APPENDIX 17A

The Collection of Current Land Use and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge

Collection of Current Land Use and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge

Final Report v.1.1 | July 15, 2020

Qalipu FIRST NATION

Photo: Woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus).*

Source: www.hww.ca

Photographer: Jonathan Anstey

Qalipu (Pronounced: ha-lee-boo, Meaning: Caribou) is a vibrant Mi'kmaq First Nation established in 2011 as an Indigenous Band under the Indian Act. With a large membership spread across 67 traditional Newfoundland Mi'kmaq communities both on the island and abroad, we are one of the largest First Nation groups in Canada.

Qalipu's Natural Resources Division (QNR) conducts Research and Monitoring on various vulnerable, invasive, and traditional species through their terrestrial and aquatic conservation programs. QNR manages a Fisheries Enforcement Program, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) group, as well as a Community/Youth Engagement program. QNR participates in commercial activities through involvement in Environmental Services.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report is based on a Current Land Use and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) study conducted by the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation Band focusing on current land use for traditional purposes in insular Newfoundland (with a special focus on the Central region). This report explores the knowledge and understanding of 22 members of the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation Band regarding hunting and gathering, as well as culturally significant areas. The survey questionnaire (Appendix A) was derived from the original questionnaire used in the 2011 Traditional Knowledge Study conducted by the Federation of Newfoundland Indians (FNI), and adapted to overcome the challenges imposed by the state of emergency caused by the novel coronavirus, COVID-19. Survey topics included hunting moose, bear, caribou, and waterfowl, trapping furbearing animals, frequency of consumption of wild game, harvesting medicinal and food plants and berries as well as sacred Mi'kmaq sites. The survey also included several questions centered around a proposed gold mine project near Valentine Lake in the interior portion of the province and how the project may impact the lives of participants.

The land use and traditional knowledge study was an excellent way to gain insights and knowledge from the band regarding how membership utilizes the land and the resources it has to offer. Individuals have deep ties to the land and have a solid understanding of how their lives would be affected should their access to the land be impeded by the development of major projects on their traditional hunting and gathering grounds. Different perceptions were expressed by participants regarding what effects the proposed mine would have, and general trends from the data were developed.

The results of the analysis from this survey will be used to inform the Environmental Assessment process for Marathon Gold's proposed Valentine Gold Project.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Current Use and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Study

Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) is a body of knowledge built up by a group of people through generations of living in close contact with nature. ATK is cumulative and dynamic. The knowledge builds upon the historic experiences, beliefs, wisdom, and teachings of a people and adapts to social, economic, environmental, spiritual, and political change (ceaa-acee.gc.ca). In 1999, 2000, 2013-2018 and now in 2020, we have studied the aboriginal traditional use of the land and its resources. Through these studies, we now have a better understanding of the true value of ATK including its role in Biological Research, Species Management, Land Planning, etc. By integrating ATK with western science we often fill pre-existing gaps in both datasets and generate a more complete and clearer understanding of the biological systems occurring in our natural surroundings.

The purpose of this study is to formally collect and preserve Traditional Knowledge of how individuals use and avail of the resources across the landscape. With past ATK studies having a relatively large contribution from the western portion of the province, a focus was placed on filling in gaps in the data for the central region of the province. Considering the development of the Valentine Gold Project by Marathon Gold, the focus area of the study was the interior portion of the province and Central Newfoundland in general.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Interview Process - Past

The original iterations of the ATK studies involved a 4-part process from the time a study is decided upon to completed report. This process involved training, scheduling, conducting in-person interviews and incorporating spatial data into a digital database. Since 2016, the interview process incorporates the data-to-database integration through the use of software developed by Trailmark™ Systems. Typically, two interviewers would be hired and trained over the course of three days at QFN's Corner Brook Office. A major focus of the training comprised of instructing the TK Research Assistants on conducting interviews and instructing them on how to properly use the various pieces of technology required to complete the study (i.e. audio recorders, iPads, laptops, Trailmark™ Systems,) to insure the pair was comfortable conducting the interviews and gathering information from band members. A manual was developed which outlined the purpose of the study, duties and guiding principles, interview procedures and how to operate the technology and equipment and contained a number of important documents including consent and confidentiality forms, record keeping documentation, contact information, field note pages, etc.

Past TUS studies involved in-person interviews that were once conducted using paper maps and an audio recorder to document the answers to the questionnaire. Responses are linked to the map through the use of coded questions and answers, for example before starting a question the interviewer would state that they are beginning question 1a, which would coincide with a marker, line or area drawn on the map which was coded as such. A significant amount of qualitative data can be derived through the conversations that interviewers had with participants which can be linked to the spatial data through text and audio clips. Transcripts from the audio made attributing the responses to questions a simple, albeit tedious, process.

Interviewees volunteered their time to conduct interviews after hearing about the project via email, word of mouth or through Qalipu's online newsletter. Participants often ranged in age from early 20's to 70's and 80's. The duration of time allotted for interviews was 2 to 3 hours to guarantee participants and interviewers did not feel rushed and that the conversation was not impeded due to time constraints. Interviews were conducted one-on-one in the participants home or in a public space available to Qalipu.

Due to COVID-19, a solution needed to be devised in a timely manner for completing the study remotely, while maintaining database integrity yet being hand-tailored to suit the needs of the client, in this case being Marathon Gold. Past TUS studies resulted in more qualitative data through the verbal exchange that is facilitated by the interviewer, allowing the interviewer to tease out more detailed information for each response.

3.2 Survey Process - Present

This ATK study has been heavily modified compared to previous iterations of the study. COVID-19 imposed a number of restrictions on public spaces and introduced regulations on how these spaces can be used for social gatherings, sanitation standards, and brought along mandatory social distancing. A number of the regulations imposed by the government of Newfoundland along with safety policies that were introduced at QFN as a result of COVID-19 made conducting the interviews the way they were in the past an impossibility. New methods for collecting data, both quantitative and qualitative, as well as the collection of spatial data, had to be devised within a short window of time, in order to coincide with a quickly evolving social dynamic that was foreign to society at large.

To address the need to remotely conduct the study, the interview process was adapted into a self-administered survey via an online suite of software developed by Trailmark™ Systems. This software allows users to set up and publish a public facing survey for the purpose of qualitative, quantitative and spatial data collection. The survey platform in particular allows for the survey administrator to include blank maps for participants to place pins upon and link the submissions to a database. Text boxes are provided on all mapping questions for participants in the survey to elaborate on pins they have placed. Additional questions were provided to be answered within the text boxes as well.

With a focus on the interior of the province and considering that the purpose of the study was to aid in the environmental assessment process for Marathon's proposed gold mine, many of the past TUS questions regarding marine harvesting activities were not applicable to this study and as a result were eliminated from the survey. A number of quantitative questions were added regarding how often individuals consumed various types of wild game to help advise potential health effects that may arise from frequent consumption of wild game harvested within Marathon Gold's Project Area of Interest. A series of qualitative questions surrounding the potential impacts that the mining operation may have on the environment and on participants livelihoods were also included in this survey, which were not a part of previous studies. General trends from these questions were derived from the data.

One advantage of conducting the study via online survey was that surveys could be completed concurrently at a convenient time for the participant, instead of having to be scheduled and conducted one at a time, setting aside 2-3 hours for each participant. Using Trailmark™ to collect the data also allowed us to avail of analytical tools that were not available for past surveys providing a more homogenous integration of TUS data into western scientific studies. The analytical tools provided by Trailmark™ streamlined the process of creating charts and graphs from the quantitative, non-GIS, based results of the survey.

Statistics on demographics were derived from the data, a kernel density map as well as individual category maps were also derived from the spatial data produced by the survey. In all incidents of the individual category maps, data has been generalized into a 10km by 10km grid to preserve privacy of the data.

4.0 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Distribution of Respondents

6 were from Bay St. George, 4 from Bay of Islands, 4 from Grand Falls-Windsor, 2 from Gander Bay, 2 from Appleton and 4 from gander – making the general response 12 from central and 10 from the west coast

Average length of time required by users to complete the survey: 25 minutes, the shortest being 8 minutes (only 1 mapping response to moose hunting) to 1hr 13minutes (answered all but one mapping question)

Density of Point Distribution

A total of 466 points were placed on the map by the 22 respondents, of the 466 points a total of 3 were placed within the Area of Interest (0.64%), and 0 were placed inside the project area. 2 of the 3 pins were related to fishing for trout and the other for ptarmigan grouse. The respondent(s) did not provide any additional text to further elaborate on the history of their activity in these areas.

Kernel Density ranges from 0.0048 points per square kilometer (pts/ km^2) to 0.048 pts/km^2. Due to the large distances between each point, square kilometers was deemed to be the most appropriate measure for density calculation. This density is calculated using the extents of the data, not the extents of the province, and is adjusted for statistical outliers (that is to say, one or two points drastically outside the norm does not have a significant impact on the overall density). A cell size of 1km was used to depict the density gradient.

Heat/density maps for each category were deemed unnecessary due to the small size of individual datasets compared to the geographic spread of the data. Density maps produced by individual categories typically showed one contiguous density, indicating that for individual categories no statistically significant density could be derived.

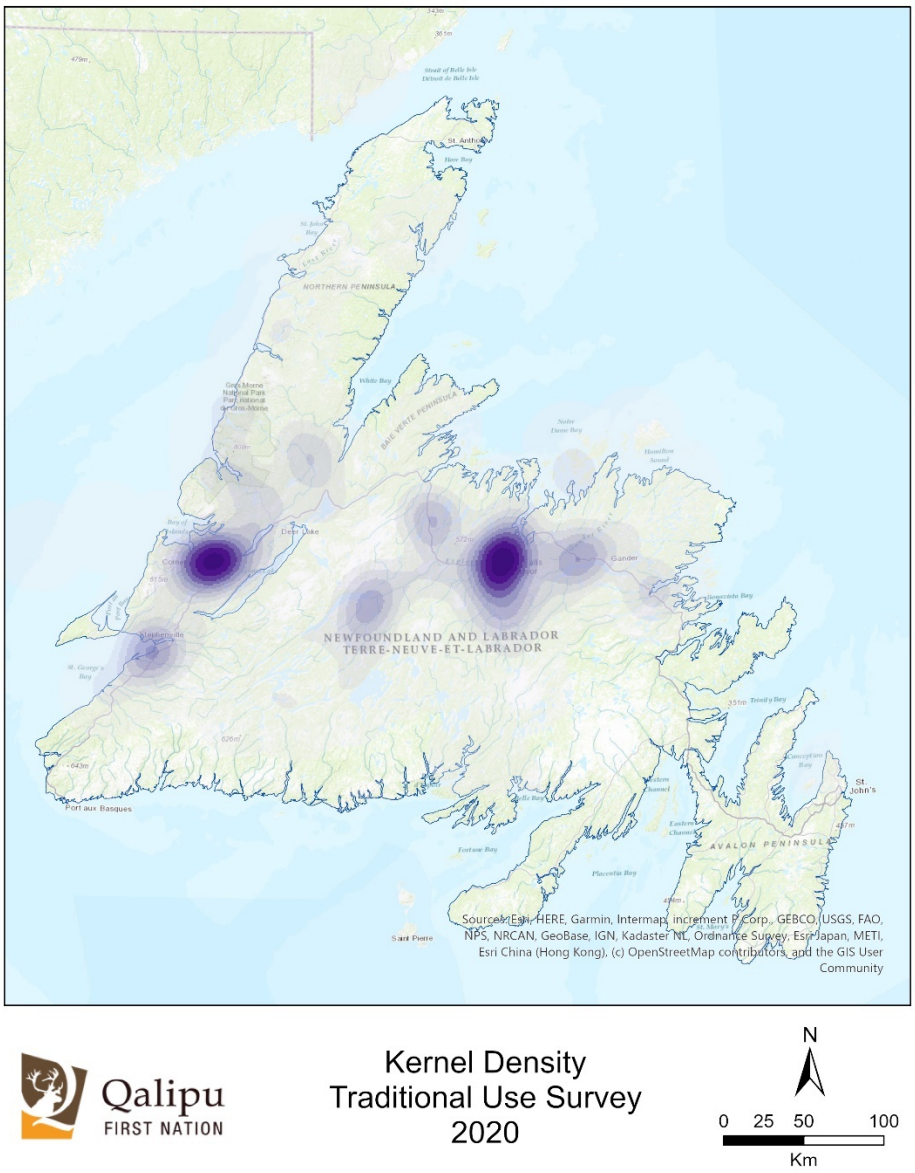


Figure 1 – Kernel Density

<u>Mapping Results</u>

To preserve the anonymity of user data a grid of 10km by 10km was generated and the results of each mapping question were generalized into the grid. This preserves sensitive data such as the precise location of fishing holes, cabins, bear bait stands, etc., without jeopardizing a participant's privacy. Individual maps for each question, and the associated number of contributing individuals to each respective map can be found in Appendix B.

Breakdown of Spatial Data by Category

Wildberries: 48
Harvesting Waterfowl: 9
Wigwams: 5
Villages: 23
Harvesting Trout: 55
Trapping: 7
Spirits: 4
Specialty Stones: 2
Specialty Plants: 11
Harvesting Salmon: 50
Sacred Areas: 19
Harvesting Rabbit: 19
Harvesting Ptarmigan Grouse: 25
Harvesting Other Birds: 2
Harvesting Moose: 42
Medicine Edibles: 14
Logging: 9
Food Plants: 7
Medicinal Fish and Wildlife: 9
Farming: 7
Elder Overnights: 17
Harvesting Eel: 2
Harvesting Caribou: 12
Cabins: 10
Burial Sites: 21
Harvesting Bear: 7

The remaining 22 points are from individuals identifying their birthplace during the identification section of the questionnaire.

Total: 466

Proximity to AOI

Below is a breakdown of the proximity of the various spatial datasets to the boundary of the projects Area of Interest (AOI). Maps of the buffers and the resulting data can be found in Appendix B

Within 10km: 22 points (4.72% of 466 TUS spatial data points). 1 Logging; 1 Wigwam; 1 Food Plants; 3 Moose hunting; 2 Medicinal Plants; 1 Harvesting Ptarmigan/Grouse; 2 Sacred Areas; 8 harvesting Trout; 1 Mi'kmaq Village; 1 Wild Berries; 1 Harvesting Waterfowl.

Within 25km: 27 additional points for a total of 49 (10.51% of 466 TUS spatial data points). 1 Cabin; 1 Wigwam, 1 Harvesting Caribou; 1 Logging; 2 Food Plants; 5 Harvesting Moose; 2 Medicinal Plants; 2

Harvesting Ptarmigan/Grouse; 3 Harvesting Rabbit; 3 Sacred Areas; 1 Harvesting Salmon; 2 Specialty Plants; 19 Harvesting Trout; 1 Mi'kmaq Village; 4 Wild Berries; 1 Harvesting Waterfowl

Within 50km: 27 additional points for a total of 66 (14.16% of 466 TUS spatial data points). 1 Burial Sites; 1 Cabins; 1 Wigwam; 3 Caribou Hunting; 1 Cut Logs; 2 Food Plants; 2 Overnights; 6 Harvesting Moose; 2 Medicinal Plants; 3 Harvesting Ptarmigan/Grouse; 3 Harvesting Rabbit; 5 Sacred Areas; 4 Harvesting Salmon; 3 Specialty Plants; 21 Harvesting Trout; 2 Mi'kmaq Village Sites; 5 Wild Berries, 1 Harvesting Waterfowl

Within 100km: 262 additional points for a total of 328 (70.38% of 466 TUS spatial data points). 7 Bear hunting; 7 Cabins; 8 Burial Sites; 3 Wigwams; 10 Harvesting Caribou; 6 Logging; 2 Harvesting Eel; 5 Farming; 6 Food Plants; 14 Elder Overnights; 4 Medicinal Fish & Wildlife; 33 Harvesting Moose; 9 Medicinal Plants; 19 Harvesting Ptarmigan/Grouse; 16 Harvesting Rabbit; 13 Sacred Areas; 38 Harvesting Salmon; 6 Specialty Plants; 2 Spirits; 1 Specialty Stones; 44 Harvesting Trout; 7 Trapping; 15 Mi'kmaq Villages; 37 Harvesting Waterfowl

All 22 places of birth were within the 100km buffer (Stephenville, Corner Brook or one of the Central hospitals)

Frequency of Consumption of Wild Game

Participants in the survey were asked how frequently they consume wild game. Participants were instructed to choose the most applicable answer to their consumption frequency. The potential responses, from least to greatest frequency were:

a) Never
b) Occasionally, or a few times a year
c) About once a month
d) Several times a month
e) Once a week
f) A couple times a week
g) Every day or nearly every day

The graphs depicted below were derived from analysis tools provided in the survey application by Trailmark™, and due to technical difficulties on their side, responses are not ordered as they were listed in the survey.

