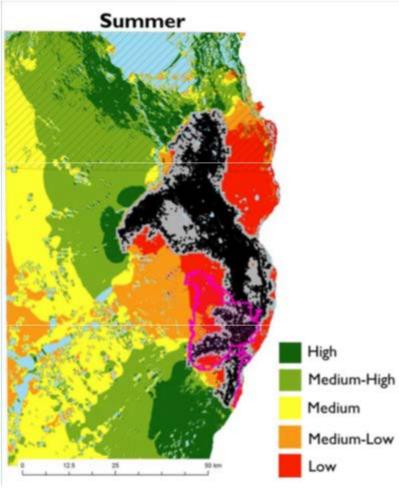
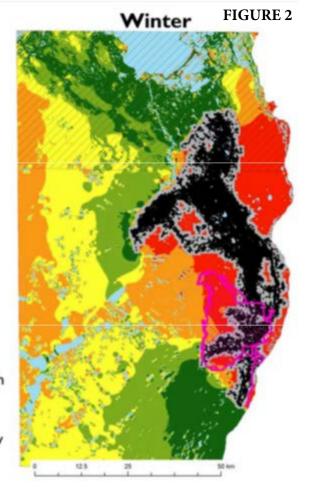
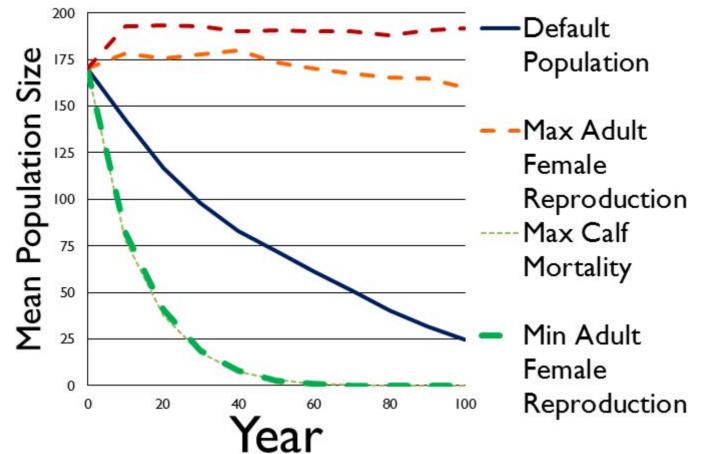


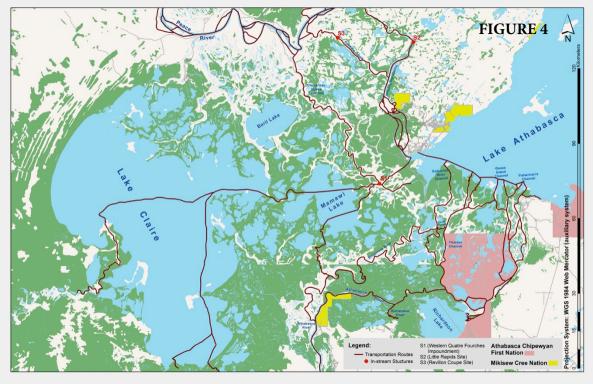
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community











