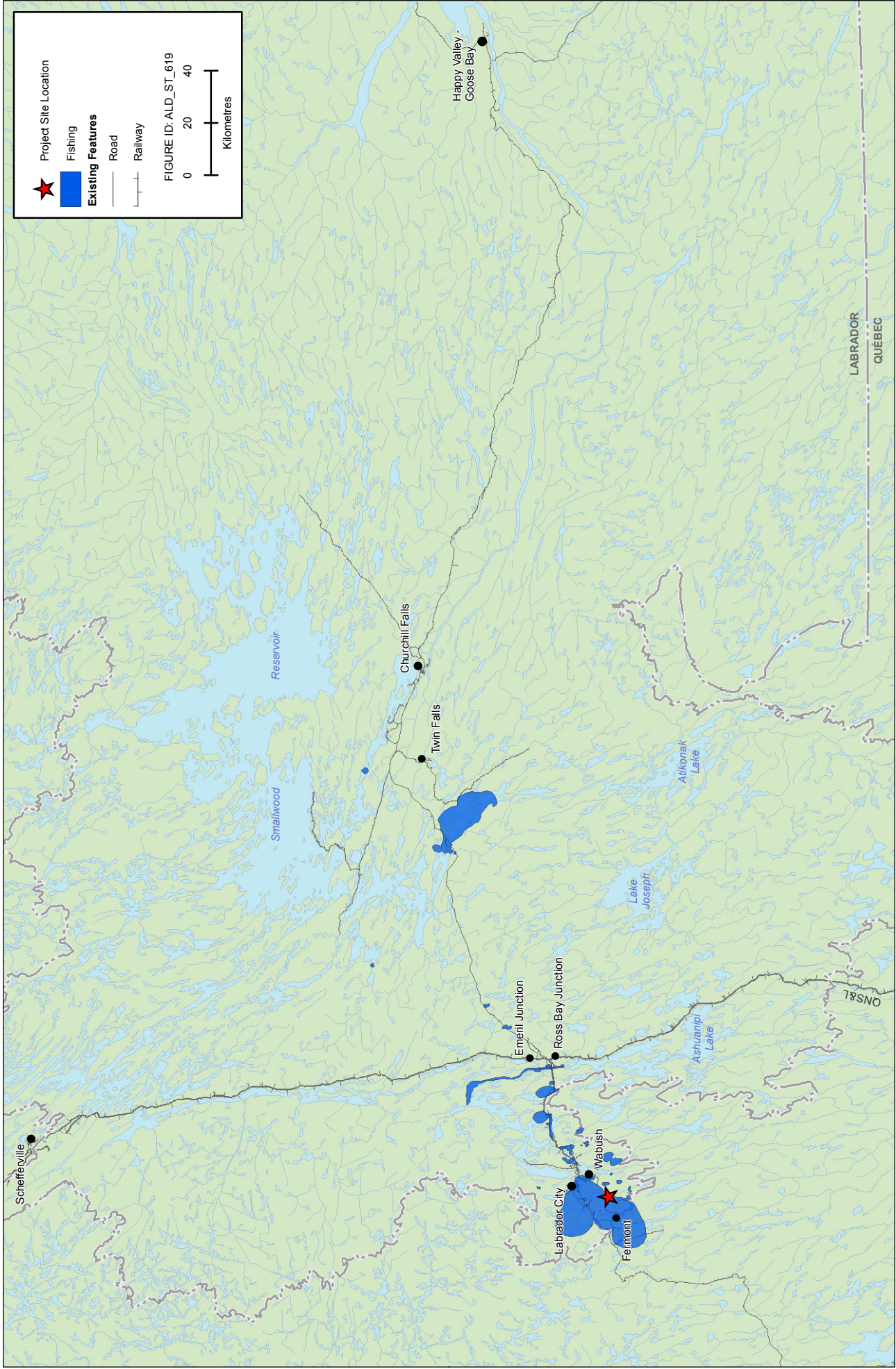


CLIENT

ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

PROJECT TITLE:

NunatuKavut Land Use - Food Items and Berry Extraction

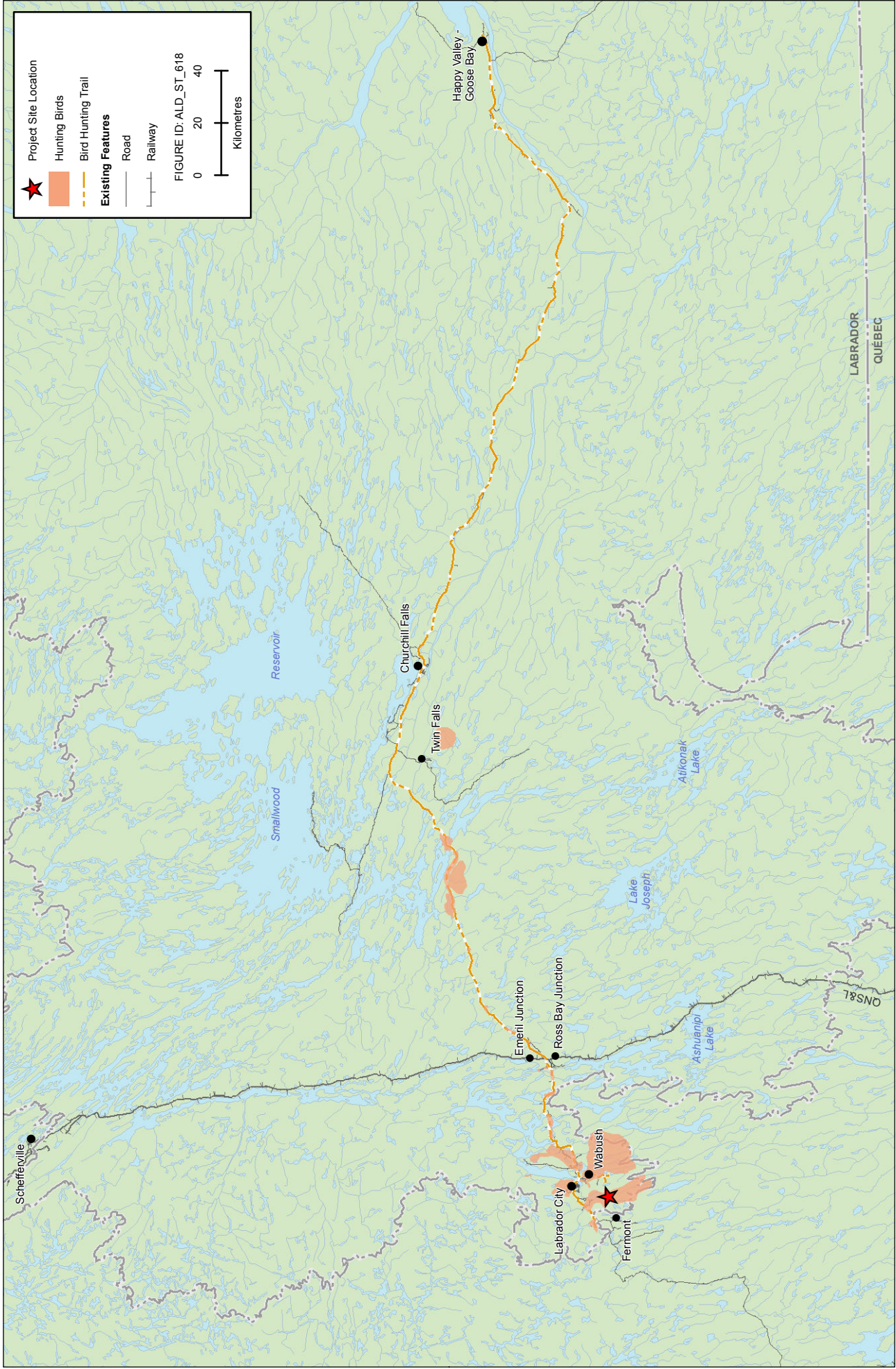


ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

NunatuKavut Land Use - Fishing

CLIENT

PROJECT TITLE:

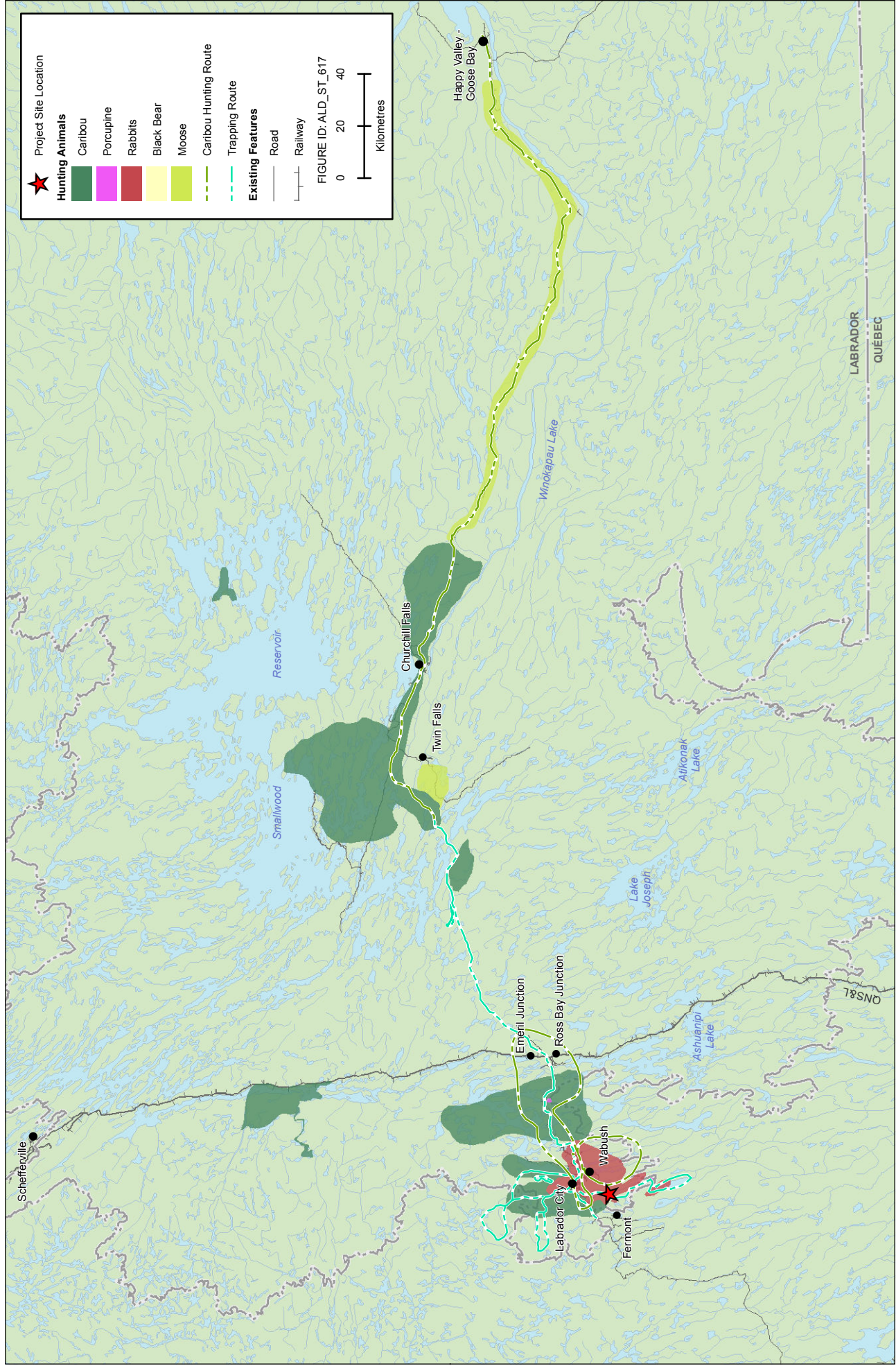


ALDERON IRON ORE CORP.