1) Moose

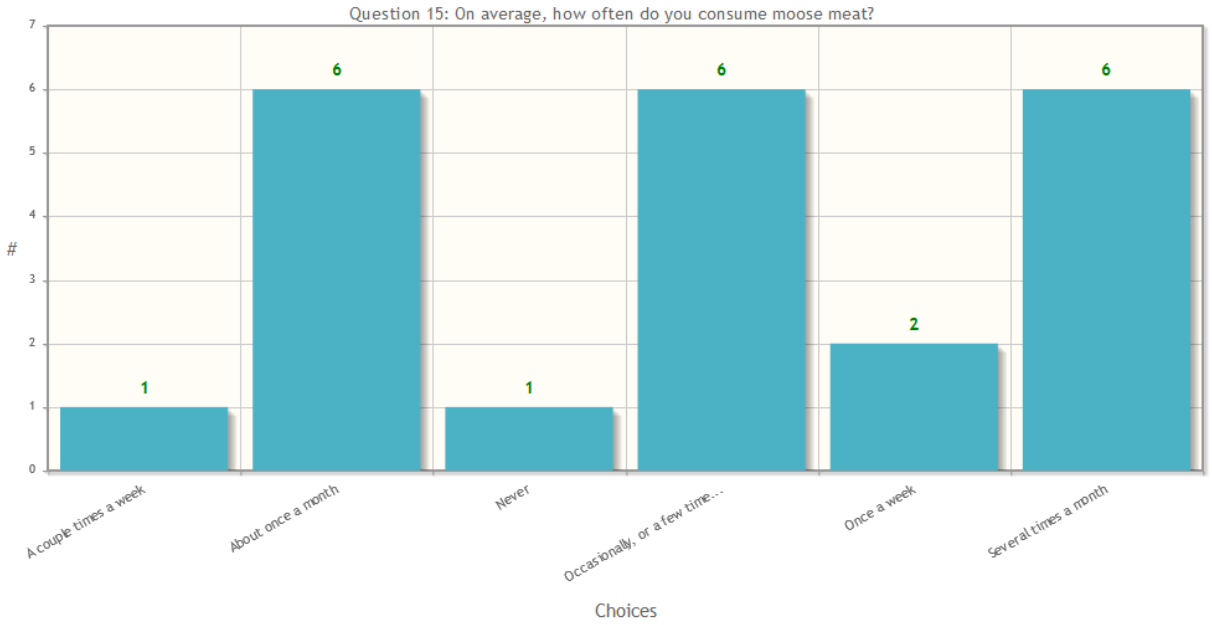


Figure 2.1 – Frequency of consumption of moose meat amongst respondents

2) Bear

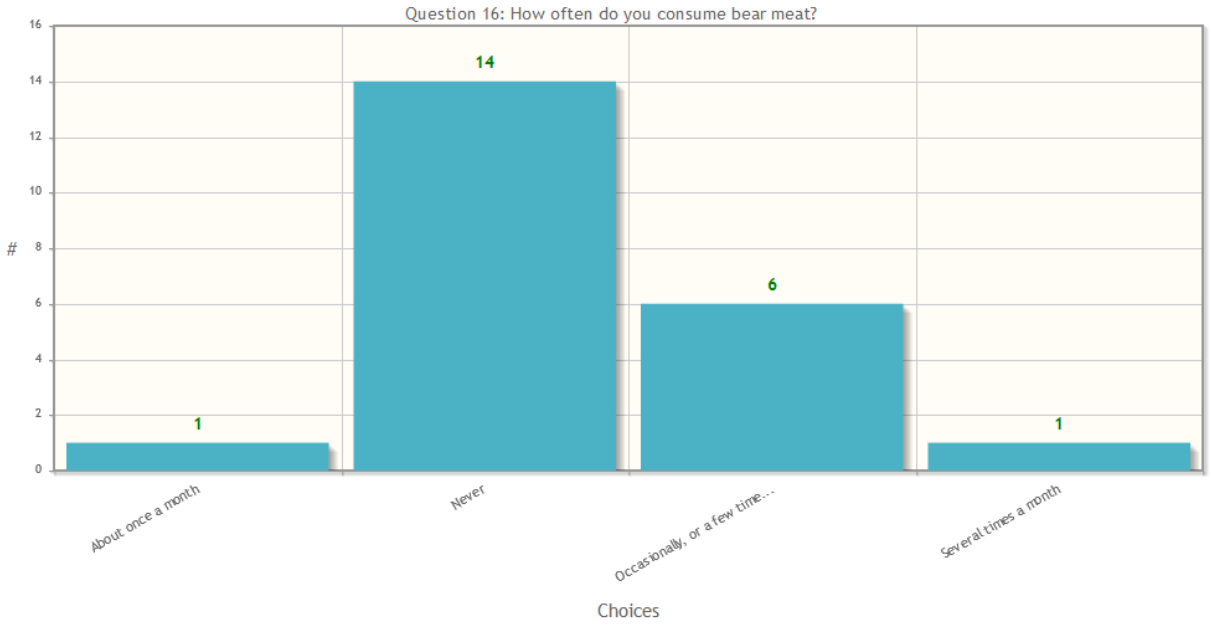


Figure 2.2 – Frequency of consumption of bear meat amongst respondents

3) Rabbit

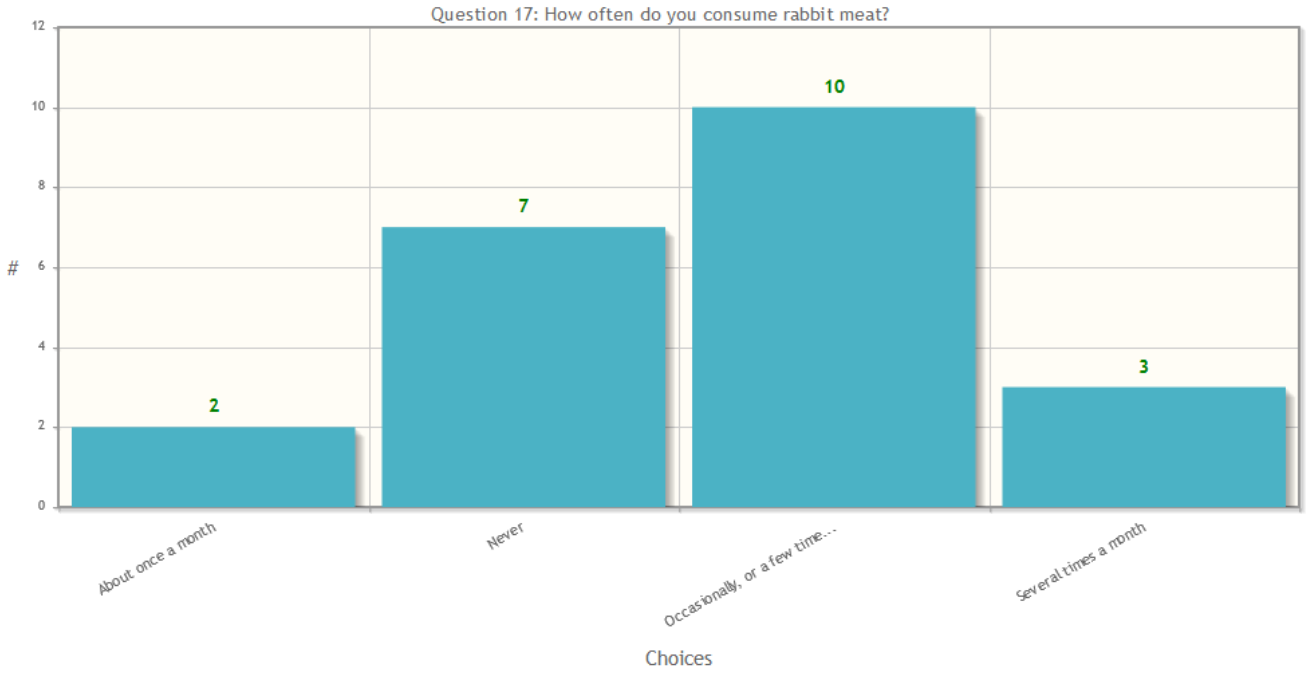


Figure 2.3 – Frequency of consumption of rabbit meat amongst respondents

4) Caribou

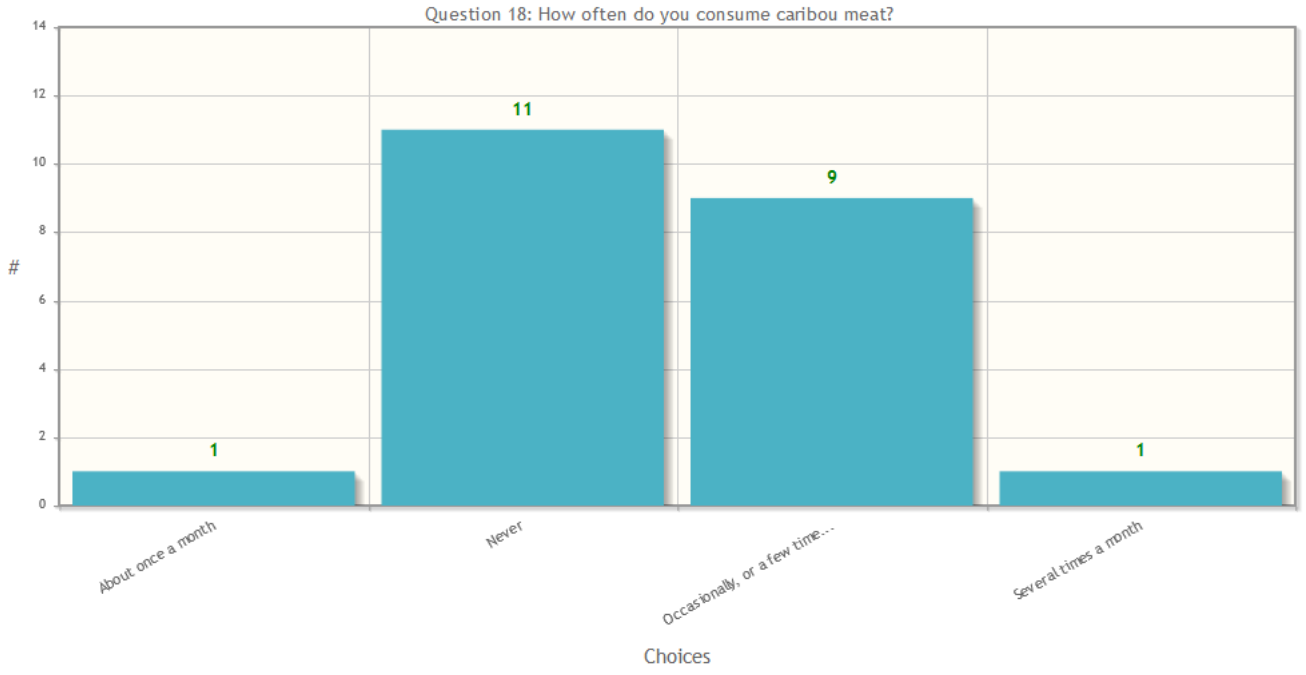


Figure 2.4 – Frequency of consumption of caribou meat amongst respondents

5) Waterfowl

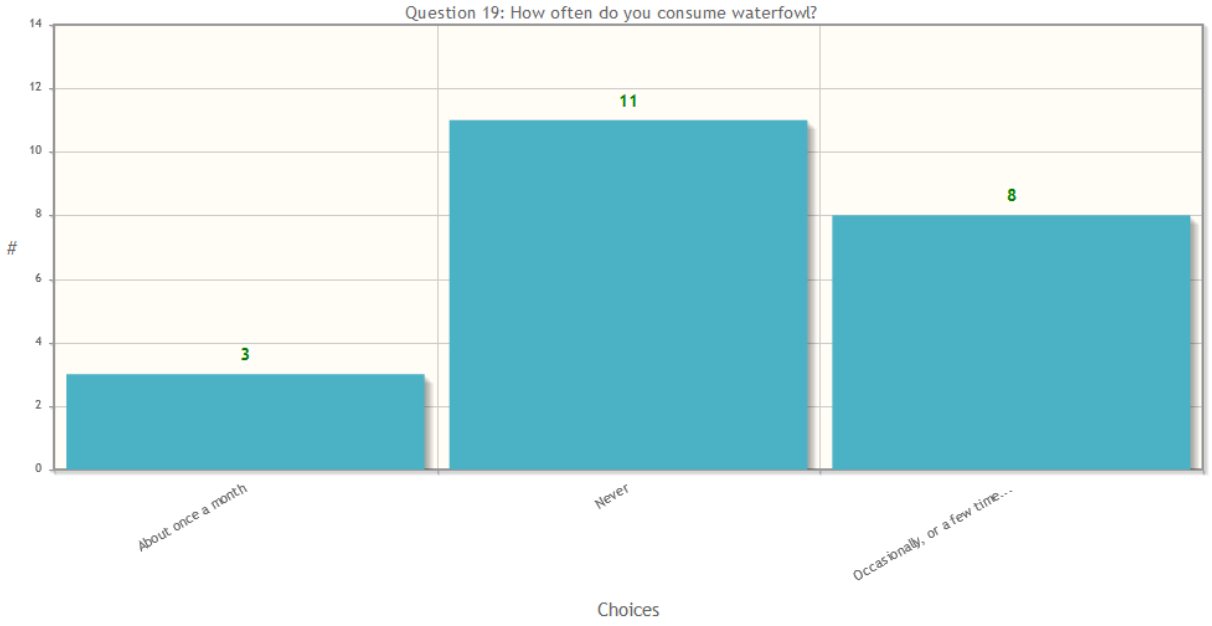


Figure 2.5 – Frequency of consumption of waterfowl amongst respondents

6) Ptarmigan/grouse

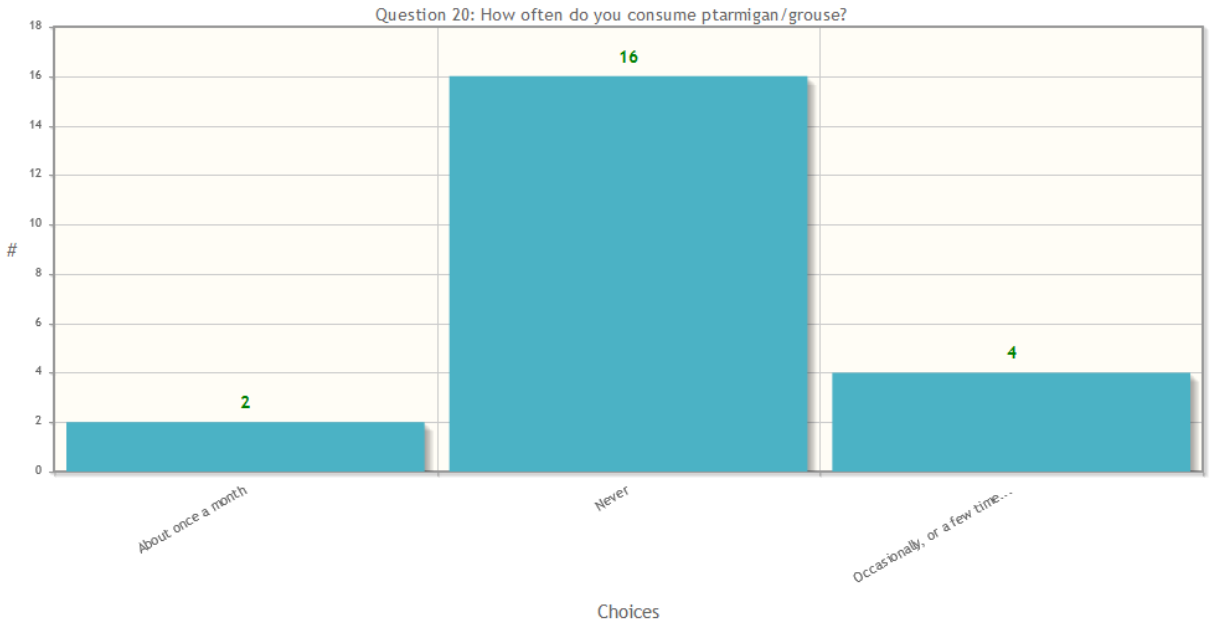


Figure 2.6 – Frequency of consumption of ptarmigan and/or grouse amongst respondents