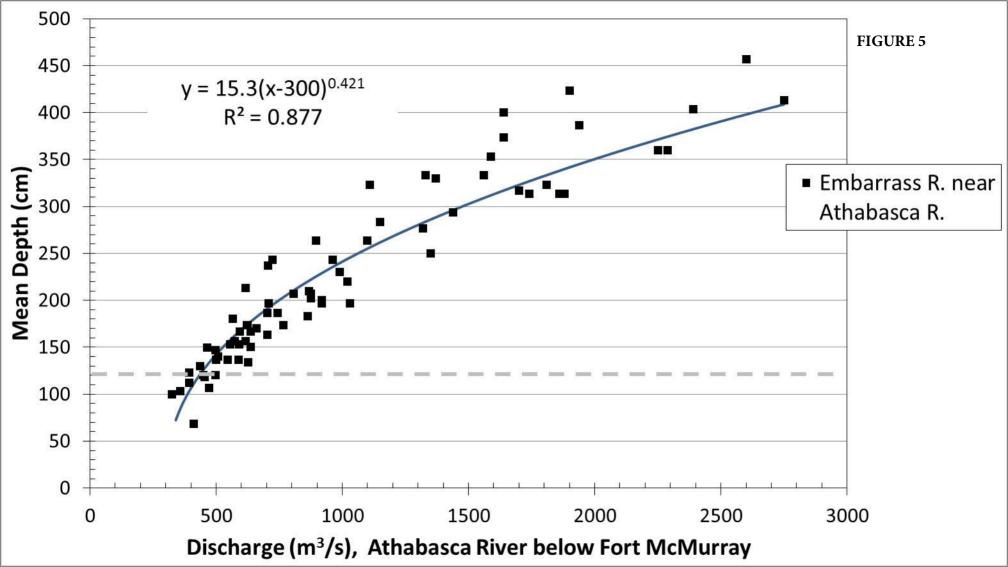


Table 4. Annual distribution of low water depths for two depth thresholds (122 cm and 100 cm)for all sites monitored during all of 2011-2015.FIGURE 6

Site No.	Distribution of Occurrences at or below 100 cm (% of total over the five years)						Distribution of Occurrences at or below 122 cm (% of total over the five years)					
	Tot#	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Tot#	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	4	25	75	0	0	0	8	13	87	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	13	0	8	15	8	69	31	3	13	19	13	52
A5	13	8	23	15	15	39	22	5	27	14	22	32
A6	10	0	0	10	30	<mark>60</mark>	13	0	8	8	31	53
M1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	100
M3	6	50	50	0	0	0	12	25	75	0	0	0
M4	2	0	0	0	0	100	8	13	25	0	0	62
Overall (#)	48	5	10	5	6	22	95	7	29	10	13	36
Overall (%)	100	10	21	10	13	46	100	7	31	11	14	37

FIGURE 8 Cultural ZOI (Zone of Influence)

Oil sand mines have a cultural footprint or ZOI that is much larger than the physical footprint.

Cumulative effects in the LSA are already substantial and are increasing in the RSA.

Underlying requirements for practice – including within WBNP – are at risk.

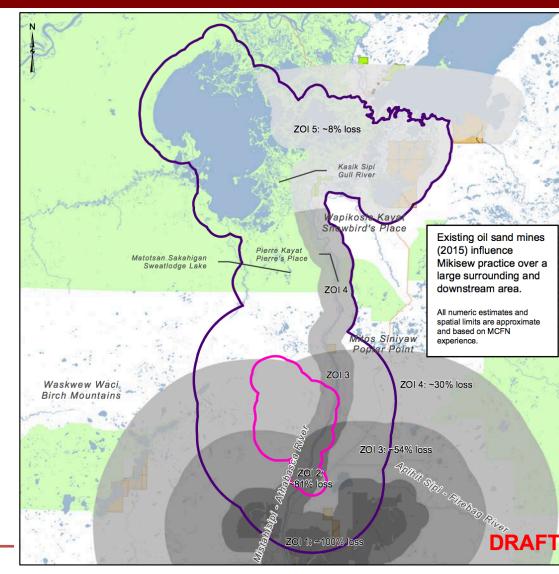


FIGURE 9 FIGURE 9

- Preferred Mikisew camps and cabins are patterned in particular ways.

- Industrial impacts to camps, cabins, or nearby resources, erode cultural viability.

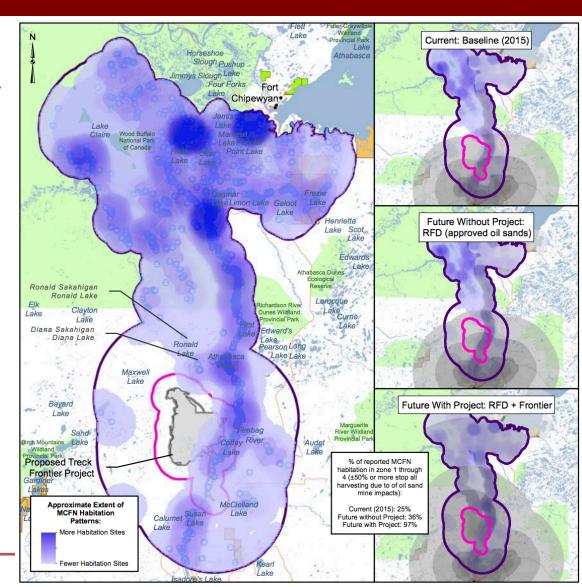


FIGURE 10

- Based on past MCFN experience with similar oil sand mines, we can anticipate how new projects will influence future MCFN practice.