NunatuKavut Land Use - Hunting Birds

CLIENT

PROJECT TITLE:



LAND USE STUDY: INTERVIEW GUIDE AND INTERVIEW NOTES*

*Original interview notes have been redacted by Alderon Iron Ore Corp to remove all names and other personally identifying information in order to protect the privacy of the interview participants.

INTERVIEW GUIDE- LAND USE STUDY

Date and location: _____

Time (beginning and end): _____

Participants (age, gender): _____

Context and Objectives of the Land Use Study

- Describe context of the Land Use Study
 - Introduce interviewers
 - Explain agreement between NunatuKavut and Alderon

- Objectives
 - The main objective of this interview is to collect information related to:
 - Your traditional land and resource use;
 - Traditional ecological knowledge*; and
 - Any questions or concerns about the potential effects of the proposed mine

- High level overview of the proposed Kami mine
 - Identify what the participants know about the Kami Mine
 - Explain main components of the Kami Mine
 - Ask the participant if they have previously received information about the mine
 - If yes: how did you receive that information?
 - If no: what would be the best way for you to learn about the proposed mine?
 - What kind of information would you like to receive and how would you like to receive it?
 - How frequently would you like to receive information?

- Obtain participant's informed consent.
- Orient participant with the map

*Traditional ecological knowledge means the knowledge and understanding you have about the natural environment as a result of your past and current traditional land use.

Interview Process

During this interview, we will map the most important ways you use this area. We are interested in your activities and knowledge of the overall regional area covered on this map, which includes the proposed mine site. We are going to ask about places where you have stayed and camped, place names and trails that you use. We are also going to ask you about cultural and spiritual use of the land, which includes, among other sites, sacred places and burial sites. We are also interested in knowing where you hunt, trap, fish, gather berries and plants, and harvest other resources.

In this interview, we would like to hear your impressions concerning the potential effects of the Kami Mine on the environment and on the practice of your traditional activities.

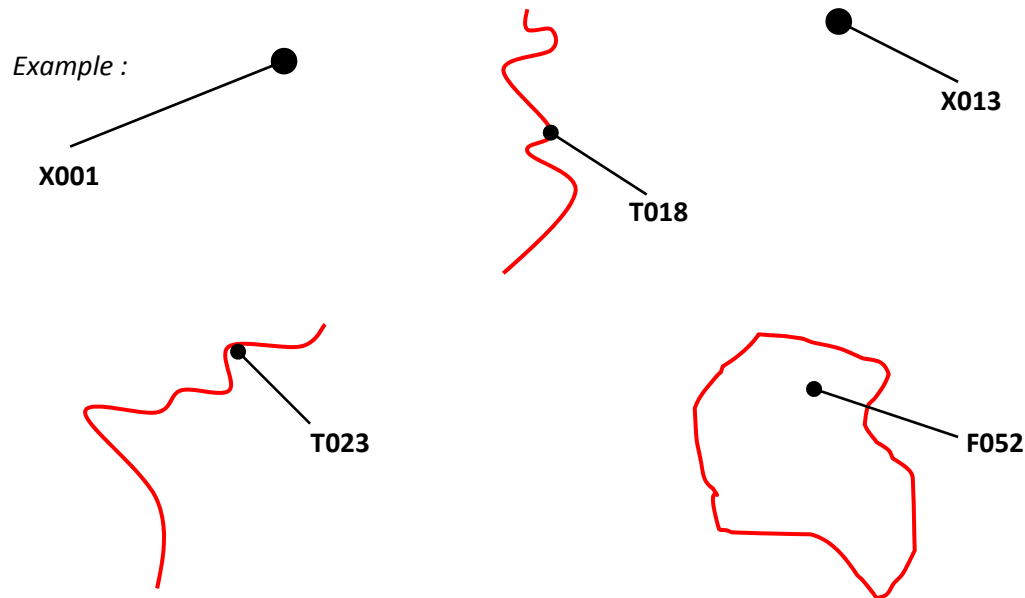
We are interested in obtaining information in regards to your contemporary land and resource use, in other words, within your living memory. We are also interested in the frequency in which you practice an activity in general, as well as in a particular area.

1. PARTICIPANT PROFILE

1. Where were you born?
 - a. When were you born?
 - b. Did your mother and father come from there as well?
 - i. If not, where did they come from?
2. Where do you call home?
3. What is your job / occupation?
4. How many people are currently living in your home?
5. Do you own a car, truck, ATV, boat, canoe, and/or snowmobiles (circle one or more)?

2. LAND AND RESOURCE USE MAPPING

Mapping note : Identify the places referred to during the interview with a dot, a line or a polygon. Associate each dot, line or polygon with a code (see below) followed by a three-digit numeral. For example, **X001** should be the first dwelling site mentioned by the participant, **X002** the second, etc. The numbers will be continuous for each interview; the first site identified will have the number 001. If 153 sites are identified during the interview, that is the number that the last one will have.



In a notebook, write down the details relating to every item identified on the map. For example,

X001 : Camp, canvas tents, stayed there practically every summer from 1990 to 2000.
X013 : Wooden cabin, built in ±1950, stayed there as a family from 1975-1985
T018 : Skidoo trail, used between 1995-2010 to access hunting camps
T023 : Forest trail, used from 2000-2010 for hunting
F052 : Trout or pike fishing around 1995

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

In this section, we are interested in knowing where you have camped or stayed overnight. We are also interested in the trails that you use for travelling and the names of these places.

1. Have you ever camped or stayed overnight on the land? X - Dwelling Site
 - a. Was it in a house, cabin or tent? Show some places.
 - b. When did you live/stay there and for how long (frequency, year, season)?
 - c. When was it built?
 - d. Who built it?
 - e. What did you do there?

- f. Is the cabin or camp still being used?
 - g. Who owns it now?
 - h. Why was that location chosen for the cabin/camp (why did you build it there)?
 - i. How often have you been to the cabin/camp in the last 5 years?
2. Show some of the routes you take when you go hunting, trapping, fishing, sealing, collecting berries, mussels or wrinkles or to your cabin or camp.
- a. Do you still have access to the routes now?
 - i. If so, how do you travel there (by car, truck, ATV, snowmobile, canoe, motor boat, snowshoes, or foot)?
 - b. When was the last time you used the routes?
 - c. How often do you travel these routes (frequency, year, season)?
3. Do you know some of the traditional names for the lakes, rivers, creeks or special places?

T - Trails

TN – Traditional Names

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

In this section, we are interested in knowing the location of places that you have used for ceremonies, meetings and other spiritual activities.

- 1. Where are the birth, death and burial sites?
 - a. What was his/her name?
 - b. When was he/she born or buried there?
- 2. Where do people hold ceremonies and where are the special meeting places (healings, feasts, marriages, coming of age, other spiritual/religious events)?
 - a. What type of ceremony or meeting is it?
 - b. Who attends this type of ceremony or meeting?
 - c. When do you hold this ceremony or meeting (frequency, year, season)?
- 3. Where are the important places that are mentioned in traditional stories or legends?
 - a. What are the stories?

BP – Birth Place

BS – Burial Site

SL – Stories and Legends

Birds

In this section, we will mark down the areas where you have hunted or trapped birds or collected their eggs for food.

- 1. Do you hunt or trap birds for food or collect their eggs?
- 2. What kind of birds do you hunt in this location? Show some places.
 - a. When do you hunt them (frequency, year, season)?
 - b. When was the last time you hunted them?

HB – Hunting Birds

3. What kind of eggs do you collect in this location? Show some places.
 - a. When do you hunt them (frequency, year, season)?
 - b. When was the last time you hunted them?

4. Do you have any knowledge of or general information on birds in the mine site area that you want to share (what birds, where they occur, numbers, when they arrive and leave, migration patterns, habitat preferences, etc.)?

Fishing

In this section, we will mark down the areas where you have caught fish.

1. Do you fish? F - Fishing

2. What kinds of fish do you catch? Show some places.
 - a. How do you fish?
 - b. When do you fish (frequency, year, season)?

3. Do you have any knowledge of or general information on fish in the mine site area that you want to share (what fish, where they occur, numbers, when they arrive and leave, migration patterns, habitat preferences, etc.)?

Trapping

In this section, we are interested in learning about furbearing animals.

1. Do you set any kind of traps or snares for furbearers? TL - Trapline

2. What kinds of animals do you trap? Show some places.

3. When do you trap (frequency, year, season)?

4. Are the traps still being operated?

5. Is trapping your primary source of income?

6. Do you have any knowledge of or general information on furbearing animals in the mine site area that you want to share (what animals, where they occur, numbers, when they arrive and leave, migration patterns, habitat preferences, etc.)?

Hunting

In this section, we are interested in knowing about the places where you have hunted and killed animals.

HA – Hunting Animals

1. Do you hunt animals?
 - a. What kinds of animals do you hunt? Show some places.
Categories; (1) Big Game (2) Small Game (3) Seals and Jumpers
2. When was the last time you hunted?
3. How often do you hunt (frequency, year, season)?
4. How many people hunt with you?/Who were you hunting with?
5. Do you have any knowledge of or general information on animals in the mine site area that you want to share (what animals, where they occur, numbers, when they occur and move, migration patterns, habitat preferences etc.)?

Food Items and Berries

In this section, we want to know about the places that you have used for harvesting plants and berries for food.

FPB – Food Plants and Berries

1. Do you harvest plants or berries for food?
2. What kinds of plants and berries do you harvest for food? Show the places.

IE; Bakeapples, Redberries, etc.
3. When was the last time you harvested plants or berries for food?
4. How often and when do you harvest plants or berries for food (frequency, year, season)??
5. Do you have any knowledge of or general information on food plants and berries in the mine site area that you want to share (what food plants and berries, where they are distributed, numbers, when they can be found, habitat preferences, etc.)?

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

In this section, we are interested in knowing where you harvest plants that are used for medicinal or ceremonial purposes.

MP – Medicinal Plants

 CP – Ceremonial Plants

1. Do you harvest plants for medicinal or ceremonial purposes?
2. What kinds of plants do you harvest? Show some places.
3. When was the last time you harvested medicinal plants?