7) Trout

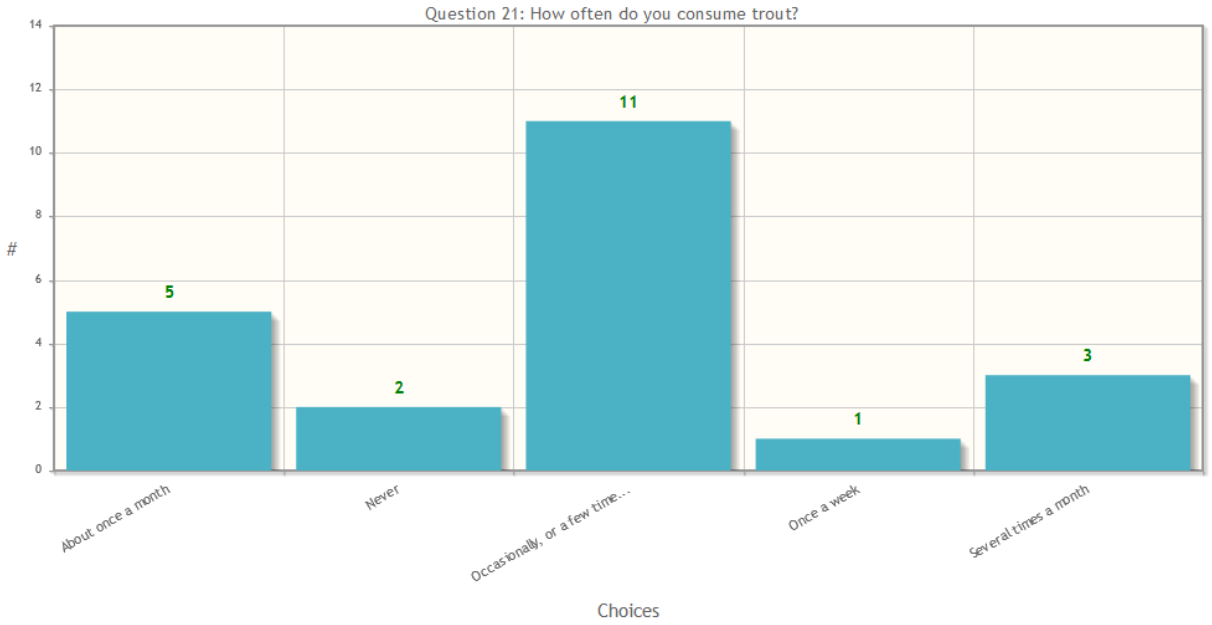


Figure 2.7 – Frequency of consumption of trout amongst respondents

8) Salmon

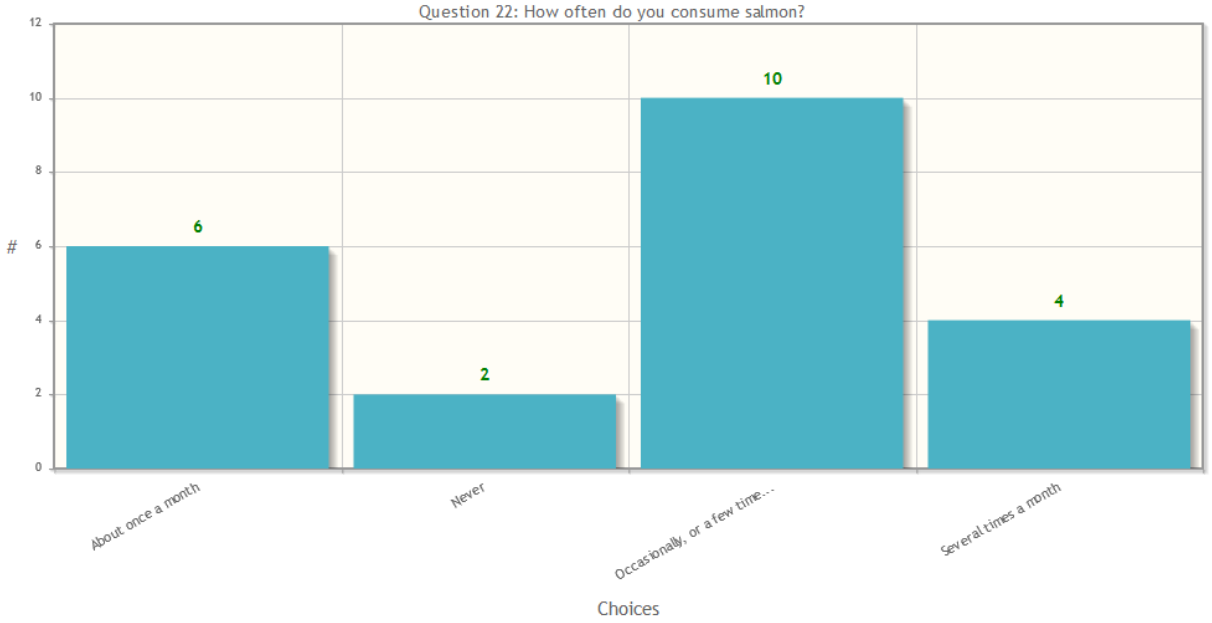


Figure 2.8 – Frequency of consumption of salmon amongst respondents

9) Eel

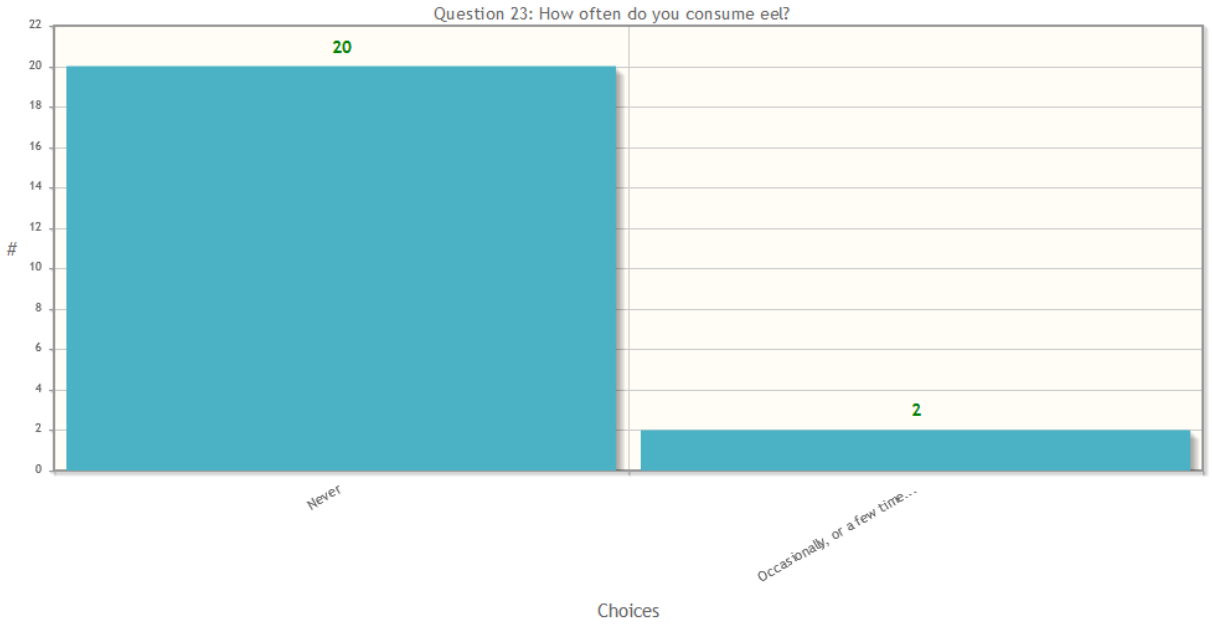


Figure 2.9 – Frequency of consumption of eel meat amongst respondents

A breakdown of responses for qualitative questions

Environmental Effects – Some members simply typed non-answers such as “no comment,” “don’t know” or “not sure”, one individual expressed concerns that, due to the remote nature of the project, environmental standards would be disregarded in an attempt to save money. Six individuals mentioned concerns over water pollution in some capacity, ranging from runoff from tailings ponds and fuel spills having a negative impact on nearby freshwater ecosystems, to simply “water pollution” from a couple of individuals. Concerns over environmental degradation impacting, not only how humans current use of the land and their way of life, but also how the wildlife in the area will be impacted with regards to animal migrations, fish passage through watercourses being impacted by culverts, and the introduction of invasive plant species into pristine environments. A couple individuals were concerned about cutting trees in conjunction with air pollution in a place where there typically is none.

Positive effects on the environment – Most participants expressed their feelings that there were no possible positive environmental impacts that could stem from this project. Several individuals misinterpreted this question and proceeded to list negative effects on the land, which were covered by others in the previous question. Some were looking forward to the new roads providing access to remote parts of the landscape. One individual stated that the project may bring increased environmental awareness to some who are typically apathetic to such projects. One person felt that Marathon was taking every step necessary to ensure the protection of the land and the wildlife that call the area home. Several participants expressed positive sentiments towards jobs and the much-needed economic boon that the project will bring to the region.

Will access to the project area to conduct traditional activities be affected by the proposed project? If so, how? – Again, there were some non-answers among the participants, the most common concern was that access would be limited or restricted due to the nature of the project or by security personnel hired by the owners of the lease. Some stated that because the land was being used for other things, it could not be used for traditional activities in the future. An individual stated that he does not believe that there will be any impact.

On mitigating potential effects - A large portion either had no suggestions or suggested not mining altogether with others suggesting to reduce the size of the mining area. some suggested stricter laws and management or to follow the strictest protocols available. An individual put an emphasis on protecting water tables and plant species. A participant also suggested that the company do its best to return the landscape to its original state once the operation has been shut down. Someone suggested conducting biological surveys to find the areas least active with wildlife and to conduct mining operations there instead.

With regards to active participation in land use within the project AOI, almost all respondents said “no.” Only one participant said they hunted moose and fished in the area.

Data from Past TUS studies

Caribou migration routes, habitat, lodging sites, moose hunting and caribou hunting were all identified in the area, however much of the submitted data for each of these metrics were in the form of large polygons that encompassed large areas which ranged from Port aux Basque in the west, to Deer Lake in the north and to Pitt’s Pond near Charlottetown in the east. Of this data from past TUS studies, Five points fell within the project AOI, one point was a suggested place to protect caribou, one identified caribou habitat (barrens), and one each for moose hunting, caribou hunting and hunting ptarmigan and/or grouse.

5.0 DISCUSSION

Challenges and limitations

A typical TUS study runs for 8-12 weeks and usually involves an interviewer and an interview assistant who travel to travel to communities, scheduling interviews with members ahead of time, often in public spaces or in people's home. In the past, paper maps and sticky notes were used to outline areas on the map which were later digitized manually for the digital database which is now housed on Trailmark™. Since switching to the Trailmark™ system in 2016, iPads or laptops have been used to conduct the mapping portion of the interviews, eliminating the need for paper maps and the tedious process of transferring an interviewees response to a digital format. However, once the province entered a state of emergency due to COVID-19 in March of 2020, the previous process of in-person interviews had become obsolete and the need for innovation became apparent. Several options were tested in the weeks following the lockdown. From Survey Monkey to various web applications supported by ESRI – GIS industry leader for creating user-friendly geomatics programs and the company behind the popular GIS industry standard ArcGIS. Due to arbitrary limitations of each platform (no mapping input, or only one mapping question per survey, for example) Trailmarks™ new Survey platform proved to be the best fit for the job. In an ideal world with ample time for development, a new web application would be developed for sole purpose of conducting TUS studies. Time was a constraint and Trailmark™, while not perfect proved a suitable avenue to conduct the survey, while contributing the data collected directly to the digital database that had already been established.

Trailmark™ was not a perfect answer to the time-sensitive challenge of remotely conducting a Traditional Use Study. Some problems that users reported included being unable to delete or move pins once they were placed. The only remedy to this is to restart the survey if a pin was accidentally placed in the wrong location. An unintuitive design proved difficult for individuals who had little to no experience with applications similar to google maps. This was speculated to be a hurdle for older demographics. During the process of designing and setting up the survey, development was still being completed on the back end. Changes being made from Trailmarks™ development end influenced the design interface for the GIS technician, causing a range of bugs that had to be remedied before the survey launched. The interface was changed near the end of the design phase which caused problems with text boxes and drop-down menus during the testing phase. A broken upload button prevented the GIS technician from including a map of the project area.

There was no option to make the text boxes provided for mapping questions mandatory, as a result, many mapping responses had no further elaboration on how long, or how frequent a given location was used for the associated activity. This shortcoming is typically remedied via the verbal exchange between interviewer and participant. A suggestion has since been made to the developers of Trailmark™ Systems to include this option for future surveys. An additional suggestion has been made to include the option to upload an audio recording for the survey so interviews could be conducted over the phone while participants completed the survey on their end, likening the current state of the survey to the way TUS studies have been completed in the past.

Due to the location of Marathon's Valentine Gold Project, an emphasis was placed on generating responses specifically from the central wards. Historically, from previous TUS studies, the central wards consistently generated the least amount of interest. For example, in a previous TUS study, only 8

interviewees signed on to conduct interviews, as opposed to 64 in the western region despite using the same methods for advertisement and promotion. After the initial public posting and advertisements for this survey, only 8 respondents had answered the call. It was decided that some incentive was required to generate interest and a $50 gift card was offered as a potential reward for one lucky applicant who completed the survey. Within 4 days, 14 new applicants – many from the central region – had completed the survey.

Due to the number of responses relative to the number of members (22 to approximately 24,000), the wide range of demographics and the large area encompassed by QFN's territory, the results of this survey should not be regarded as all-encompassing or definitive. The data resulting from this survey is in no way a comprehensive representation of how our membership uses the land and the resources it has to offer. Because no pins were placed in a given area does not imply that the area is not being used as hunting or gathering grounds. This is true of any data used from past studies as well.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Current Land Use and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge study was successfully completed by the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation Band with financial support from Marathon Gold. Collection and storage of aboriginal traditional knowledge is key to the Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation Band due to the bands core cultural history of passing on knowledge, experiences, and stories to future generations. A traditional knowledge study centered around the central region of the project is pivotal to the band as there is a significant portion of our membership residing in this region influencing the bands culture and identity. Studies of this nature ensure that we capture important data regarding traditional use and knowledge and are able to develop an a more comprehensive database. A database of this nature allows Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation to culturally communicate with industry the importance of many species and land resources in the province and areas of spiritual significance thus ensuring that they are protected and respected throughout the development of a project.