4. How often and when do you harvest medicinal plants (frequency, year, season)??
5. Do you have any knowledge of or general information on medicinal plants in the mine site area that you want to share (what plants, where they are distributed, numbers, when they can be found, habitat preferences, etc.)?

Other Resource Use

In this section, we are interested in knowing where you collect wood, water and other special materials such as minerals.

OR – Other Resources

1. Do you collect wood?
 - a. What type of wood do you collect in these locations? Show some places.
 - b. What do you use this wood for (wood for heating, tents, boats, sleds, commercial, etc.)?
 - c. When was the last time you collected it?
 - d. How often and when do you collect it (frequency, year, season)?
3. Are there any special water sources you use (i.e., springs)?
 - a. If so, show some places.
 - a. What is special about that location?
 - b. When was the last time you got water there?
 - c. How often and when over the course of a year do you go there (frequency, year, season)?
3. Do you collect special materials (i.e., bones, minerals to make tools or paint or other uses)?
 - a. What is the special material? Show some places.
 - b. When was the last time you collected the special material there?
 - c. How often and when over the course of a year do you collect it (frequency, year, season)?

Other knowledge

1. Do you want to share any additional knowledge about the environment or your traditional activities in the mine site area that you feel may be important during project design and Environmental Assessment (landforms, wildlife, plants, water, climate, etc).
2. Is there anything else you would like to tell us or show us on the map?

3. POTENTIAL EFFECTS

In this section, we are interested in learning more about any questions or issues you might have regarding the potential effects of the proposed mine site on the environment or on your traditional activities.

1. Do you have any questions or concerns regarding potential environmental issues that may result from the mine site?
 - a. If yes: what actions do you think Alderon could take to address these issues?
2. How do you think the proposed mine will affect the traditional activities of yourself or other community members?
3. What do you think would help minimize mine site effects on traditional activities?
4. What is your impression of the potential effects of the mine site on the future use of the land by other (non-NunatuKavut) land users?
5. What do you think would help minimize the mine site effects on future use of the land by other (non-NunatuKavut) land users?
6. Do you have any other questions about this Kami Mine Project?

Completion of Interview

- Thank participants for their time
- Offer refreshments
- Provide Survey (if they wish)

Table of codes

OR	Other Resources
HA	Hunting Animals
HB	Hunting Birds
SL	Stories and Legends
CS	Ceremonial Site
BS	Burial Site
BP	Birth Place
MS	Meeting Site
SS	Spiritual Site
TL	Trapline
TN	Traditional Name
F	Fishing
CP	Ceremonial Plant
FPB	Food Plants and Berries
MP	Medicinal Plants
T	Trails
X	Dwelling Site

Interview Notes

Date : June 22, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-MC-08

Start : 2:05 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. Happy Valley - Goose Bay

a) [REDACTED] 1977

b) No, Father was from Hawkes Harbour and Mother was from Charlottetown

2. Charlottetown, Labrador

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. Truck, Car, Motorcycle, and Two Snowmobiles

2. Land and Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. Yes.

X-01 : Camper - Dooley Lake

He recently bought this cabin. He had his first overnight trip there last week. Him and his friends were out relaxing and playing on a seadoo in the lake. Before that most of their hunting and fishing trips were day trips. He chose this cabin because it is only ten minutes from home and he wanted a camper in a park area.

2.

T-02 : Snowmobiling trail

T-03 : Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) from Fermont Border to Churchill Falls for hunting

He also hunts along the side roads such as Twin Falls road. He used T-02 last winter and used T-03 for a Spring hunt last Spring.

3.

TN-04 : Cowboy Creek

TN-05 : Boat Pond

TN-06 : Blueberry Hill

TN-07 : Bear Lake

TN-08 : Mile 19

TN-09 : Goose Point

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

He does not know of any cultural or spiritual sites for the Metis in Labrador West.

Hunting Birds

1. Yes.

2. Teals, Black ducks, Mallards, Pin tails, Shell birds, Mergansers, Geese, Common, Goldeneye, Ptarmigan, and Spruce Partridges.

He had six to eight hunts last Fall and another six this Spring.

HB-10 : Hunting birds along TLH same as T-03

HB-11 : Hunting Ptarmigan - Mills Lake area

HB-12 : Hunting Mergansers, Teals, Black ducks - Dooley pond area with Scott

HB-13 : Hunting geese, black ducks, common golden eye, teals - in O'Connells road area

3. He does not collect eggs in Labrador West.

4. He has seen lots of ducks and ptarmigan.

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Lakers, Pike, and Ouananiche. Most of his fishing is done back home in Charlottetown, this was the first year that he caught anything in Labrador West. He uses a fly rod when fishing for ouananiche and a rod and lure when fishing for lake trout and pike. He fishes both in the summer and winter. He fished for Ouananiche four to six times since he moved to Labrador city and spent a couple days fishing for Lakers this year. He has heard of other people catching Splake a cross between a Speckled and a Lake trout in Dumbell Lake.

F-14 : Fishing for Lake trout and Pike in Emerilion Lake

F-15 : Fishing for Ouananiche - Walsh River

F-16 : Fishing for Trout - Ice fishing

3. "I know they catch speckles here, ouananiche cause they come through here...Lower Loon Lake I've heard talk of people fishing there, what they've caught I don't know, but I know they've caught fish, Lakers I think."

Trapping

He does not trap animals in Labrador West.

Hunting Animals

1. Yes.

HA-17 : Hunting Rabbits

HA-18 : Hunting Porcupine - near Grand Hermine

The last animal he killed was two falls ago. He hunts each year with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

5. "I know there are numerous porcupine up there cause I've seen 'em."

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Partridge Berries

FPB-19 : Picking Partridge Berries

3. Last Fall.

4. He picks berries twice a season and usually picks a gallon.

5. "Oh yes there's partridge berries everywhere."

Medicinal and Ceremonial Plants.

He does not harvest medicinal or ceremonial plants in Labrador West.

Other Resources

1. No. This fall he may collect wood for his camper.

2. Yes.

OR-20 : Collecting Spring Water - Grand Hermine

He collects a bucket of Spring water while passing through.

3. No, he does not collect special materials in Labrador West.

Other Knowledge

1. No.

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. "Well I hope it's not destroyed because I know there's animals and game in the area. Like I said if the mine is going there, then it's fine, it's a mining town, but I wouldn't want to see it you know destroyed."

2. "Honestly for that area, maybe not a whole lot. Because well I do a little bit of hunting this way, but most of my hunting is the other way."

3. "The only thing I can think of is water ways, like I said fishing up here these waters around the mine will run into Walsh river those ways. They got proper culvert system and all that stuff as long as they don't stop the fish flow. Because I do more fishing here, than hunting. I'll do my hunting that way, because I don't really know this area that well, and you're so close to Fermont."

4. "Well right off the bat, I know a lot of cabin owners up there. I have a camper there so if anything happens and the mine do go there my camper is gone. I'm forced out and so are a lot of people. You know members or nonmembers like I said this area De mille lake, Dooley lake, Long lake all that area is campers and cabins everywhere. If that mine goes there everything is going to be forced out. Now I'm going to have to go say Grand Hermine or they're talking about opening a new park, I mean you're not going to be there with a drill going do do do do. You know you go for peace and quiet, trucks going and blasts going and everything else."

6. No.

End : 2:55 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 22, 2012

Interviewee : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-09

Start : 4:05 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. Mary's Harbour, NL

- a) [REDACTED] 1959
- b) Mother was from George's Cove, Father was from Battle Harbour

2. Labrador

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. Car, Truck, ATV, Boat, Canoe, and a Snowmobile

He has been in Labrador West for eleven years.

2. Land and Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. Yes.

X-01 : Overnight at Walsh River area

Camper. He has camped at Lobstick and Dooley. His camper is currently parked by his house. He would go there for an overnight trip a half a dozen times a year. This is a good fishing spot for ouananiche. He bought his camper a couple years ago. Most of his outings are day trips.

2.

These trails were last used a month ago. T-02 was used a couple days ago.

T-02 : Route - Iron Stone River

T-03 : Route - Skidoo - Fermont area
T-04 : Route - Skidoo/walking - Elephant Head
T-05 : Route around Teacher Lake

3.

TN-06 : Dooley - Map says Long Lake

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

He does not know of any cultural or spiritual sites for the Metis in Labrador West. However, he had heard of Indian Point, an old Indian campsite.

Birds

1. Yes.

2. Partridges. He hunts in the late fall to early spring for partridges. He hunted last year and killed a half a dozen in the fall and another dozen in the winter.

3. No.

HB-07 : Partridges along Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) to Esker

HB-08 : Hunting Partridges.

4. "Oh there's tons of wild birds, loons, or everything actually. I've seen eagles up there osprey the whole works and ducks and geese of course, lots of them. Mergansers, lots of mergansers there too. All the lakes up there got birds in to it."

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Ouananiche and Trout. He fishes in both the summer and winter using caribou for bait.

F-09 : Ice fishing in Teacher Lake
F-10 : Fishing in South West Arm
F-11 : Fishing in Emerilion Lake
F-12 : Fishing in Ashwuanipi
F-13 : Fishing at the Causeway
F-14 : Water bodies within the area of - Outskirts of IOC
F-15 : Water bodies within the area of - Fermont Area

3. "Oh yeah, Mill's Lake is a real good place for fish...Brookies and Lakers, Pike. There's two different kinds of Pike, actually there's one rare type of Pike I've heard up there. It's got red, pink meat, I've never ever saw a Pike like that before...usually white. People telling me they've got pike up there that looked different and they've got red meat. I'm just wondering if it's not Muskie, probably Muskie mixed in amongst the Pike or a hybrid or something like that... There's a bunch of Splake around here, tons of them, they're good eating."

Trapping

1. Yes.
2. Pine Martin.
3. The last of October until the last of January.
4. Yes. He sets Conibear traps, 120's and 110's.
5. No.

TL-16 : Trapping Martin

Trapping was his primary source of income at one time. He would fly into Pinware river and walk out through St. Lewis's river.

6. "Yes, there's lots of them there everywhere. Especially foxes and martin, rabbits, if you call a rabbit a fur bearing animal or not. There's lots of beavers and otters up that way too."

Hunting Animals

1. Yes. Caribou.
2. He killed a Caribou three years ago near the Esker junction.

HA-17 : Hunting Caribou - Along trapline TL-16

5. "I know there's lots of rabbits in there and partridge that sort of thing. Moose, I've seen moose tracks in around there and caribou, porcupine lots of porcupine. And that's about it, I guess there's martins in there good place for trapping in there along by the edge of the mine site. Well same as everywhere I spose, otters."

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.
2. Blueberries, Partridge Berries, and Blackberry bushes. He would pick three or four gallons of blueberries using a picker.

3. Last Fall.

4. Three or four times a year, around September

FPB-18 : Collecting Blueberries and Partridge Berries, Blackberries bushes for smoker (smoking fish)

5. "Berries in there same as all, everywhere else around."

Medicinal or Ceremonial Plants

He does not harvest medicinal or ceremonial plants.

Other Resources

1. Yes. Dry birch for his fire pit. Last fall was the last time he collected wood.

OR-19 : Collecting firewood, dry birch - Same area as FPB-18

2. Yes. Usually collects water every three weeks, three or four large bottles.

OR-20 : Collecting spring water - 6 km outside of Labrador City on the Fermont highway

OR-21 : Collecting spring water - near Grand Hermine

3. No, he does not collect special materials in Labrador West.

Other Knowledge

1. No.

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. "Well there's always the damage to the river systems. That's going to happen for sure. I mean, here now in this place look at all the waters around us and you should be able to go anywhere at all and get a meal of trout any kind of fish that you wants actually. There's nothing here, I've never seen a place so poor in fishing. Out home you catch a feed of trout whenever you want a feed, ten or fifteen whatever you want for a fry. Well I'd say I've got about a half a dozen times I've caught that many in here. Get one or two that's about it. Except for those ol' logs, those old lake trout you can catch them anywhere."

2. "It's going to cut down on them for sure. Because there is a lot of people that go up in Mills Lake area now, they're not gonna be allowed inside of the fence once the mine goes there. It's going to be too dangerous with the blasting and everything else. They're

just not going to let you in there. Like IOC you see there's lots of places in IOC now that you can't go, but you can look in there good looking spots but you can't go there."

3. "Go home. That's about it I'd say. No there's not a lot they can do, I don't think. I mean they've got their methods down pact to minimize it as much as they can, without going over board. I think they could try to minimize if too much not going to be viable for them to mine at all. "

4. "About the same as us I'd say."

5. "No, not anymore than Metis... I mean a mine is a business and you have to operate it in a certain way."

6. No.

End time : 4:45 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 21, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-07

Start : 8:10 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. St. Anthony, NL

a) [REDACTED] 1972

b) Mother is from Mary's Harbour, Father is from Charlottetown

2. Charlottetown

3. [REDACTED]

4. Five

5. Six Snowmobiles, Boat, Truck, and a Car

2. Land And Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. No, not in Labrador West. Most of his outings are day trips.

2. He does a lot of recreational snowmobiling, such as hill climbing. Most of the trails are used yearly, some more so than that.

T-01 : Snowmobile Trail in Mills Lake area

T-02 : Trail in Stevens Lake area

T-03 : Trail in White Lake area

T-04 : Trail in Wabush Tailings area

T-05 : Trail in Poll Line area

T-06 : Trail in Albert Lake area

T-07 : Trail in Grand Hermine area

T-08 : Trail in Emerilion Lake area

3. He does not know any traditional names for the lakes, rivers, creeks or special places in Labrador West.

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

He does not know of any cultural or spiritual places in Labrador West.

Hunting Birds

██████████ and ██████████ were caught hunting birds in the Spring and were charged, the matter has not been settled in court. He believes that you should fight for what you believe in.

1. Yes.

2. Mostly geese, some ducks and partridges. The best time to hunt birds is in the Spring, however, they did well with the birds this Fall when he, ██████████ and ██████████ hunted together. He hunts partridges when the season opens in the Fall.

HB-09 : Hunting Geese - Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) to Churchill Falls

HB-10 : Hunting Geese, Ducks

HB-11 : Hunting Geese, Ducks

HB-12 : Hunting Geese, Ducks

3. "Oh das where the geese is, you're just not allowed to hunt there. They're there by the thousands upon thousands the geese are." "Most of them are migrating through, but saying that there are companies just in there by the mine dispatch building there right in the mine there is a company there with four young ones. So when they gets old enough, I'm going to drive them out through."

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Pike and Lake Trout.

Any of the small brooks or ponds near the highway, he has tried fishing there. In the summer ██████████ and his family go fishing once a week. He fishes with a rod and spinner.

F-13 : Fishing near Blueberry Hill

F-14 : Fishing in Ashwuanipi

F-15 : Fishing in Cowboy Creek - They got a four pound brook trout there last year.

F-16 : Fishing in Emerilion Lake

F-17 : Fishing in White Lake

F-18 : Fishing in Lorraine Lake Arm

F-19 : Fishing at Mile 19

F-20 : Fishing alongside TLH
F-21 : Fishing in Jean Lake

3. Lakers, Brook Trout, Ouananiche, Pike, White fish, and Mud suckers.

Trapping

1. Yes.

2. Pine Martin, Fox, and Mink.

3. He sets his traps when the season opens in the Fall until the end of the trapping season.

4. Yes, but he did not trap this year. He usually traps with [REDACTED]

5. No.

He uses Conibear traps and snares.

TL-22 : Pine Martin, Fox, Mink - Trapline to Ossak
TL-23 : Trapline in Lorraine Lake Area

6. "Around the mine itself there's hundreds of foxes, not so much now because they killed I think over two hundred foxes they killed here this past year by wildlife and that...because of the rabies. All around this area, like basically all this mine area here is good area for foxes, bears too. Now we have trapped like no bears or anything, but it's a good area for bears, wolves, lot of wolves around here in on the back around here, Wabush here around is a lot of sign of wolf. A lot of animals, pits have got taken by, around here right."

Hunting Animals

1. Yes. Rabbits

2. This year.

3. He set a few snares for his children.

4. [REDACTED]

HA-24 : Hunting Rabbits

5. He has seen Porcupine in on the trail systems.

Food Items and Berries.

1. Yes.

2. Blueberries and Partridge Berries.
3. Last year.
4. He picked several gallons of berries in the Fall.

FPB-25 : Picking Blueberries - Beverly Lake area

FPB-26 : Picking Partridge berries, Blueberries - Mile 19

5. "Any of them burned over hills is covered with blueberries."

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

He has no need to use it and so he has not collected any.

Other Resources

1. No. He has electric heat. He believes it is a shame to throw away the wood cleared for mining projects.
2. Yes. When hunting they collect water near Grand Hermine. They killed a goose there this Spring. They last collected water there this Spring and typically collect a bottle of water when passing through.

OR-27 : Collecting Spring Water - Near Grand Hermine

3. No, he does not collect special materials in Labrador West.

Other Knowledge

1. "Well, the water system is the big this I sees, just look at the Wabush tailings is like you look out across from four pocket where I drives across the fuel truck and the pond alongside me is blue, the next pond is as red as it was dyed. You know what I mean, like to me that's the biggest impact of all of this here is like all the fish that's in them lakes they're eventually going to dig out or fill in. Some form or another and don't matter what they does it's always going to effect. Anywhere that water runs out it don't matter what it does, they can't do enough with the dust. We got a pond in there alongside where we the building for our lunch trailer it's green, I'm telling you it's fluorescent green. It's the same as if you was pouring in antifreeze. I'm serious. Certain days like this here where there's a bit of sun, she's green. Right, so that's the biggest thing I sees and like the silica, like to me if I'm breathing it in, the animal that's there, the fox that's there alongside me picking up all the stuff that's around the dust he's breathing it in, the bears that's breathing it in, the wolves is breathing it in. There's a lot of silica in certain areas, maybe not in this area, but in the area where we're in and you could go to another area and it may not be right and there's a possibility that's it's not in your area,

but like birds, everything that flied you know what I mean it's affected somehow or another. I mean just by the dust or any kind of oil spill is going into, like the land. You see some of the pits like we got out there I mean they're huge. But the water systems to me is what's going to, it's impossible to stop. You know what I mean so."

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. What are they going to do to replace what they remove? "You never puts it back to what it was. But you know there is jobs and that there and you know what I mean good money and that from, but sometimes at what cost. But to me if they looks after it and I don't have so much of a problem with it, they're looking after it, you know they already moved fish out of the pond, drained it down and moved them to another area right. People found out about it and went and caught 'em all. But you know what I mean. But there's a lot of fish in those lakes and I knows it's a lot of water it's amazing. We says oh the fish is scarce a lot right here, but look at all that water, you know what I mean. Same as birds, we hunts along this area, just look at all this water, how much area have they got to go besides. This is only a pencil mark on a, that road is on a big piece of land right so."

2. "Well already right now, pretty well all the cabins, maybe a lot of them is not Metis and that, but all these cabins up around Dooley and that, pretty much most all of them is history. Right so, you know what I mean, for the people around here the a lot of this is all going to be gone basically same as wiping out a small community really. Up around Dooley and them places, cabins around there every pond right. But like for me, we haven't got a cabin, but would like to, \$50, 000 cabin to pay for around here. I mean that's a house home. And be nice to have one, but I've got to have priority."

3. "Protect the brooks and that, ponds, the area that they're in the best they can. I knows that you're not going to stop it all, but like one of the big things I said there probably a lot of wood in that area don't just mulch it down, give the people. You know what I mean, there's people here with cabins. You know it's crazy the amount of wood, but they says they can't give it away, they can't sell it, so they just mulches it down. Maybe that's rightfully so, but why not pack it up somewhere, and you know what I mean then if it's not used after so many years just you know get rid of it. But to me they should be made to bring it, truck it out. Right, whether it's for a small penny they gets for it. You know it's a lot of wood man, a lot of wood there, enough to keep a mill going I'd say. For you or me to leave a top that's three inches, were getting a fine, it mighten be a big fine, but for us it would be a fairly big fine, you know what I mean, it'd seem like a nice bit. For these guys to don't affect them none whatsoever, money is no object."

4. "Well like I said with the cabin, they got no other choice but to leave. Give up all their cabins, the places are like houses, like they're like mansions right. So right there, is one of the big things, and you're probably going to lose a lot of the snowmobile trails in the area. Right, in here on the back where all this snowmobiling in here round the back of

IOC, that's all being drilled. Right we went in there last spring, man we had a job to get in places we would normally go because of roads pushed through and that right."

5. "Well I think they should be made to put in another area like farther away. Like all this area, like we knows now all that's eventually going to be unuseful for us fellors right. Because the mines are just spreading out so big because they needs the ore and that right. What would get us a hundred years one time will now only gets us about thirty years because they're just doubling and tripling the trucks, shovels, all this stuff is just increasing like ten fold so that means more ore reserves got to be found..then you've got down here is bloom lake area right so. There's hardly anywhere you can't go now in on the back of here, first when I come here five years ago like we could go anywhere. We'd look right down in the mine, but you can't, the roads and like I said last spring pushed through...pretty much all these trail systems that anyway and now out this way is pretty much going to be off limits...You still got all this out here...but for all us fellors who likes this fooling around in the hills and that like your father and them that's the place to go. That's going to be taken away you know what I mean. Like one fellor said from, he's from up on the Island, he said if we can't get in there I might just go back home again because I enjoys that."