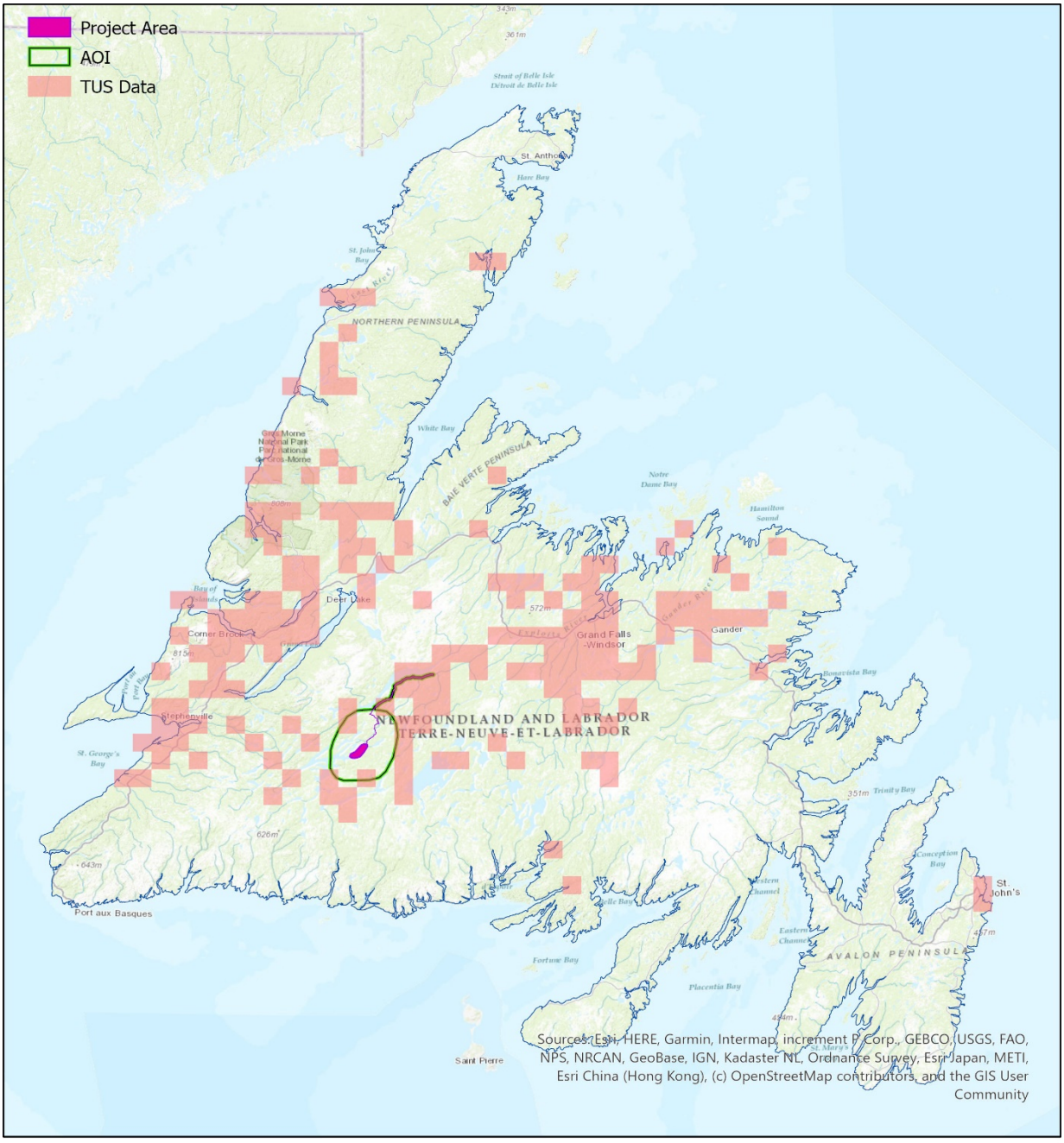
Appendix A - Survey Questions

1. Identification: Name
2. Identification: Birth Date
3. Identification: Birthplace
4. Identification: Mother's Name
5. Identification Mothers Maiden Name
6. Identification Fathers Name
7. Question 1. Do you trap furbearing animals? (rabbit, mink, fox, etc.)
8. Question 1a: please indicate on the map any areas where you trap, and select any applicable species from the dropdown menu before dopping another pin or moving on.
9. Question 2. Do you hunt moose?
10. Question 2: Please indicate on the map some areas where you hunt moose. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
11. Question 3. Do you hunt bear?
12. Question 3a: Please indicate on the map some areas where you hunt bear. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
13. Question 4. Do you hunt caribou?
14. Question 4a: Please indicate on the map areas where you hunt Caribou. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
15. Question 5. Do you you harvest rabbit?
16. Question 5a: Please indicate on the map some areas where you harvest rabbit. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
17. Question 6. Do you harvest waterfowl? (ex. Ducks and Geese)
18. Question 6a: Please indicate on the map areas where you harvest waterfowl. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
19. Question 7. Do you harvest ptarmigan/grouse?
20. Question 7a: Please indicate on the map areas where you harvest ptarmigan/grouse. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
21. Question 8. Do you harvest any other type of bird?
22. Question 8a: Please indicate on the map areas where you have recently harvested other birds. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
23. Question 9. Do you harvest bird eggs?
24. Question 9a: Please indicate on the map areas where you harvest bird eggs. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
25. Question 10. Do you harvest any fish or wildlife for medicinal purposes?

26. Question 10a: Please indicate on the map areas where you harvest fish or wildlife for medicinal purposes. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
27. Question 11. Do you harvest salmon?
28. Question 11a: Please indicate locations where you harvest salmon. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
29. Question 12. Do you harvest trout?
30. Question 12a: Please indicate locations where you harvest Trout. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
31. Question 13. Do you harvest eel?
32. Question 13a: Please indicate locations where you have harvested Eel. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
33. Question 14: Have you participated in harvesting other/unidentified fish?
34. Question 14a: Please indicate locations where you harvest Other, possibly unidentified, fish. Once you place a pin on the map, select the applicable species from the dropdown menu before placing another or moving on.
35. Question 15: On average, how often do you consume moose meat?
36. Question 16: How often do you consume bear meat?
37. Question 17: How often do you consume rabbit meat?
38. Question 18: How often do you consume caribou meat?
39. Question 19: How often do you consume waterfowl?
40. Question 20: How often do you consume ptarmigan/grouse?
41. Question 21: How often do you consume trout?
42. Question 22: How often do you consume salmon?
43. Question 23: How often do you consume eel?
44. Question 24. Have you been involved in farming?
45. Question 24a: Please indicate locations where you farm, and select "Farming" from the dropdown menu. In the text box below please answer the following questions: a) Was it crop farming, or livestock farming? b) What crops and/or livestock did you farm? c)
46. Question 25. Have you ever built any cabins, wigwams, tilts or set up any tenting camp grounds?
47. Question 25a: Please indicate locations where you have built cabins, wigwams and/or tilts. a) When was it built? b) What have you used it for? c) Who else has stayed there?
48. Question 26. Do you know of any elders who have stayed overnight in any cabins, tilts or wigwams?
49. Question 26a: Please indicate locations where you know that elder Mi'kmaq have stayed overnight
50. Question 27: Do you know of any Mi'kmaw village sites?
51. Question 27a Please indicate the locations of any old Mi'kmaw Village Sites that you know of.
52. Question 28: Do you know know of any sites where Mi'kmaq are buried?
53. Question 28a: Please indicate any locations where Mi'kmaq are buried?

54. Question 29: Do you know of any sacred areas? These are sites that you, your family or community regards as sacred for any reason.
55. Question 29a: Please indicate locations where you know of any sacred areas. These are sites that you, your family or community regards as sacred for any reason.
56. Question 30: Do you know of any locations where spirits have lived or have been?
57. Question 30a: Please show any locations you know of where spirits have lived or have been
58. Question 31: Do you know any areas where Mi'kmaq have collected Medicine Plants?
59. Question 31a: Please show me any locations where you know Mi'kmaq have collected Medicine Plants
60. Question 32: Do you gather wild berries?
61. Question 32a: Please indicate locations where you have collected wild berries
62. Question 33: Do you collect food plants (ex: wild carrots, wild peas, dandelions, hazlenuts)
63. Question 33a: Please indicate areas where you collect food plants (ex: wild carrots, wild peas, dandelions, hazlenuts)
64. Question 34: Do you collect any specialty plants? (ex: glouger, alder or any other plant for making dyes, tanning or plants like grass or peat or any other plant that may be used for special reasons)
65. Question 34a: Please indicate areas where you collect specialty plants (ex: glouger, alder or any other plant for making dyes, tanning or plants like grass or peat or any other plant that may be used for special reasons)
66. Question 35: Do you you collect specialty stones, rocks or clays for things like pipes and tinder boxes or making stove repairs or any other use.
67. Question 35a: Please indicate areas where you collect specialty stones, rocks or clays for things like pipes and tinder boxes or making stove repairs or any other use.
68. Question 36: Have you cut logs for making things like cabins or docks?
69. Question 37a: Please indicate locations where you have recently cut logs for making things like cabins or docks
70. Question 37: In the map below, Marathon Gold's proposed project area can been seen in the central portion of the island. What environmental effects do you anticipate from the proposed Project?
71. Question 38: Do you anticipate any positive effects from the proposed Project on the environment?
72. Question 39: Will access to the Project Area to conduct traditional activities be affected by the proposed Project? If so, how?
73. Question 40: Do you have any suggestions as to how potential Project effects could be reduced or eliminated?
74. Question 41: Do you actively participate in hunting or gathering within the proposed Project area?

Appendix B – Mapping Results



Qalipu FIRST NATION

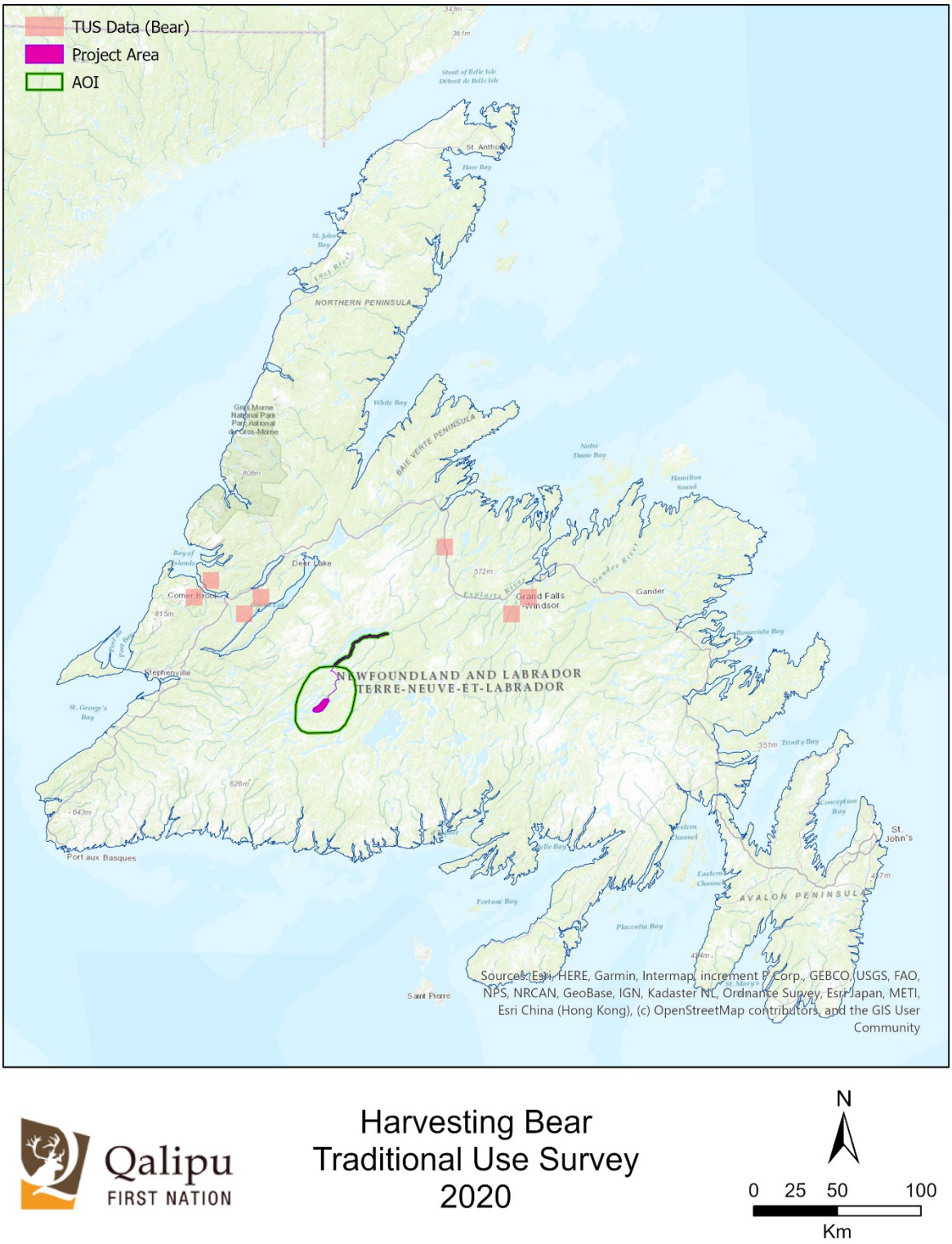
Overview of TUS Data
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.0 - overview



Qalipu FIRST NATION

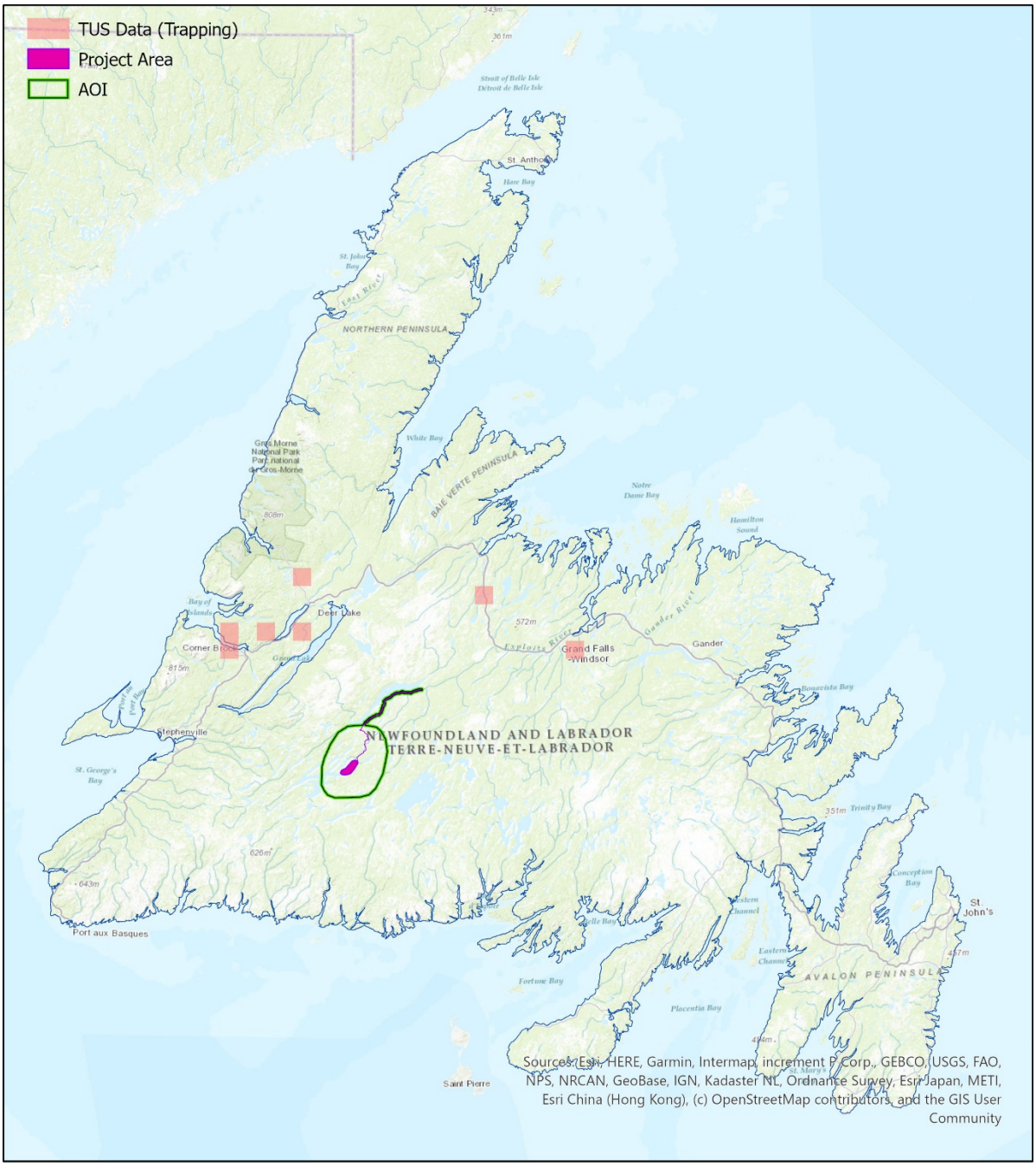
Harvesting Bear
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.1 – Bear Hunting