6. "One of the biggest things, I guess I didn't really like cause I heard someone else on the radio a little while ago was that, they're going to be just as big as IOC, but they're not going to employ the same number of people as IOC. I knows there may not be the people around here to provide, you know what I mean, but eventually home like the way the federal government is going right now they're trying to get rid of all these small communities, we're a nuisance to them. Right, I've only started watching politics a lot lately and I'm seeing it. Like it's coming. Like all these places they're trying to get rid of them. So where do you think they're going to get more people like me...Five years ago this was a place I could tolerate, raise some kids, but now it's changing. It's not the kind of lifestyle I wants for my kids. I'd go home tomorrow. Like they're changing right, they don't want the foods that we wants. This is why like I'm pushing for this case that me and [REDACTED] Right if we don't feed 'em year round this kind of stuff, they're not going to want this kind of stuff. Just the same for yourself, you know what I mean. It's not the same as what it was for us fellors right cause your younger that's what we growed up on that stuff, ducks. But now they wants other kind of stuff, like were wanting different stuff too. We don't realize it, but we are. But I'd like to keep a certain amount of that stuff in their diet like the trout and one of the things that I've said to people about hunting in the Spring. I said when you buy a chicken in the Fall and eat him the next Fall. You won't will you, you wants fresh. And this way we gets them in the Fall, got enough to get us through until the Spring, we gets enough then to get us through until the Fall...I tell ya I misses it I tell ya that buddy, lifestyle for me is my life... this is alright for the kids they got stuff to do that I never got to do."

End : 9:05 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 22, 2012

Interviewee : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-10

Start : 7:15 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. Charlottetown, Labrador

- a) [REDACTED] 1957
- b) Father was from Seal Islands

2. Charlottetown

3. [REDACTED]

4. Three

5. Truck, Car, and two Snowmobiles

2. Land and Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. Yes.

Her husband built the cabin in Albert Lake (X-01) back in 1979. Their grandchildren use it every second weekend. They chose that site because it was easily accessible. Her husband built the cabin in Esker (X-02) in 1988. They chose this site because they hunted for Caribou in the area. They use it every year.

X-01 : Cabin in Albert Lake area

- a) Cabin
- b) It is used by their grandchildren every second weekend
- c) 1979
- d) Her husband
- f) Yes
- g) Interviewee
- h) Easily accessible

i) Yearly

X-02 : Cabin in Esker Lake area

a) Cabin

c) 1988

d) Her husband

e) Caribou hunting

f) Yes

g) Interviewee

h) Caribou hunting area

i) Yearly

2.

T-03 : Trail to Esker Lake area cabin (X-02). It is accessible by snowmobile, you would have to walk so far if you travelled in truck. This is used yearly.

Note : [REDACTED] travels the groomed trails in winter on snowmobile. (Trails are groomed by the White Wolf Snowmobile Club. There are over 440 km of groomed trail.)

3. She does not know of any traditional names for the lakes, rivers, creeks, or special places in Labrador West.

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

She does not know of any cultural or spiritual locations in Labrador West for the Metis.

Birds

1. Yes.

2. Ptarmigan. She was last hunting ptarmigan in April of this year.

HB-04 : Hunting Ptarmigan along Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) to Churchill Falls

3. She has not collected eggs in Labrador West.

4. Geese. "There are lots of geese in this area in the Spring and in the Fall."

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Trout. She ice fishes a few times a year using pork or corn. The last time she was fishing there was last winter.

F-05 : Fishing for Trout in Rionian Lake, Lower Loon Lake

3. "Other than trout no. Probably Ouananiche and Pike right, more than likely maybe not as much Ouananiche, but definitely lots of Pike in that area."

Trapping

She does not trap in Labrador West.

Hunting Animals

1. Yes. Caribou.

2. Last killed a caribou near Orma Lake two years ago (X-09).

3. They try to hunt yearly. Typically they hunt from November until the season closes.

4. She hunts with her husband, [REDACTED], and with friends [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

HA-06 : Hunting Caribou along TLH as far as Goose Bay

T-07 : Trail to Orma Lake, used for hunting Caribou

HA-08 : Hunting Caribou - near Orma Lake

X-09 : [REDACTED] Cabin - Ossak

5. Foxes, Black Bears, Rabbits, and Porcupine.

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Blueberries and Partridge berries.

3. Last Fall.

4. Yearly, in September or October, she picks three gallons of blueberries.

FPB-10 : Picking Berries - Wabush area

FPB-11 : Picking Berries - Fermont highway area

5. Blueberries and Partridge berries.

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

No she does collect any medicinal or ceremonial plants in Labrador West.

Other Resources

1. No.

2. Yes.

She collected water here when she worked on the highway thirteen years ago.

OR-12 : Collecting Spring water along Mitchen river

3. No.

Other Knowledge

1. "Well with all that mining activity, the biggest concern like for me would be like how the environment is going to be impacted by it and I hope that nothing is destroyed, or with all this activity right. You won't do none of your traditional stuff if you pick berries there or hunted there or whatever. That'll all be gone, right. You'll lose, certainly lose that."

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. "My question would be to the mine like what are they gonna do to keep the area so that it's still, we can still use it for berry picking or whatever? What are they going to do to keep it so we can still use some of that right?"

2. "I would venture to say it probably will be nonexistent for what happens traditionally. It'll all be taken over by the activities of the mine."

3. "It's just the cost of development. I don't, like if they're going to basically take out all the, anything of any value and sell it to foreign countries... but it's just the cost of development."

4. "Other than financially? I don't think it's, like this whole area is I mean well it's four existing mines now right so what's one more going to do? Right?"

5. "Other than to try and be as, see if it's possible, I think the effects are going to be the same for everybody really."

6. No.

End : 8:00 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 21, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-MC-04

Start : 2:15 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. St. Anthony, NL

a) [REDACTED] 1983

b) No.

i) Mother is from Port Hope Simpson (born in George's Cove), Father is from the Straits (born in St. Anthony)

2. Port Hope Simpson

3. [REDACTED]

4. Six

5. Car, Truck, ATV, and Snowmobiles

2. Land And Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. Yes.

X-01 : Camping - Mile 19

a) Tent

b) Once or twice a year in the summer.

c) N/A

d) Interviewee

e) There is a small pond nearby where he takes his children Pike fishing. There is also an old rock pit nearby which is "good for playing ball."

Note : Uses [REDACTED] cabin in Ossak. He fishes and hunts in that area. In particular, he hunts geese, ducks, and ptarmigan. This is a yearly trip.

T-02 : Trail used for hunting geese in O'Connell's pit. Accessible by truck and still in use. Last time he used it was two months ago for the Spring hunt.

T-03 : Route on Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) to Ossak (Just past the burnt woods near Ranger Lake). Used for trapping in the winter. This route is used often.

TN-04 : Blue Boat Pond - Because there is an old blue boat rotting near the pond.

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

He has not heard of any special sites for the Metis in Labrador West. However, he has heard of Indian Point.

Birds

He typically hunts with his brother-in-law [REDACTED]

HB-05 : Hunting for Geese - O'Connell's Pit

HB-06 : Hunting for Geese and Ducks - Area alongside TLH (T-03)

HB-07 : Hunting for Geese and Ducks

HB-08 : Hunting for Geese and Ducks -Area alongside TLH (T-03)

HB-09 : Hunting for Partridges

HB-10 : Hunting for Ptarmigan

Note : Hunting for Ptarmigan in Ossak

3. He does not collect eggs in Labrador West.

4. "I'd say up around this big lake, there's a road that comes in by a big lake. I'm not sure which one it is, and it's always ducks there in the brook. We was in there a couple times, but never got handy cause it's all open. So we never went back, down here's a better spot."

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Speckles and Ouananiche.

He has tried fishing all of the small ponds in this area, but only caught small Speckles so he released them. He caught a Pike and a Speckle in Ashwanipi last Saturday. He does both rod fishing and ice fishing. Last year, everyday he had off he went ice fishing with [REDACTED] and didn't catch anything. Now he fishes a couple dozen times a year.

F-11 : Fishing for Ouananiche

F-12 : Fishing for Speckles - Lag Lake

F-13 : Fishing for Pike

F-14 : Fishing for Pike

F-15 : Fishing for Pike, Lakers, Speckles, and White Fish, same as HB-07

3. "I'd say that's going to affect all, like all this right down through. Cause all that water where the proposed lines up here somewhere. So where I caught that ouananiche that all comes down right from up where the mine is starting. So the farthest I was up was where the train crosses there by Dooley Lake. That's a really good spot."

Trapping

1. Yes.

2. He sets 120 Conibear traps for Pine Martin, Mink, Muskrat, and Fox.

TL-16 : Trapline from Quebec Border to Ranger Lake (just past Ossak) for Mink, Pine Martins, Muskrat, and Fox

3. Fall, he sets them yearly.

4. Yes.

5. No.

6. "There's a lot of foxes up around there and there's a few Lynx up around there. Because one of the guys I worked with got a cabin up on Mill's Lake up there. And he said it's always tracks, Lynx tracks all around his cabin. All time."

Hunting

He does not hunt animals in Labrador West. It is easier to get these animals at home (PHS).

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Blueberries, Red Berries, and Bakeapples.

FPB-17 : Picking Bakeapples

FPB-18 : Picking Blueberries and Red berries - On the back of Smokey

When the berries are ripe, he takes his children picking berries everyday he is off work. He does his larger collections three or four times a year. The season for picking berries begins the middle of July.

3. "Up here they picks red berries and blueberries."

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

He does not harvest plants for medicinal or ceremonial purposes.

Other Resources

1. Yes

OR-19 : Collecting Firewood or fire pit - Smokey, same as FPB-18

Last collected wood nine months ago.

2. Yes.

OR-20 : Collecting Spring Water - alongside TLH

Whenever they travel over the highway they collect some water.

3. No, he does not collect any special materials in Labrador West.

Other Knowledge

1. No.

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. No.

2. "It won't affect me because I does all my trapping on the main highway."

3. "Stop, don't cut corners when they're doing it and go by like I knows when I'm in work, they says no oil down the drains, next thing over here there's a motor oil running right out of her and it's all going down the drains. So that's going out in the lake. So put something there to stop it, or something."

4. "I don't know."

5. "Not right now."

End : 2:50 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 21, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-03

Start : 10:15 am

1. Participant Profile

1. Venison Islands, Labrador

a) [REDACTED] 1943

b) Father, [REDACTED], was from Venison Islands. Mother, [REDACTED] was from Carbonear, NL

2. Venison Islands or here (Wabush) now.

3. Retired Nurse

4. Two

5. Two trucks, Two Snowmobiles, and a Boat

2. Land And Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Tralls and Place Names

1. Yes.

They would train their dogs by running them around Mill's Lake, thirty miles for two days, have one days break, and run for another two days.