Qalipu FIRST NATION

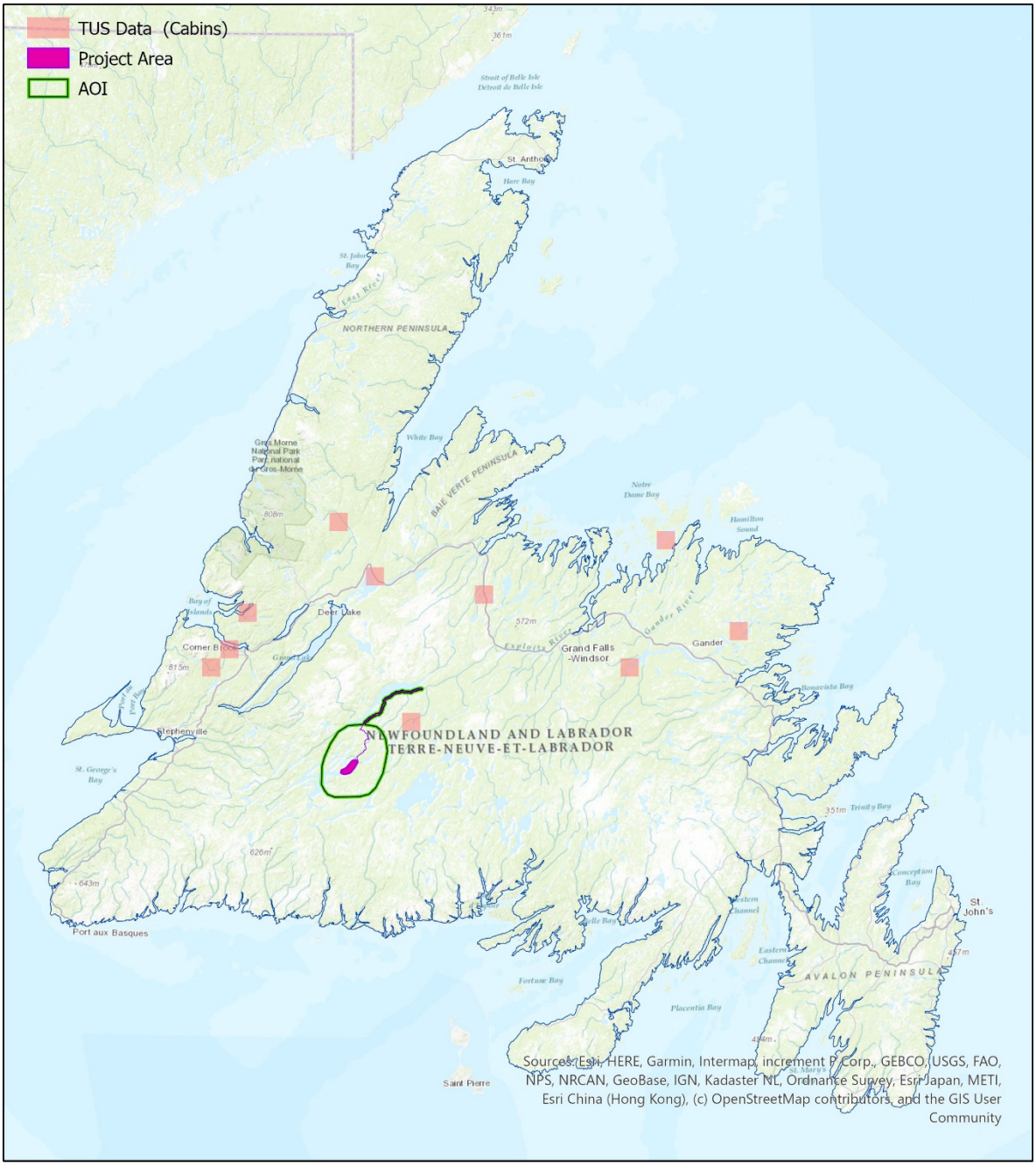
Trapping Furbearing Animals
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.2 – Burial Sites



Qalipu FIRST NATION

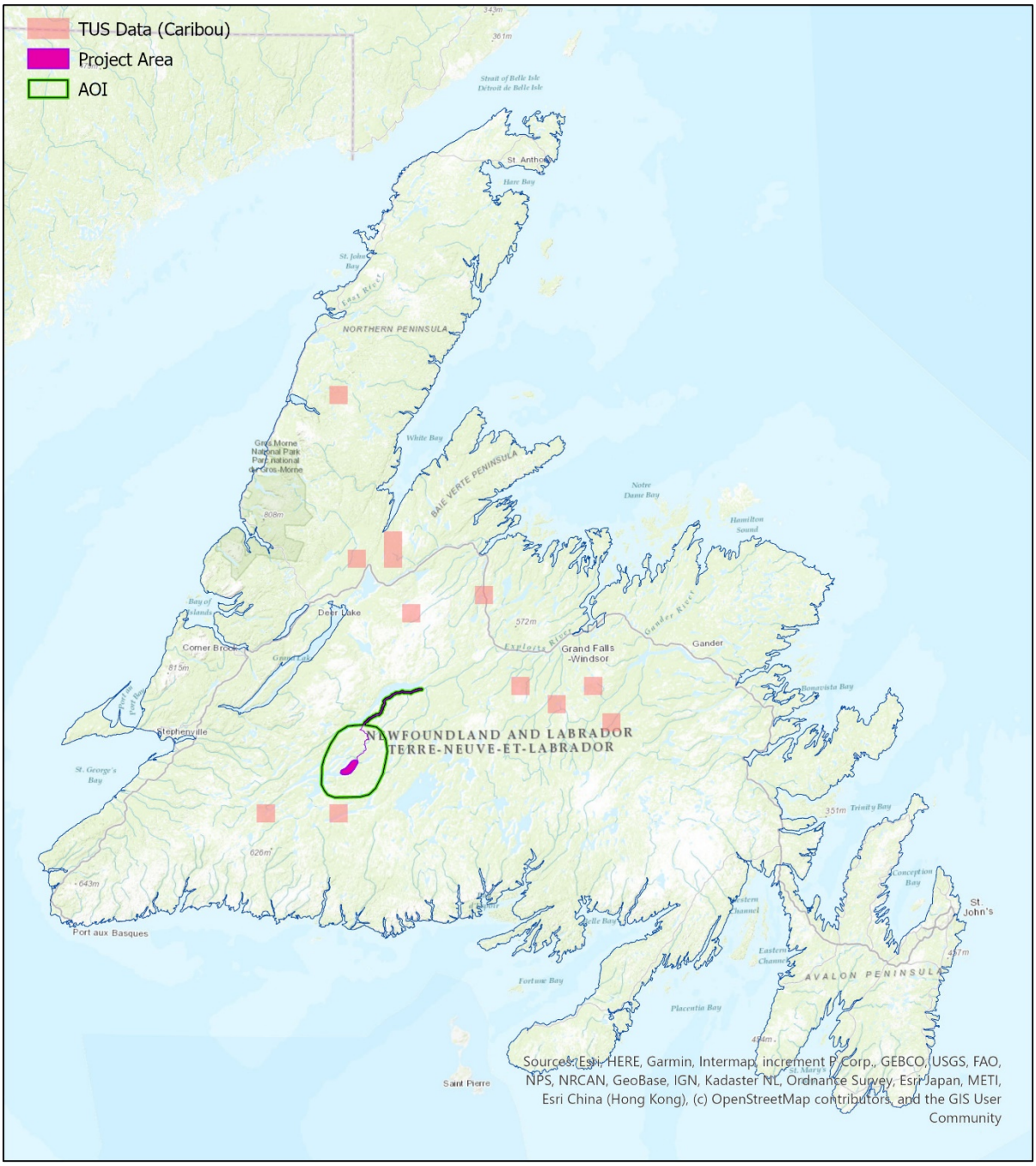
Cabins
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.3 – Built Cabins



Qalipu FIRST NATION

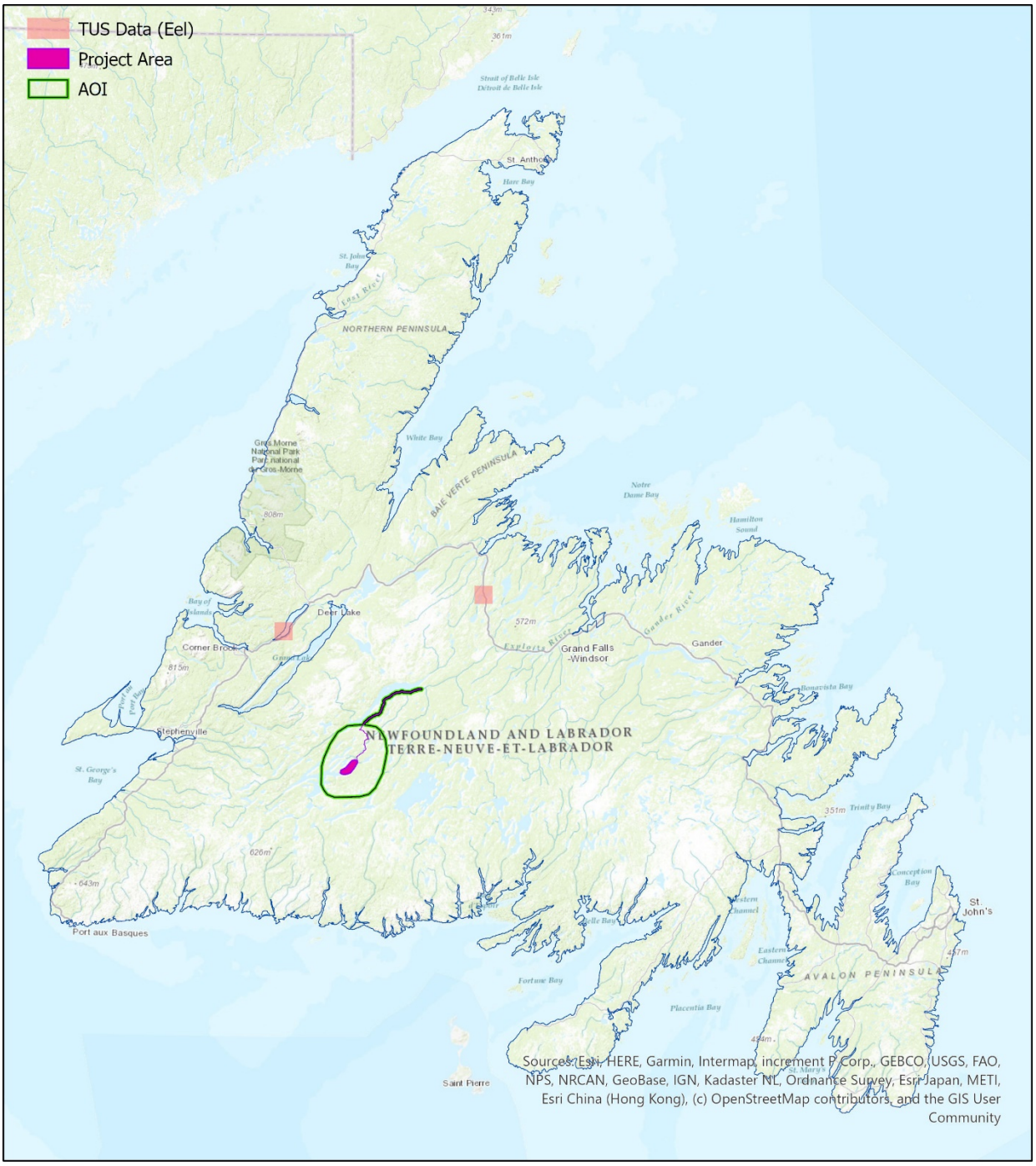
Harvesting Caribou
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.4 – Caribou Hunting



Qalipu FIRST NATION

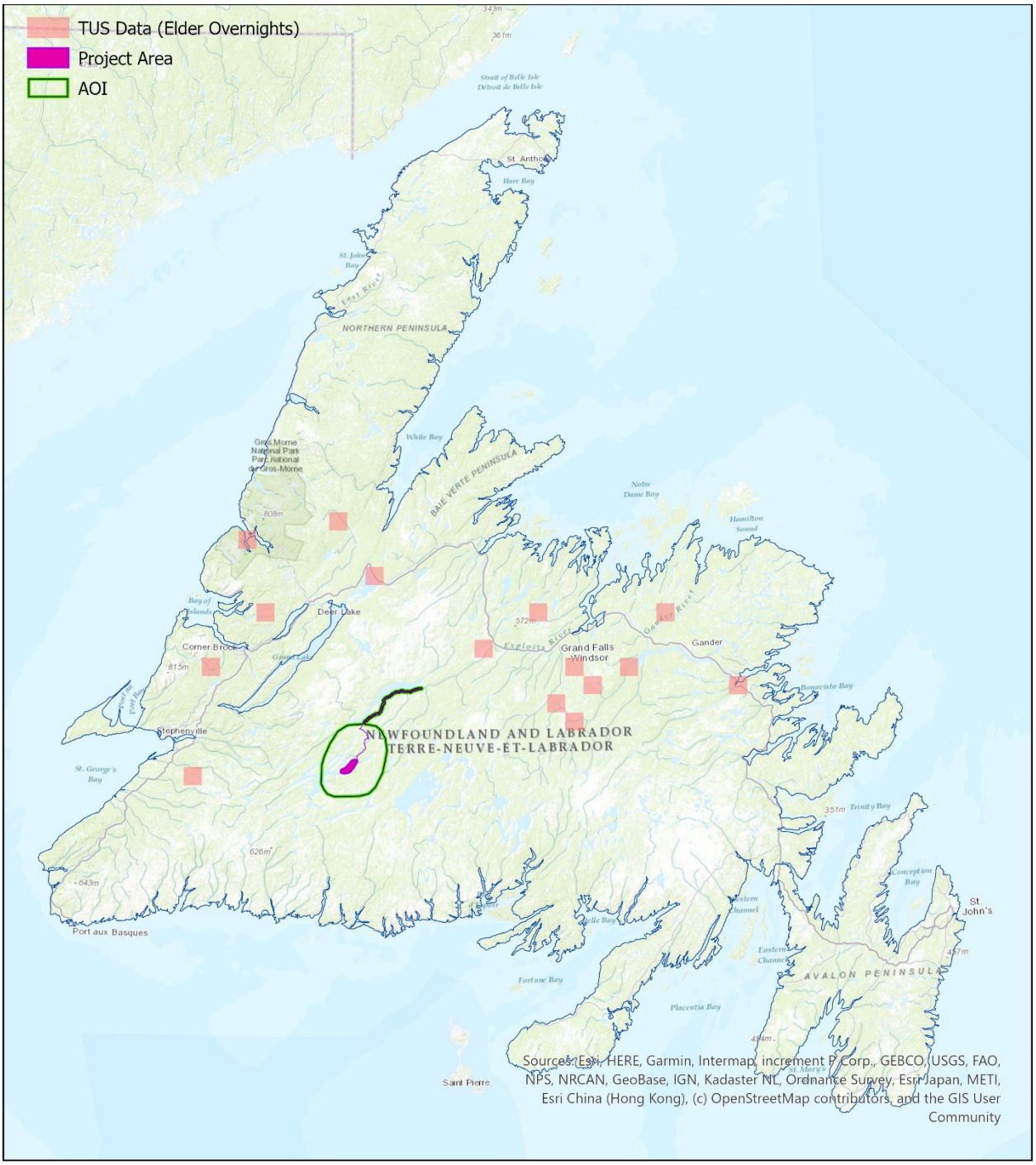
Harvesting Eel
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.5 – Harvesting Eel



Qalipu FIRST NATION

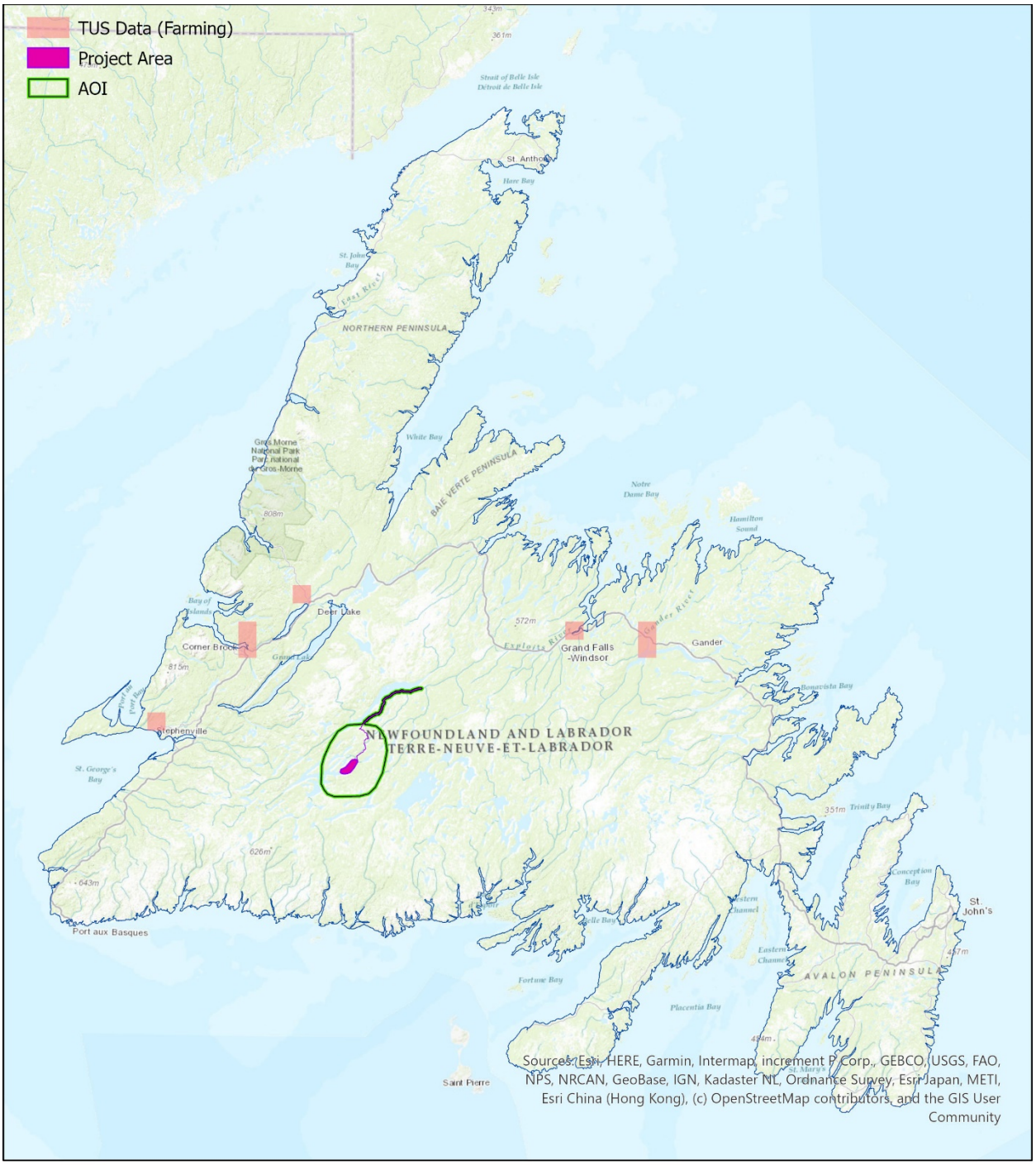
Elder Overnights Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.6 – Overnight lodging for elders



Qalipu FIRST NATION

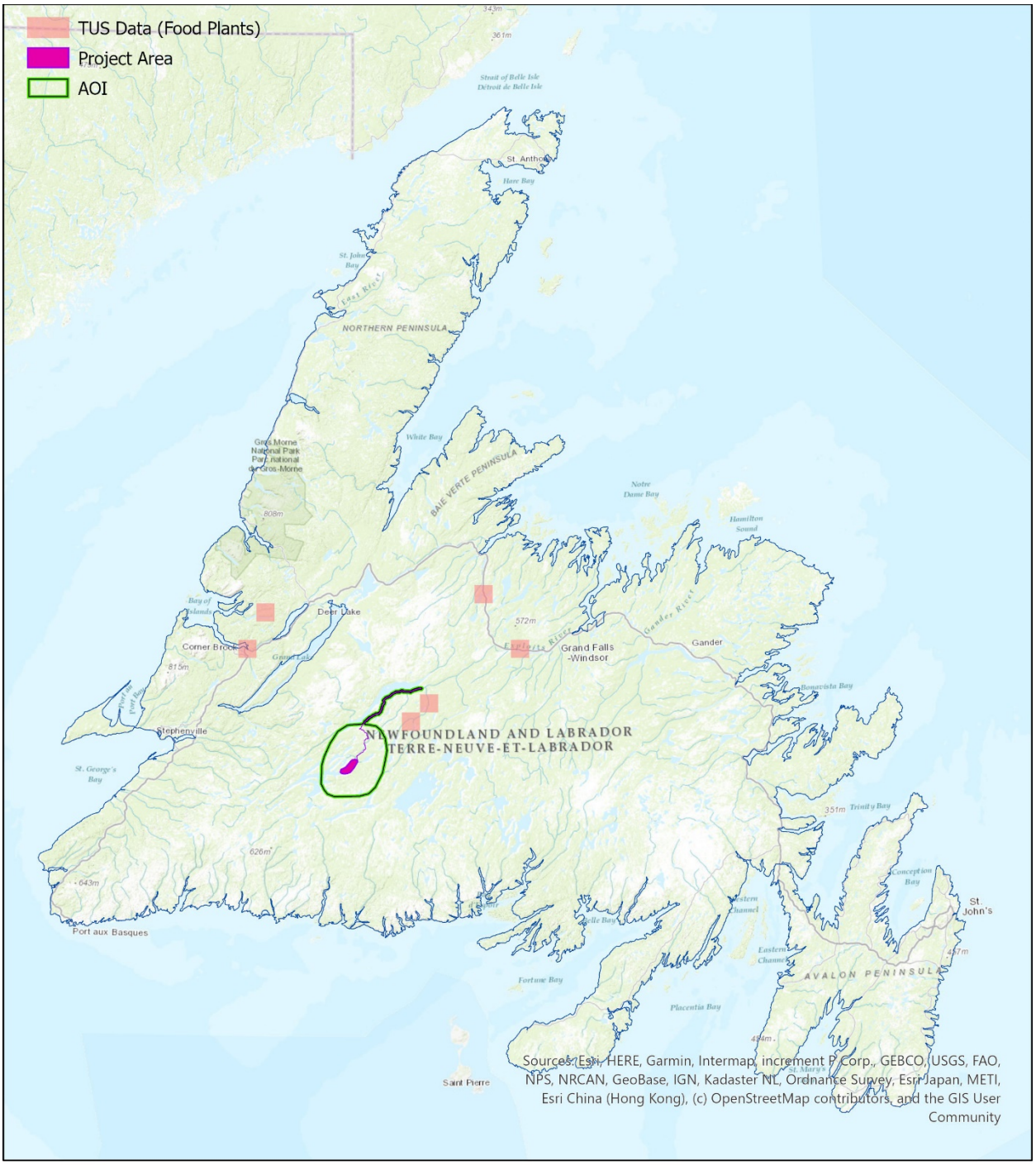
Farming
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.6 – Farming



Qalipu FIRST NATION

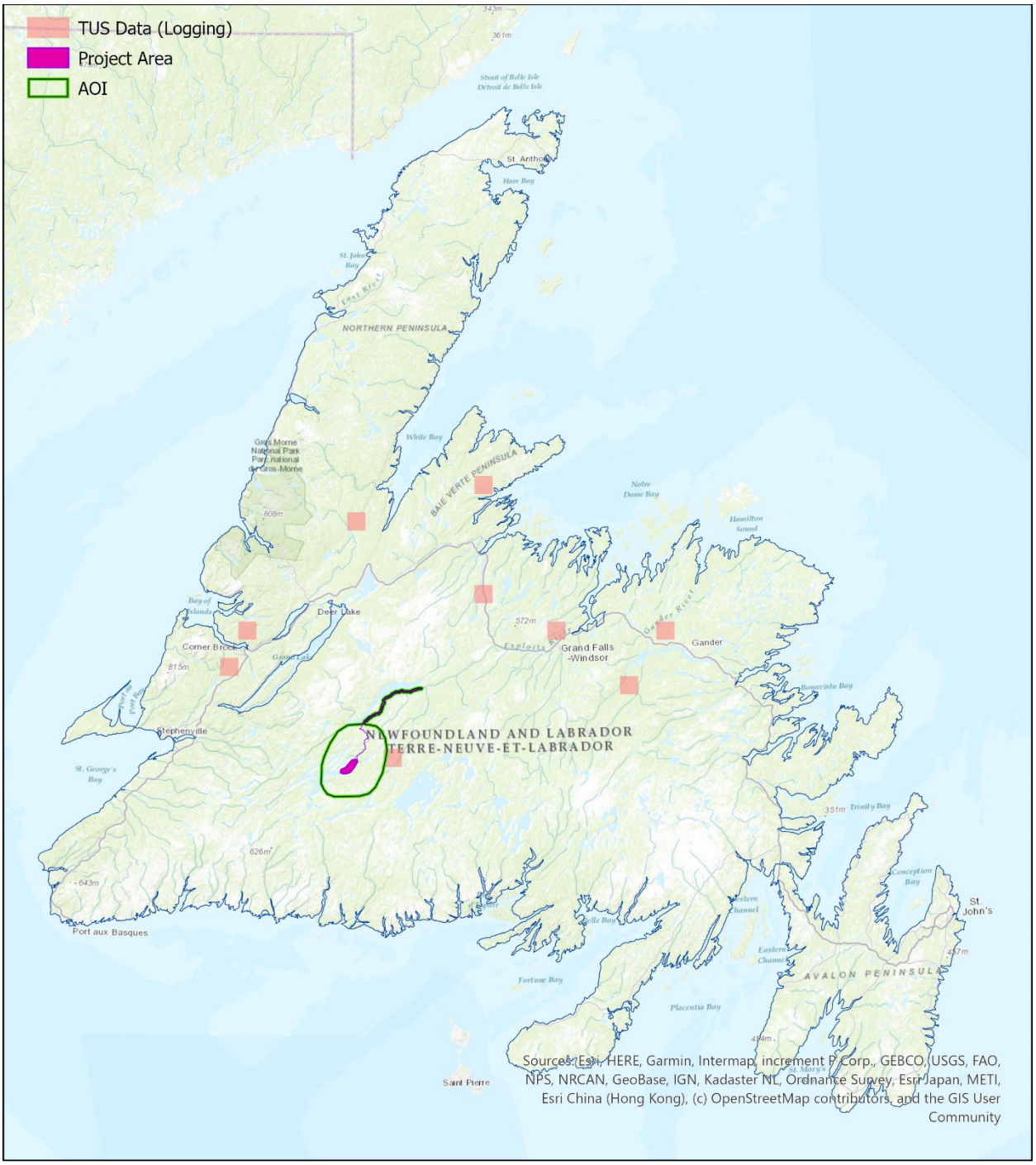
Food Plants
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.7 – Harvesting Food Plants



Qalipu FIRST NATION

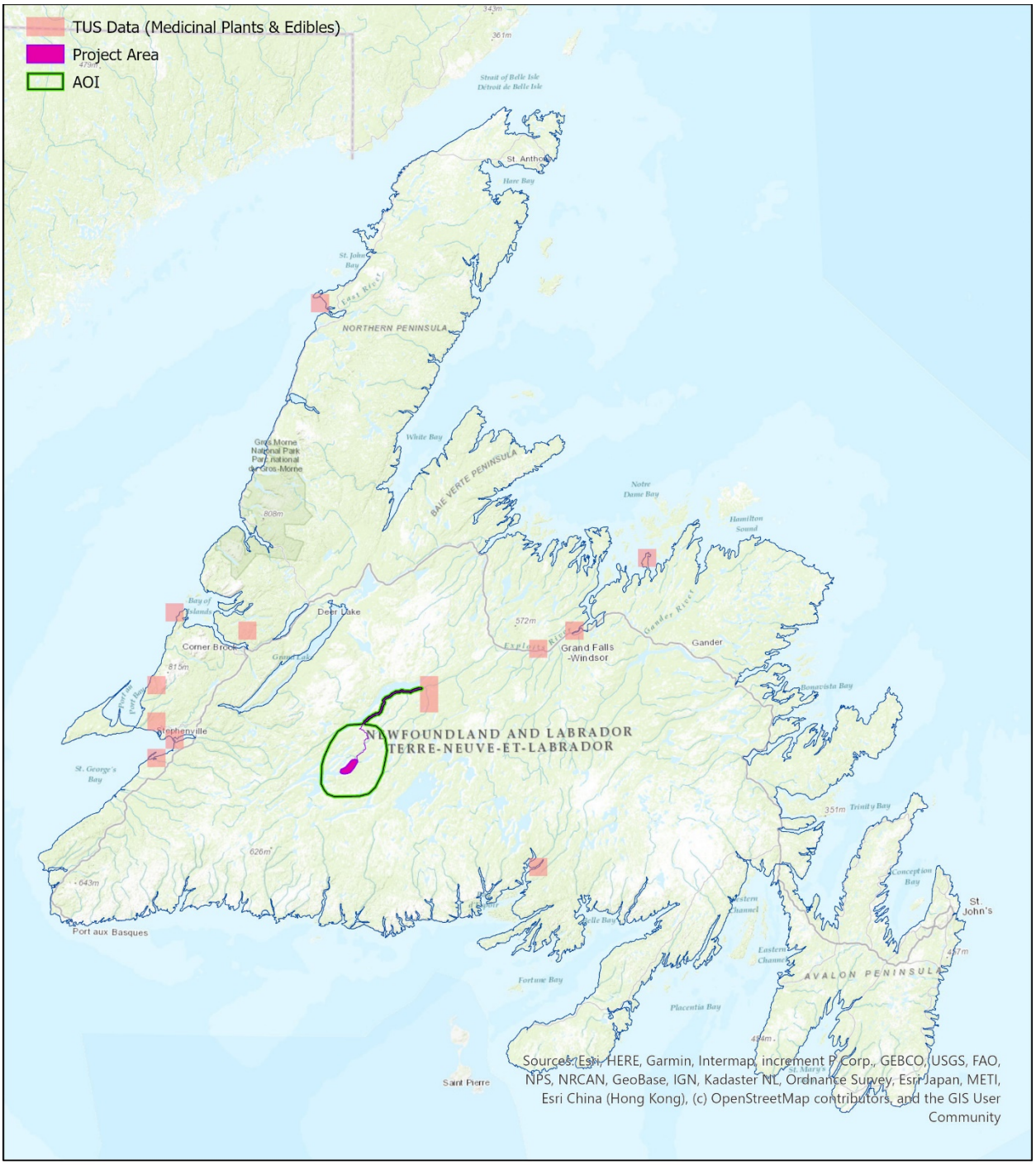
Harvesting Cut Logs
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.8 – Harvesting Cut Logs



Qalipu FIRST NATION

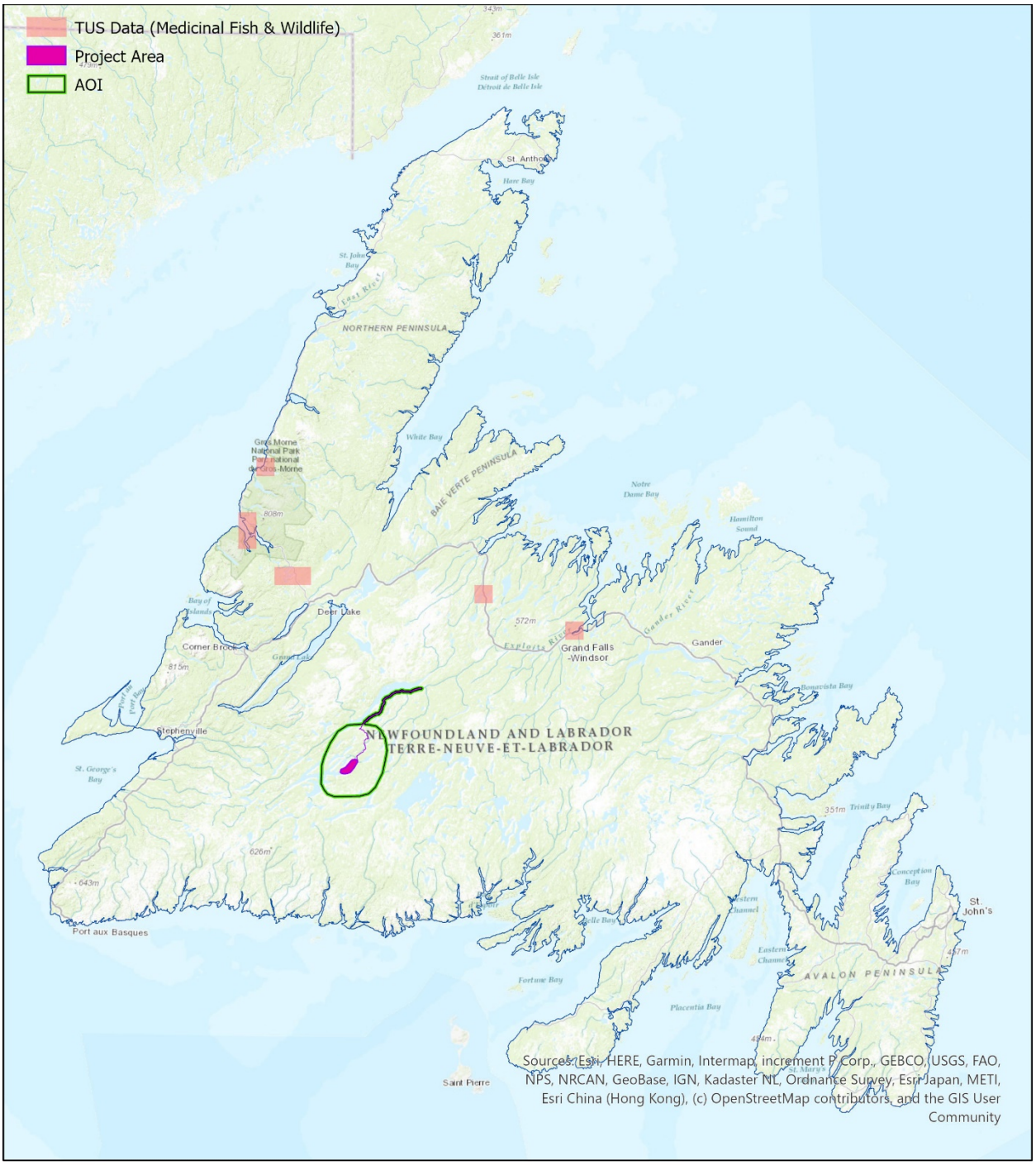
Medicinal Plants & Edibles
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.9 – Harvesting Medicinal and Edible Plants