X-01 : Cabin - Dooley Lake (TN-02)

a) Cabin

c) 40 years ago

d) Interviewee

e) Fished for Speckles, Lakers, White fish, Ouananiche

f) Yes

g) Interviewee

h) Great fishing spot

TN-02 : Dooley Lake, known as Long Lake

X-03 : Cabin - Cardboard Lake (TN-04)

a) Cabin

TN-04 : Cardboard Lake

X-05 : Cabin - Waldorf (TN-06)

They have to use three different boats and travel over eskers to reach this cabin. It takes a full day to reach. It is much easier to reach on snowmobile in the winter.

a) Cabin

c) It was originally a fishing cabin that everyone used. They had been using it for 25 years, until the cabin burnt down. Then they rebuilt it.

e) Fishing

f) Yes

g) Interviewee

h) Fishing

TN-06 : Waldorf Lake, known as Swanson Lake

T-07 : Trail to cabins X-01, X-03, and X-05

X-08 : Cabin - Ossak - Cabin near Esker between kilometer 200 and 205

a) Cabin

b) A couple of times a year now in the winter. Before they used it all the time when they Caribou would travel in that area.

c) They bought it 50 years ago, when the road was first built. It was used by the contractors.

e) They used it for dog races and as a check point for Cain's Quest (a Labrador snowmobile endurance race). They also hunted caribou in this area.

HA-09 : Hunting Caribou - They could go as far as the Michim River.

Note : Cabin on the Esker road.

X-10 : Cabin - Twin Falls road

a) Cabin

f) Yes

e) Caribou hunting

X-11 : Cabin - Tamarac River

a) Cabin

They brought the trailer in on the train track

e) Hunting for Caribou

Note : They are members of the Caribou Club.

Note : They also use the groomed snowmobile trail around Labrador City and Wabush.

HA-12 : Hunting Caribou

TN-13 : Star Lake

Note : Swanson Lake, Bearden Lake (TN)

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

She does not know of any special places or stories for the Metis. She did mention a place called Indian Point in Dooley where the Indians had a log cabin.

Birds

1. Yes.

2. Ptarmigan.

a) Fall

b) Four or five years ago

HB-14 : Hunting Ptarmigan near Dooley

HB-15 : Hunting Ptarmigan near the cabin near Twin Falls (X-10)

3. She does not collect eggs in Labrador West.

4. The same kind of birds as is around Dooley; Mergansers, Snow geese, and other ducks and geese. They do not stay year round, they stop there in the Spring and Fall. There are a lot of beavers as well. (They have to cross a lot of beaver dams on the way to there cabin).

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Lake trout, Speckles, Ouananiche, White fish, and Pike. They use both lures and bait (worms). In the winter they may use smelts that they collected from Goose Bay during the dog races. They fish in both the summer and the winter. In the summer they sometimes go to Charlottetown and set a net for salmon and char.

F-16 : Ice fishing and Rod fishing in Waldorf (TN-06)

F-17 : Ice fishing and Rod fishing in Dooley Lake (TN-02)

3. As was mentioned previously, Lakers, Speckles, Ouananiche, White Fish, and Pike.

Trapping

She does trap in Labrador West.

Hunting

1. Yes.

2. A long time ago she would hunt, but their friends brings them rabbits now. She never liked catching rabbits since her children had them as pets.

They would go to their cabin and light the fire and then check their snares for rabbits. When they returned, the cabin would be warm.

The last time they were caribou hunting was three or four years ago. Since the land was flooded for a new hydroelectric dam the caribou migrate a different route and do not come near their traditional hunting grounds. She mentioned her dislike for Quebec hunters taking Caribou from Labrador and especially since they were not allowed to hunt them. In addition they are not allowed to fish on Quebec lakes or rivers without a guide.

HA-18 : Hunting for rabbits, same as HB-14

One year they spent an entire week looking for a moose and couldn't find one. Then their son came from Goose Bay on the TLH and took a picture of one to show them.

HA-19 : Hunting for Moose along Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH).

5. There are muskrat, beavers, and porcupine that will be affected. Years ago there were Caribou in the area, but they do not travel this way anymore.

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Blueberries, Partridge Berries, Raspberries - Typically picked in the Fall

3. Last Summer (bakeapples on the coast)

FPB-20 : Berry Picking for blueberries, partridge berries, and raspberries in Smokey Mountain area

FPB-21 : Berry Picking for blueberries, partridge berries, and raspberries in Dooley Lake area

5. Blueberries, Partridge berries, and Raspberries.

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

She has made Juniper tea for the Girl Guides in Labrador West, for them to taste. Her grandmother also made Juniper tea and said it was good for the kidneys.

Other Resource Use

1. Yes.

- a) They cut mostly dry wood or "blow downs".
- b) The wood is used to heat their cabin.

OR-22 : Collecting Firewood near cabin (X-01)

OR-23 : Collecting Firewood near cabin (X-05)

OR-24 : Collecting Firewood near cabin (X-03)

OR-25 : Collecting Firewood near cabin (X-08)

OR-26 : Collecting Firewood near cabin (X-10)

2. Yes.

They collect water if they are going to their cabin in Ossak.

OR-27 : Collecting Spring Water, near Grand Hermine

3. Yes

a) She collects caribou antlers to make buttons. She also knits sweaters, makes seal skin slippers, and earrings from "cod fish ears". They collected antlers while hunting for caribou.

OR-28 : Collecting Caribou antlers for crafts, in same area as HA-9

OR-29 : Collecting Caribou antlers for crafts

Other Knowledge

1. No.

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

- 1. Will you still be able to fish in Dooley Lake? What effect will it have on fish in the area? How will the tailings affect the land and the water? Will it affect our drinking water?

2. "It will affect us a lot". They don't know if they will still be able to reach their cabins anymore or if they will lose them, for example their cabin at Dooley Lake.

4. "Same as it will affect us I spose...Everyone has cabins up there and have been there for a long time."

6. Mostly about the effect of the tailings?

End

Interview Notes

Date : June 20, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-01

Start : 6:00 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. St. Anthony, NL

a) [REDACTED] 1971

b) No

i) Parents were from Charlottetown/Norman Bay area

2. Norman Bay, NL

3. [REDACTED]

4. Four

5. Truck, Canoe, and a Snowmobile

2. Land And Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. Yes.

Last weekend, he camped near the Gabriel Structure with his wife for two nights. The site is about 40 km before Churchill Falls and about 25 km off the main highway. He fishes in the area for Pike, Laker, Ouananiche, and Speckles. He stays overnight four or five times a year. (Depending on the weather).

X-01 : Tenting - Near the Gabriel Structure

a) Tent

b) Last weekend for two days

c) N/A

d) Interviewee

e) Fishing

f) Yes

g) Interviewee

h) Easily accessible/Good fishing area

i) Four or five times a year

T-02 : Snowmobile trail around Labrador City and Fermont

X-03 : Overnight in [REDACTED] Cabin, Albert Lake. He has stayed there overnight three or four times a year, in the last five years.

a) Cabin

b) Occasionally, three to four times a year

d) [REDACTED]

f) Yes

g) [REDACTED]

i) Three or Four times a year

X-04 : Overnight in Dooley Lake area. He usually overnights with friends who have campers in the park area. He fishes for Lakers with his friend [REDACTED]

a) Camper

b) A few times a year

e) Fished

f) Yes

g) Friends

h) Fishing for Lakers

i) Few times a year.

T-05 : Snowmobile trail follows train track to Esker and Gabriel Structure. He helped cut the trail to Esker with his friend [REDACTED] They started in September and ended in November. He also uses this trail for hunting birds.

T-06 : Snowmobile trail near Teacher's Lake (Teacher's Lake is good for ice fishing)

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

BS-07 : Heard [REDACTED] speak of Burial Sites near Dumbell Lake, possibly Indians.

He assumes that there must be locations where people would have been buried, but he does not know where. He also does not know of any special meeting places in this area. The same follows about traditional stories.

Birds

1. Yes.

2. Partridges, Geese, and Ducks. He went on a few hunting trips last Fall (November) for partridges. He believes the partridges have a better taste than. He usually hunts for ducks and geese the last of September, with his 15 year old son.

HB-08 : Partridges, Ducks, Geese - Hunting birds along Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) Labrador City to Churchill Falls. He also hunted along the side roads, such as the Esker road with Tom hunting for geese.

HB-09 : Partridges, Ducks, Geese - Hunting birds South of Wabush

3. He has not collected eggs in Labrador West.

4. "I did hunt partridges in around there, I didn't hunt no geese cuz I, cuz you can't you can only get in so far. But partridges yes, I've been in around there. And it's good in there for that and good for fishing in around some of those lakes. I don't know no names, but me and [REDACTED] been around. It's going to ruin a lot, a lot of stuff eh? A mine here, there, and there, boxed in around mines pretty much. Can we straighten something out?"

HA-10 : Hunting Caribou.

One year the caribou came directly through Labrador City, now they have to hunt outside of it.

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Pike, Laker, and Speckles.

His daughter caught her first Pike this year, she was very excited. He cooks the Pike like any other fish (fries it). In the summer, he fishes using a rod with a spinner. In the winter, he ice fishes using bait, like a piece of trout or pork.

F-11 : Rod fishing in the summer, in Albert Lake culverts

F-12 : Rod fishing near TLH

F-13 : Rod fishing in Ossak; Pike, Laker, Speckles

F-14 : Ice fishing in Teacher's Lake, last fished there in April, 2012 with child, the area is close to town.

F-15 : Ice fishing in Rectangle Lake

Note : Some of the ponds he uses are small and are not shown on the map. They are good for catching pan sized trout in the winter.

3. "That's pretty much what's here Pike, Laker, Ouananiche, and Speckles. Not well, not like home, but. They got other different fish here, is like Suckers and all that stuff. That's pretty much what is there is everywhere, in this areas."

Trapping

He does not trap in Labrador West.

Hunting

1. Yes. Caribou, Rabbits.

2. Last year.

3. Hunts for caribou yearly. He has killed caribou in Labrador City, Churchill Falls, and Esker. He did not kill one last year because the caribou did not come into his zone. The last time he killed a caribou was two or three years ago, between Ossak and Labrador City (HA-16)

4. He usually hunts Caribou with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] He hunts rabbits with his daughter.

HA-16 : Hunting for Caribou - Ossak

HA-17 : Hunting for Rabbits - Around Labrador City and Albert Lake area (not too far for his daughter). They killed twenty-four rabbits last year. They typically bake the rabbits in the oven.

5. "There's a lot of geese that hangs around, not allowed out around there. Same as any other animal I guess. They got their area and won't let us out around, so but it is a good area."

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Blueberries, Partridge berries, and a few Bakeapples.

3. Last year.

4. Berries are harvested in the Fall. Not everyday, but when they get a chance. He usually picks berries with his children. Last year they picked around a gallon.

FPB-18 : Picking Blueberries and Partridge berries around Dumbell

5. "Same thing as everywhere I guess, blueberries that's down there and oh yeah there's lots of partridge berries and blueberries in around there. But you're not allowed in around there, certain places. It's like everywhere I guess."

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

He does not collect medicinal or ceremonial plants in Labrador West, but he remembers his grandmother boiling Juniper Tea.

Other Resource Use.

1. Yes.

a) Dry wood

b) Collects for fire pit.