Qalipu FIRST NATION

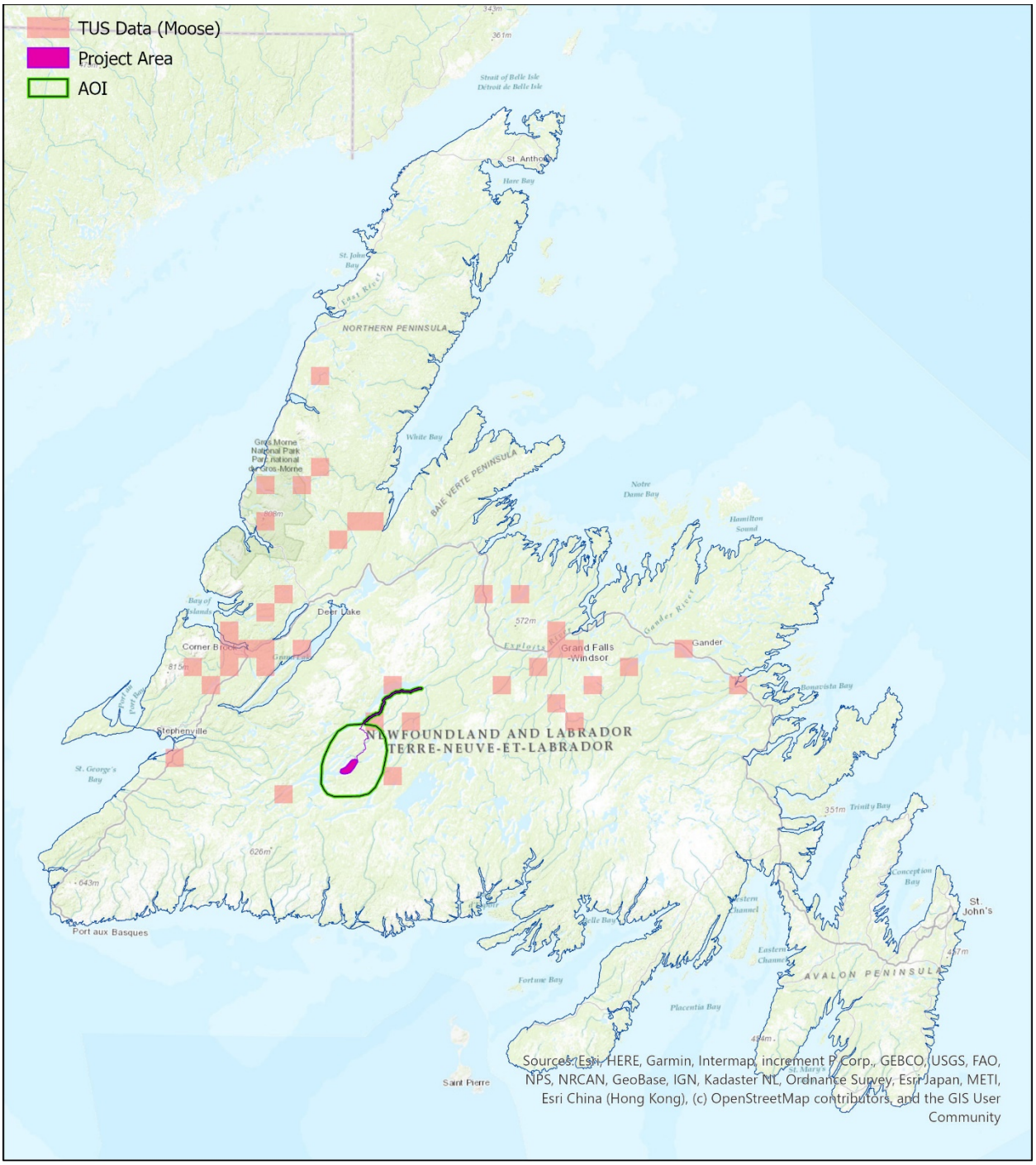
Medicinal Fish & Wildlife Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.10 – Harvesting Medicinal Fish and Wildlife



Qalipu FIRST NATION

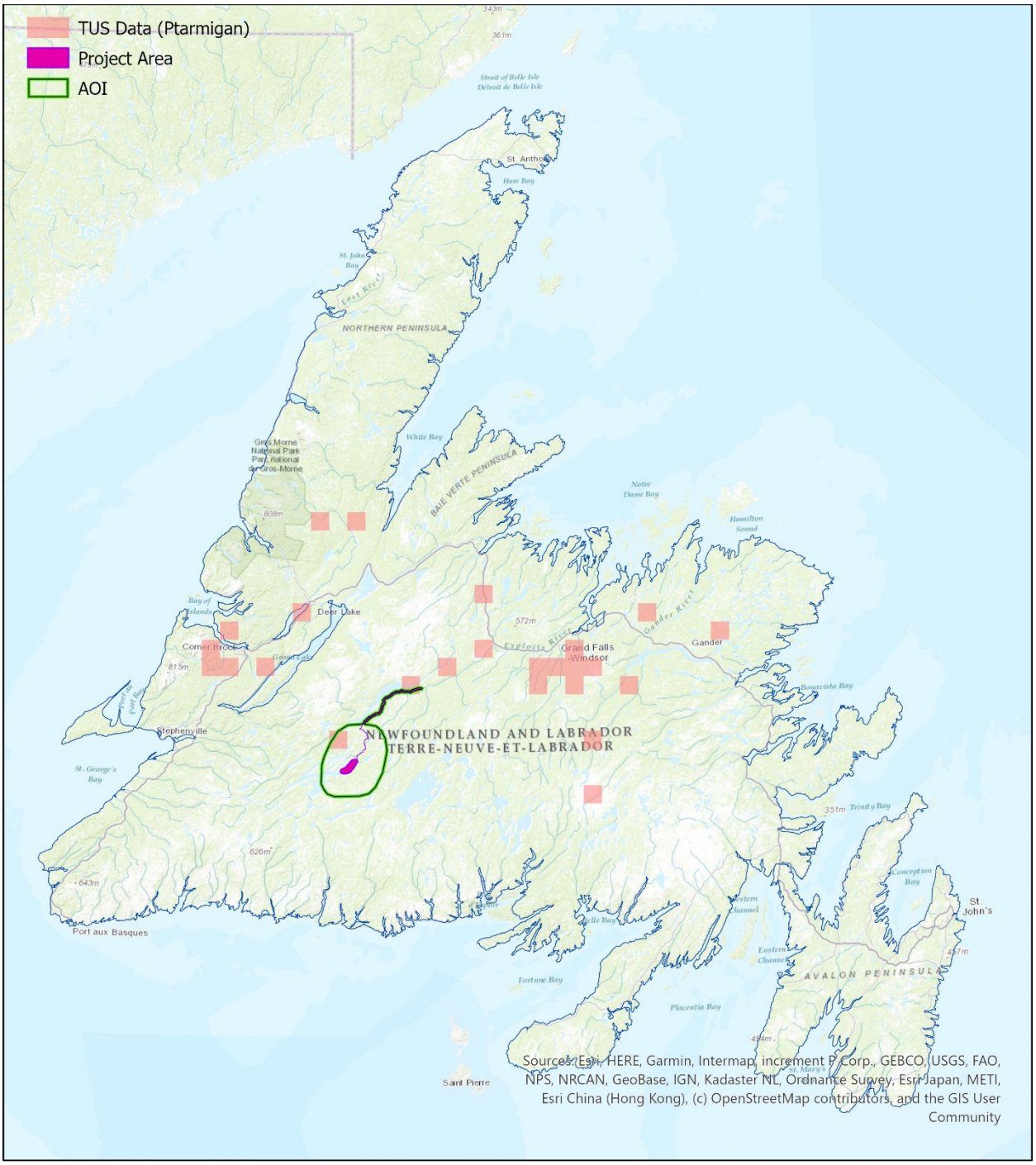
Harvesting Moose
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.11 – Harvesting Moose



Qalipu FIRST NATION

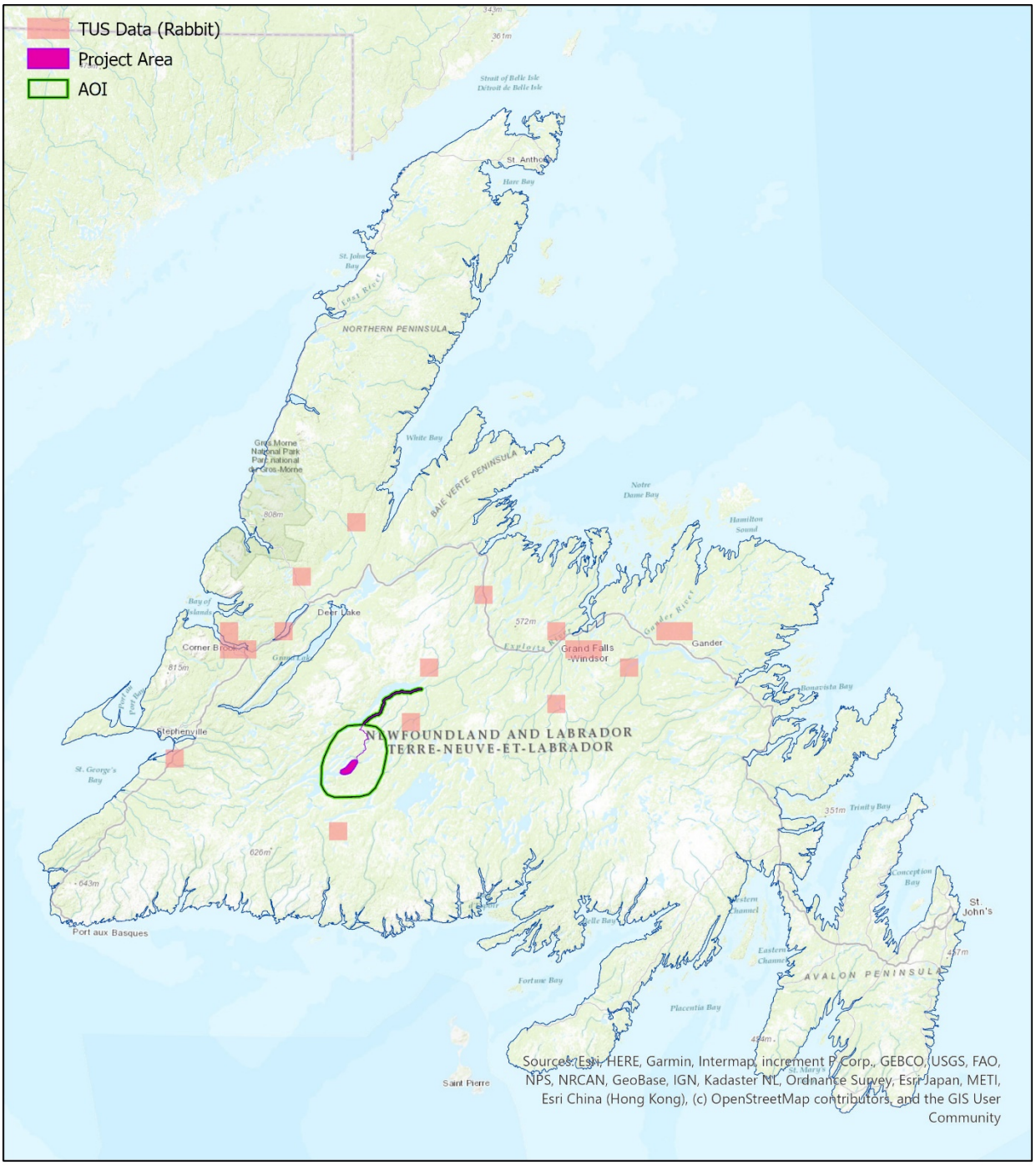
Harvesting Ptarmigan/Grouse Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.12 – Harvesting Ptarmigan and/or Grouse



Qalipu FIRST NATION

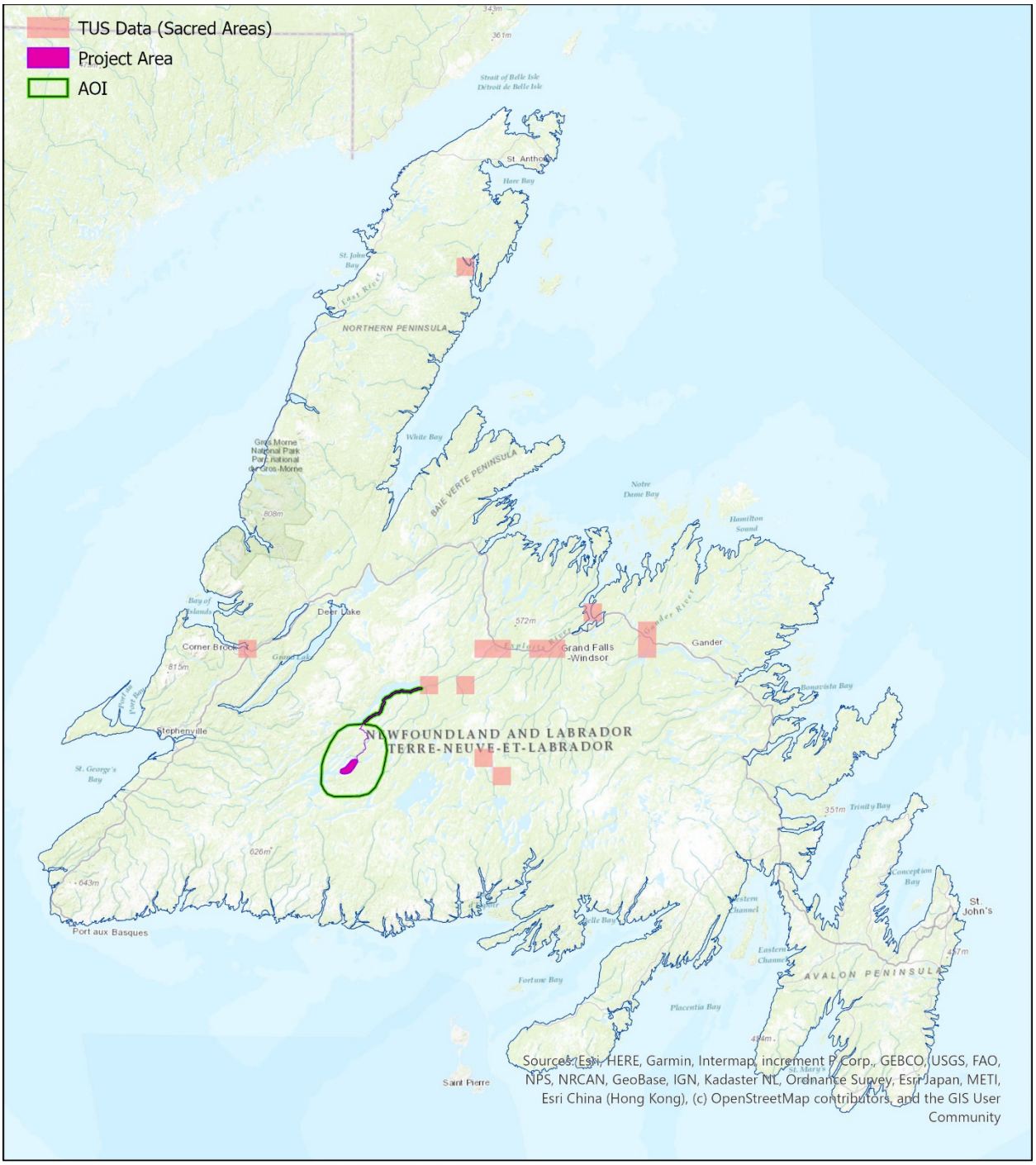
Harvesting Rabbit Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.13 – Harvesting Rabbit