OR-19 : Collecting Dry Wood for fire pit

2. Yes.

OR-20 : Collecting Spring Water - near Grand Hermine, collected two bottles there last week

OR-21 : Collecting Spring Water - Fermont area - collects water there once a month

3. No.

Other Knowledge

1. No.

2. No.

"It's just the mine, the mine is what's killing a lot of people here. What's going on, I knows people in around, who got cabins and now they don't look like they're going to get anything cause they're coming and taking over their area with the mines. I don't have a cabin but that pretty much affects everybody, I guess, even if you don't have a cabin. It's what they're doing, throwing people off. Now that's it, cabin life is going to be over for them, if they puts the mine in there, cause you can't have a cabin on a mine site."

3. Potential Effects

1. and 2. "Yeah, I wouldn't like it to come ruin the area that we goes, but if they got a mine in there then that's it, we can't go in there anymore. So I don't know what else to say. Pretty much wait and see what's on the go. It's going to affect more later on than it is now talking about it."

3. "Well if they got a big area for, dozens of kilometers, why don't they go in there instead of sticking close to the town areas. Like you know what I mean. They says they got a lot of area in there, but most of the mine is going right in the town first. So then fifty

years down the road, they're going to be in there, so why not start off way out of sight first."

4. "It's going to affect them badly. I just told you about buddy's cabin and he's not the only one, there's hundreds and hundreds of cabins in around there and they're not Metis or nothing like that. You don't have to be a Metis. They're going to be really affected bad...there's your mine see and there's your cabins in there and in there so how you going to get in to your cabin, you can't cuz the mine is going to be right there. It's going to affect them really bad."

6. Is it going to start this year?

End : 6:40 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 20, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-02

Start : 9:00 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. Charlottetown, Labrador

a) [REDACTED] 1951

b) Charlottetown was their winter home, in the summer they lived in Hawkes Harbour, Labrador. His parents were [REDACTED]

2. "For me anywhere in Labrador is home, anywhere. Where-ever I'm settled in Labrador, that is my home. From one end to the next, I just love Labrador...I was programmed since day one, no other place in the world is like Labrador. And I proved it I travelled all over, and the wife says 'where would you like to go' and I say 'I wanna go home to Labrador'. I'd rather retire in Labrador than anywhere else."

3. [REDACTED]

4. Three

(He has two children and three grandchildren)

5. Truck, ATV, Boat, and Snowmobile

2. Land and Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

1. Yes.

X-01 : Cabin - 11 km in Esker Road

a) Cabin

b) He spends a week or two of his vacation there. It is a family cabin.

d) He rebuilt it.

e) Hunting and fishing. Fishing near the Jacobe, the White Fish, and the Lobstick structures. He also has the option of fishing in the Churchill River. This was a major Caribou hunting area as well.

X-02 : Bush Cabin - Mills Lake.

- a) Cabin
- b) Winter and Summer
- c) This was the first cabin he built in 1976.
- d) Interviewee
- e) Trapped around Mills Lake, Dooley Lake, and Lake Gentlemen in the winter and fished for Lake trout and Speckled trout in the summer.
- f) Yes
- g) Interviewee
- h) Near his trapline.
- i) Two or three times in the winter and two to four times in the summer.

T-03 : Trail to Mills Lake cabin (X-02)

Note : When hunting or fishing on the Twin Falls road, the Mckay River, the Jacobe River, or Churchill River he will take a tent and stay for a couple nights.

Trapping

- 1. Yes.
- 2. Pine Martin (28-29 per year) mostly, but also Timber wolves(2-3 per year), Lynx, and Fox(8-10 per year).
- 3. Winter
- 4. Yes.
- 5. No. "It's my Metis right, I try to keep it up."

This year his brother [REDACTED] trapped with him.

"I used the land because that's what keeps me straight really. I'd rather be on the land than anywhere else."

He established a trapline and has a gentleman's agreement with other trappers in the area. Whereby, they do not trap in each other's territory, besides there is lots of land for everyone.

He uses a 120 or 330 Conibear trap because it provides an instant kill.

TL-04 : Trapline for Pine Martin, travels by snowmobile

TL-05 : Trapline for Pine Martin, Timber wolves, Lynx, Fox, Mink, travels by snowmobile

6. "Oh most definitely, there is all types there. Yes every, Pine Martin, Lynx, Wolf, Fox, every type is in that mining area...when you start mining and blasting, put roads in through the countryside and put railways in there, the animals is going to move. They're not going to stay there."

3.

TN-06 : Tommy's Lake, was named after [REDACTED] because he had a cabin near the lake and fished in the area.

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

He does not know of any special places belonging to the Metis in Labrador West. However, the Indians from Schefferville, Quebec have spiritual mountains where they hold ceremonies.

Birds

1. Yes.

2. White Partridges (Fall), Spruce Grouse (October), Geese (September), Ducks(September). He also participates in the Metis spring hunt for geese and ducks. He hunted this spring and killed three geese. Last year, he participated in the Fall hunt as well.

White Partridges (Ptarmigan) are especially plentiful in this area. He heard that in one year fifty vehicles had had there grills broken by running into them. They love areas with willows. The Esker road is an excellent place for hunting birds. They fly from the Churchill River to the Esker road area in search of blueberries to eat. The mine tailings run five miles out into the Lake and about four miles wide and area is full of vegetation, ideal for ducks and geese.

HB-07 : Hunting for Ptarmigan - near Smokey Mountain

HB-08 : Hunting for Ptarmigan - near Diego Bay

HB-09 : Hunting for Geese and Ducks

HB-10 : Hunting for Ducks

HB-11 : Hunting for Ducks

HB-12 : Hunting for Ducks

HB-13 : Hunting for Geese - near Flora Lake

HB-14 : Hunting for Geese - near Wahnahnish Lake

3. He collects eggs when he is home, but not in Labrador West.

4. "You knows there's all kinds of birds like ducks and geese and ptarmigan and spruce grouse right in the Alderon area, for sure. But same thing, most areas around here has all types of birds."

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Speckled trout, Lake Trout, Splake (mix between a Speckle and a Lake trout), Ouananiche (land-locked salmon). He fishes using a rod and lure (sometimes a worm) in the summer and ice fishing in the winter.

"I hates it, I'm going to cry when they destroys all those lakes, because those lakes is absolutely special."

3. "Mostly in all the mine site areas, you're going to find fish. Even in lakes I would say, they took the fish out and relocated them in a different lake and made extremely extremely good fishing. They'd take em in tanker trucks, they'd put them in another lake, then they'd put food in for them and they'd breed properly. Wonderful. You're talking about thirty-six, thirty-seven hundred fish or more and they'd take and make sure everyone was saved and bring it and put it in the lake and you could go there fishing."

F-15 : Rod fishing and Ice Fishing - in Mills Lake

F-16 : Fishing for Ouananiche - in Shabogamo River

Hunting

1. Yes.

a) Caribou, Rabbits, and Moose.

When he first moved to Labrador City, he was able to leave home in the morning and shoot a caribou and be home by two o'clock in the afternoon. He would easily have two caribou.

2. Last year.

HA-17 : Hunting for Caribou

HA-18 : Hunting for Caribou

HA-19 : Hunting for Caribou

HA-20 : Hunting for Caribou, Last place he killed a Caribou was on Esker road near his cabin.

HA-21 : Hunting for Rabbits

HA-22 : Hunting for Rabbits

HA-23 : Hunting for Rabbits

HA-24 : Hunting for Moose, Area 51, Twin Falls road, four years ago

4. Usually hunts with his brother [REDACTED]

5. "Oh most definitely, there's all all types. I'm not positively sure, there was all types in that area. Rabbit, bear, foxes, every type of animal that's in Labrador is in there. Most definitely."

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Partridge berries and Bakeapples

His wife picks five gallon buckets full of partridge berries along the Esker road.

3. Fall.

4. Every year in the Fall he will hunt his geese and his wife will pick the berries.

FPB-25 : Picking Partridge berries - Esker road

FPB-26 : Picking Bakeapples on island in Ossamanuan Reservoir

FPB-27 : Picking Bakeapples around Mckay Lake and Colville Lake

5. "No, I don't usually I don't pick mushrooms or anything like that because I don't know what I'm picking. But mainly berries you know like bakeapples and partridge berries and blue berries and it's definitely an abundance of that."

First when he came there, the Mackenzie indians from Schefferville had three active teepees. They would come in the Springtime and hunt the geese and the ducks, but since then the old man died and they don't come back anymore. They still call it the Indian Channel.

T-28 : Route near Cobalt River

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

He does not harvest any medicinal or ceremonial plants.

He does chew Frankum, to wake himself up when he is in the woods.

Other Resource Use

1. Yes.

OR-29 : Collecting Firewood for his cabin

2. Yes.

b) This winter he collected water for a "cook-up" at his cabin.

OR-30 : Collecting Water - in Mills Lake

OR-31 : Collecting Water - in Pike Lake

3. No, he does not collect any special materials in Labrador West.

Other Knowledge

1. No.

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. "Not really, but it's a major project. It's good to watch, you know make sure they're not messing up and polluting too many lakes and destroying too much land you know and I'm sure the environmental people is going to be there like looking after it. I hope they do. I wish that they wouldn't touch the lakes at all, if they could leave the lakes just like they is it would be the greatest thing of all and just have barriers, mine the land, and don't destroy the lakes. Please. Because those lakes are very very valuable. I think everybody feels that way too. And there's a way of mining today, you don't have to pollute the lakes that much anyhow."

2. "Ohh it's going to be gone. My way of living in Mills lake and staying at the cabin there is gone. No doubt about that. That much development, you can't stay in a cabin when you got a big shovel digging into the bank, blasting, and trucks, railways and trains, it's gone. Finished. Gotta be, if you're going to take all the ore out of the mine and the rock. There's no point in staying there. You're not going to sit in me cabin and be trucks rolling by your door."

6. "No. I've been watching it closely and it seems like they're doing a good job so far."

End : 10:05 pm

Interview Notes

Date : June 21, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-05

Start

1. Participant Profile

1. Mary's Harbour

- a) [REDACTED] 1961
- b) Mother was from Vension Tickle, Labrador and Father was from Hawke Island, Labrador

2. Hawke Island

- 3. [REDACTED]
- 4. Two
- 5. Truck, Car, Canoe, and two Snowmobiles

2. Land and Resource Use Mapping

Habitation, Trails and Place Names

X-01 : Cabin - near Ranger Lake

- a) Cabin
- c) He bought it two years ago May 21st
- d) Hunting and Fishing
- f) Yes
- g) Interviewee
- h) Hunting and Fishing

He has owned this cabin for two years May 21st. He bought it from another person. He hunts and fishes in the area. In particular, he fishes for Speckled trout, Ouananiche, and Lake trout. They also hunt Ptarmigan. Last time he was at this cabin was a week ago.

X-02 : Overnight in Colville River area

Tenting

This site was chosen for fishing and is used once a year.

X-03 : Overnight in Simms River area

Tenting

This site was chosen for fishing and is used once a year.

T-04 : Trail to tenting area (X-02) - Drives out to Esker and takes a canoe to X-02

F-05 : Fishing in Ossak area.

F-06 : Fishing for Speckles, Ouananiche

X-07 : Camping

This site is used once a year as part of a fishing trip.

T-08 : Truck and canoe route. You would drive to Jacobee's spill way and then use a canoe.

F-09 : Fishing - near Dooley

F-10 : Fishing for Lake trout - in Mills Lake

T-11 : Trail to Mills Lake - old tractor road

F-12 : Ice Fishing for Speckles near Blueberries Hills (TN-14) in the winter. They fish here frequently in the winter.

T-13 : Snowmobile trail to Blueberry Hills (TN-14) for fishing. Used frequently, whenever they have holidays to go fishing, at least ten times a season.

TN-14 : Blueberry hills

TN-15 : Strawberry Lake

F-16 : Ice fishing for Speckled trout in Strawberry Lake (TN-15)

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

No, he does not know of any cultural or spiritual places for the Metis in Labrador West.

Birds

1. Yes.

2. Ducks, Geese, Ptarmigan, and Grouse.

He hunts Ptarmigan and Grouse when the season opens in the fall. He also does a spring hunt for ducks and geese. They only take what they need, six or eight ptarmigan. They last hunted birds in the Spring.

HB-17 : Hunting Ducks, Geese, and Ptarmigan along Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH)

3. He does not collect eggs in Labrador West.

4. "The Golden Eyes migrate through there and the divers, they calls 'em they migrate through there. Bottle nose divers, they calls it."

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Speckles, Ouananiche, and Lake trout.

F-18 : Ice fishing for Speckles, Ouananiche - near Coville river

F-19 : Ice fishing and Fly fishing

He uses a fly rod in the summer and ice fishes in the winter. Ice fishing is from February until April and they will typically make a least ten trips a season. On average, he fishes at least once a week.

3. "Lake trout...and Pike and Speckles too."

Trapping

1. Yes.

2. Pine Martin

3. They start after New Years until March

4. Yes, with his brother: [REDACTED] However, he did not trap last year, they usually trap every second or third year to allow the Martin to reproduce.

5. No.

He uses a 120 Conibear trap.

TL-20 : Trapline for Pine Martin

TL-21 : Trapline around Cabin (X-1)

6. "No. I think my brother [REDACTED] trapped there years ago, but I don't know. I never trapped there. But there is beavers there."

Hunting

1. Yes.

2. Caribou

3. He has not hunted caribou in the last two years. Three or four winters ago was the last time he killed a caribou. He hunts with a friend or his brother [REDACTED] He would hunt caribou in December and January.

HA-22 : Hunting for Caribou - Last kill site.

HA-23 : Hunting for Rabbit

HA-24 : Hunting for Rabbit and Foxes - Mills Lake area with wife

HA-25 : Hunting for Black Bear - Killed one last spring

HA-26 : Hunting for Porcupine - Killed one last February - Inside of Mills Lake

T-27 : Trail to Porcupine hunting area HA-26

X-28 : Camping - With Canadian Rangers

5. "We saw bears there." His wife mentioned seeing wolves, foxes, martin, and porcupine as well.

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Partridge berries and Blueberries

3. Last fall.

4. He berry picks two or three times a year. They pick three or four beef buckets full of berries.

FPB-29 : Picking Partridge berries

5. No.

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

He does not harvest medicinal or ceremonial plants in Labrador West.

Other Resources

1. Yes.

OR-30 : Collecting Firewood

T-31 : Snowmobile trail used to access fishing areas.

2. He does not collect spring water in Labrador West.

3. He does not collect special materials in Labrador West.

Other Knowledge

1. The trail is commonly used area for snowmobilers both young and old. They also use this area for snaring rabbits. It is sad to lose an area that is so valuable to the community. What will be left for the people to use after the mining companies finish.

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. "I tell you, the worst around here is the dust falling." The dust from Wabush Mines is so thick in the air they cannot open their windows without having a thick layer of dust form on their furniture. "Even the difference in the air quality here we're living now and at our cabin, is entirely different...go to the cabin and sleep better." "There's a mine on both sides of us one IOC and one Wabush mines...if they start up another one there, there will be even more dust, right." They built the towns too close to the mines.

2. It will have a negative effect.

3. They should cut more skidoo trails for the community.

4. They will be affected the same as us.

5. Cutting more trails would help everyone. "We have nine months of winter and three months of bad skidooing."

6. How many people will they employ with the Kami Mine Project?

End

Interview Notes

Date : June 21, 2012

Name : [REDACTED]

Address : [REDACTED]

Pin Number : KMP-CP-06

Start : 6:45 pm

1. Participant Profile

1. St. Anthony, NL

a) [REDACTED] 1971

b) His mother was from St. Michael's Bay (Up the head of the bay), but also lived in Square Islands seasonally

2. Charlottetown, NL

3. [REDACTED]

4. Four, wife and two girls

5. Car, Truck, Boat, Canoe, and Snowmobiles

2. Land And Resource Use Mapping

1. Yes.

X-01 : Camper - near Long Lake

a) Camper

e) Fishing

f) Yes

g) Interviewee

h) Beautiful scenery, fishing, and its close proximity and easy accessibility from town

i) It was recently bought and he has had four or five nights there

He bought it last summer. It was already in the location. It was chosen for the scenery, fishing, and it's close proximity and easy accessibility from town. He fishes for Ouananiche, Pike, and Lakers in Dooley. He has had four or five nights in the camper since he bought it, but his children and wife have had more nights.

2.

T-02 : Snowmobile Trail

3. He does not of any traditional names for lakes, rivers, creeks or special places in Labrador West.

Cultural and Spiritual Uses

He does not know of any cultural or spiritual sites for the Metis in Labrador West. However, he had heard of Indian Point where the Indians would camp.

Fishing

1. Yes.

2. Pike and Lakers. You need to clean the Pike immediately after catching. His daughter and him caught two lakers this spring. He goes fishing a half a dozen times per summer using a rod and lure. He typically fishes with his family and will have a little snack as well.

F-03 : Fishing - Along Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH)

F-04 : Fishing - in Albert Lake area

F-05 : Fishing - in Emerilion Lake

F-06 : Fishing - in Ashwuanipi

F-07 : Fishing - near TLH

F-08 : Fishing - in Myra River

F-09 : Fishing - near Ossak

3. "Lakers, Ouananiche, land locked Salmon I guess, and Pike, and Speckled trout I guess. Brook trout I guess."

Birds

1. Yes.

2. Geese, Black ducks, Teals, Mergansers, Shell Birds, Gossards, Pie Birds, Ptarmigan, and Grouse. He hunts all of the birds in these areas. He participates in the Spring and Fall hunt for birds. He also hunts Ptarmigan and Grouse in the fall and winter. He hunted last year.

HB-10 : Hunting birds - near O'Connell's Pit - Killed two geese there this Spring

HB-11 : Hunting birds - near Dooley

HB-12 : Hunting birds - near Flora Lake

HB-13 : Hunting birds - near De Mille Lake

HB-14 : Hunting birds - near Emerilion Lake

HB-15 : Hunting birds - near Ashwuanipi

HB-16 : Hunting birds - near Boat Lake

- HB-17 : Hunting birds - near Myra River area**
- HB-18 : Hunting birds - along TLH**
- HB-19 : Hunting birds - along TLH**
- HB-20 : Hunting birds - near Ranger Lake**
- HB-21 : Hunting birds - near Ossak**
- HB-22 : Hunting ptarmigan and grouse - in Albert Lake area**
- HB-23 : Hunting ptarmigan and grouse - along TLH to Churchill Falls**

3. He does not collect eggs in Labrador West.

4. "I know, there last summer when we was out to the camper there's a river that runs down there. One day I was, we was sitting down there, little steps goes down to the river there and there was a company of Mergansers come out there or shell birds, was some loons there and a baby loon with it and was Black ducks flying back and forth there around and the geese certainly."

Trapping

He does not trap for animals in Labrador West.

Hunting

1. Yes.

2. Caribou. He hunted, but was unsuccessful last year. His last successful hunt was two years ago, he killed one caribou near Valley Brook near Churchill Falls.

3. He hunts a dozen times a year, mostly day trips.

4. He hunts with his brother-in-law and [REDACTED].

HA-24 : Hunting Caribou - Along TLH to Churchill Falls

HA-25 : Hunting Caribou - Last kill site for Caribou

HA-26 : Hunting Rabbits - In Albert Lake area - He collected a dozen last year

5. "Regular rabbits and Partridges, ducks and geese and stuff. That's what I usually hunt out that way. Geese mostly. I hear of Moose out there before and stuff and Caribou certainly."

Food Items and Berries

1. Yes.

2. Partridge berries and Blueberries. He picks berries in the Fall and usually gets around two gallons.

3. Last year.

FPB-27 : Partridge berries and Blueberries - Smokey Mountain area

FPB-28 : Berry picking - Albert Lake area

5. "Yeah, I guess most everything there, with regards to partridge berries and blue berries. Up towards Dooley, there is on the side of that hill, where we got the camper right, down along there, it's blueberries and partridge berries. Bakeapples not very many bakeapples around here."

Medicinal/Ceremonial Plants

He does not collect medicinal or ceremonial plants in Labrador West.

Other Resource Use

1. Yes

A little dry wood for his camper. He collected wood there last summer and typically only collects if he is out to the cabin or having a boil-up.

OR-29 : Collecting Firewood

2. Yes.

If he is traveling in the area he will take a jug of water.

OR-30 : Collecting Spring Water - Near Grand Hermine

3. He does not collect special materials.

Other Knowledge

1. "The only thing I would be concerned with is dust. Dust control. Yes I got small kids around, I knows what silica could do to the kids and you know silica is really bad for ya with regards to your lungs. And the only thing, I got silica comes from this direction which is Wabush mine, silica comes from IOC, and then silica comes from Alderon, and so dust control is my greatest concern. So for my kids sake."

2. No.

3. Potential Effects

1. "I guess dust and probably the water might be contaminated a bit. You got your main water system coming from this area right, coming out. So I guess the water. And with regards to Dooley now, I don't know what kind of effects, where kids now bes to the

beach there right and I don't know what kind of contaminants is going to be in the water if we do keep or camper there kind of thing right. Other than, I guess the water conditions I guess and the dust I guess."

2. "Well with regards to doing to work, with regards to dust control, there's a lot of fans and different kinds of flockulent that could reduce silica and the dust whatever in the water and in the air right and which is not harmful to the environment right. And there is chemicals and stuff out there that prevent any harmful I guess things to the fish and the air, I guess, it's out there so. They know what they can use and you know, what not."

3. "Not so much in that area, well no not a whole lot I wouldn't say. Not for me know, I wouldn't say, other than where I got the camper at. I guess noise pollution too right so, if it gets too noisy I'll be out of there and go down towards the highway somewhere and set up."

4. "I guess the trees, I guess destroying the land I guess, like with regards to the trees and water. I guess it's going to effect a lot of people and the dust in the air."

5. The same steps as before.

6. When will it start up?

End : 7:26 pm