Qalipu FIRST NATION

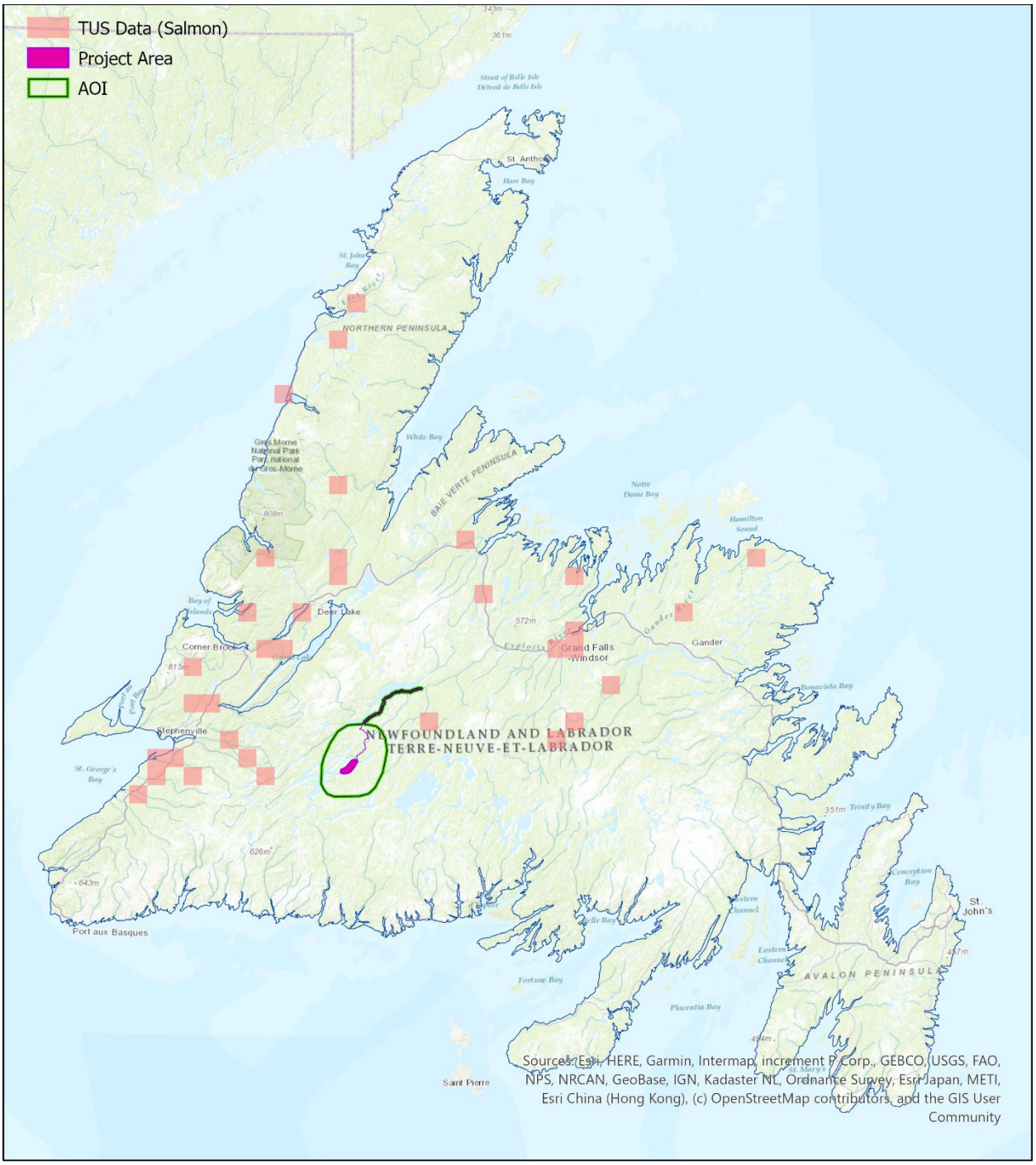
Sacred Areas
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.14 – Sacred Areas



Qalipu FIRST NATION

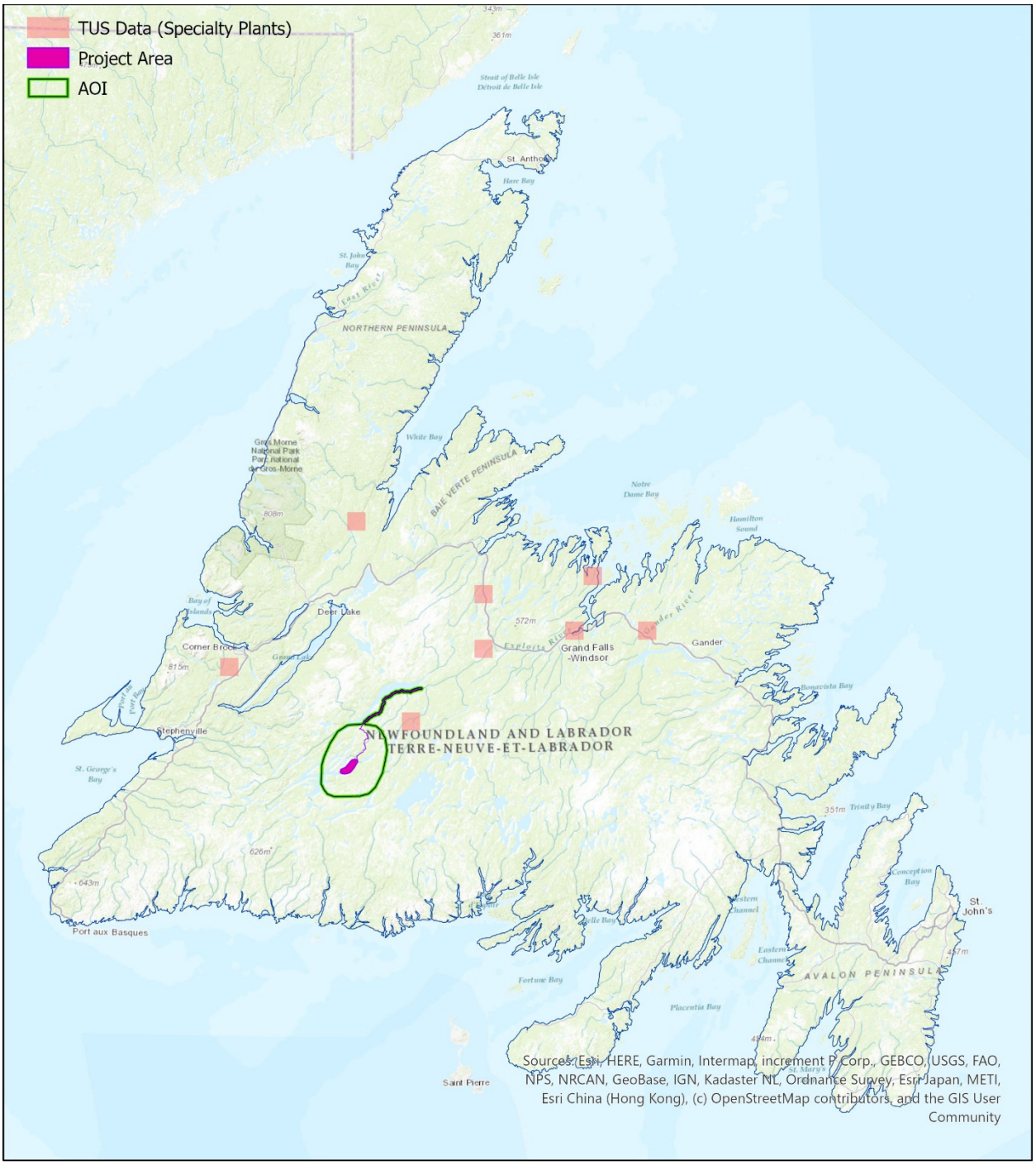
Harvesting Salmon Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.15 – Harvesting Salmon



Qalipu FIRST NATION

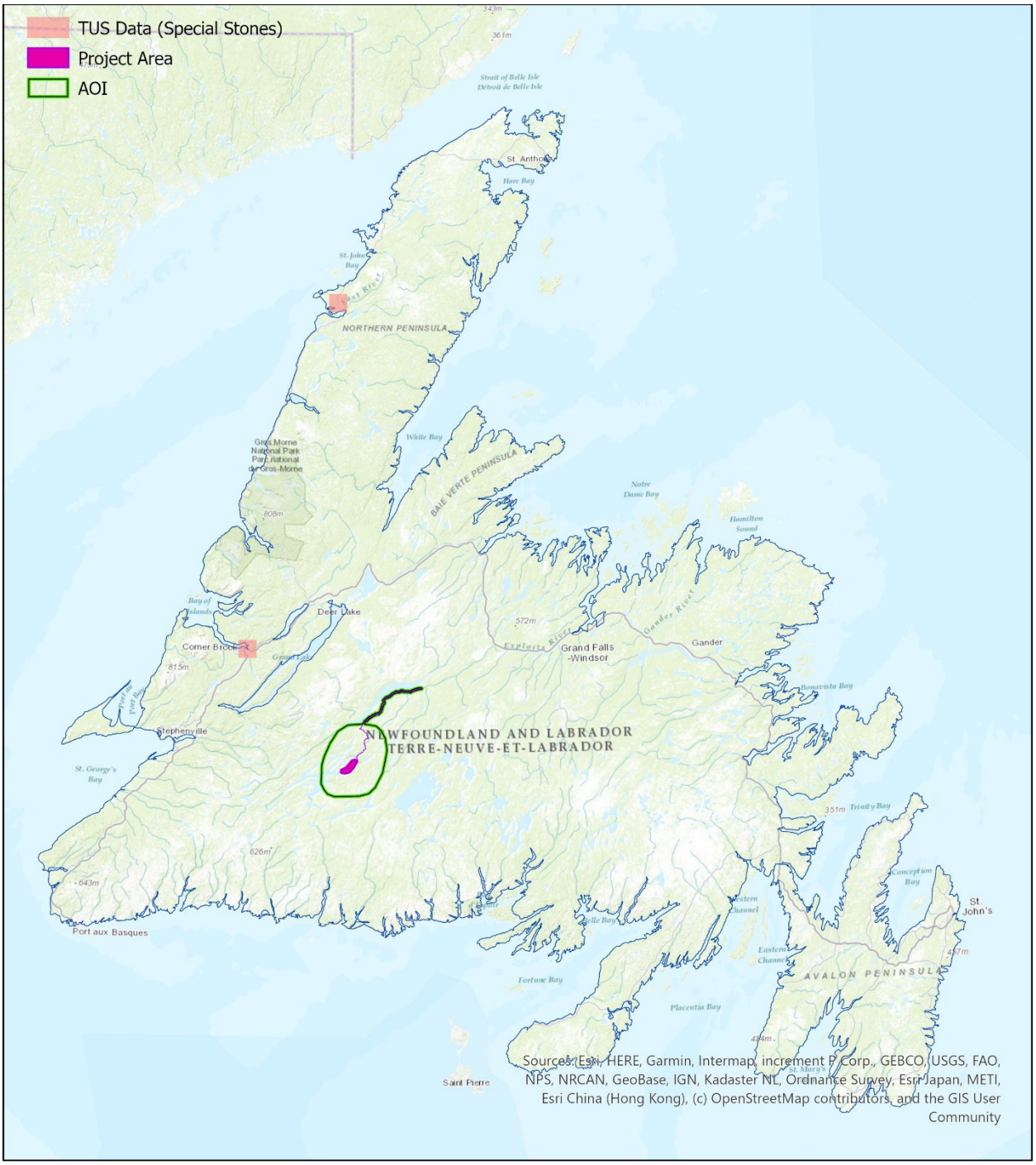
Specialty Plants
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.16 – Specialty Plants



Qalipu FIRST NATION

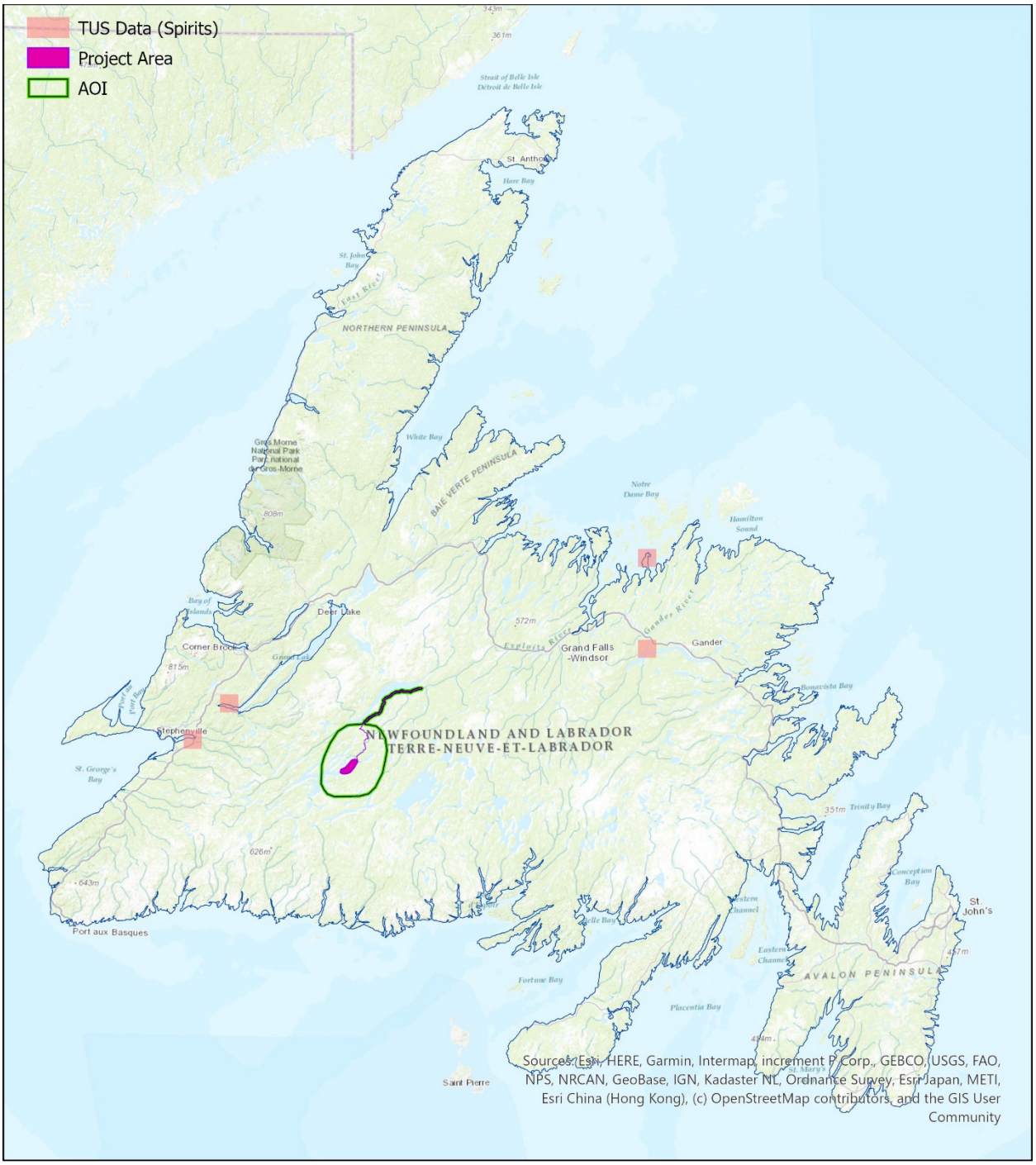
Specialty Stones
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.17 – Specialty Stones



Qalipu FIRST NATION

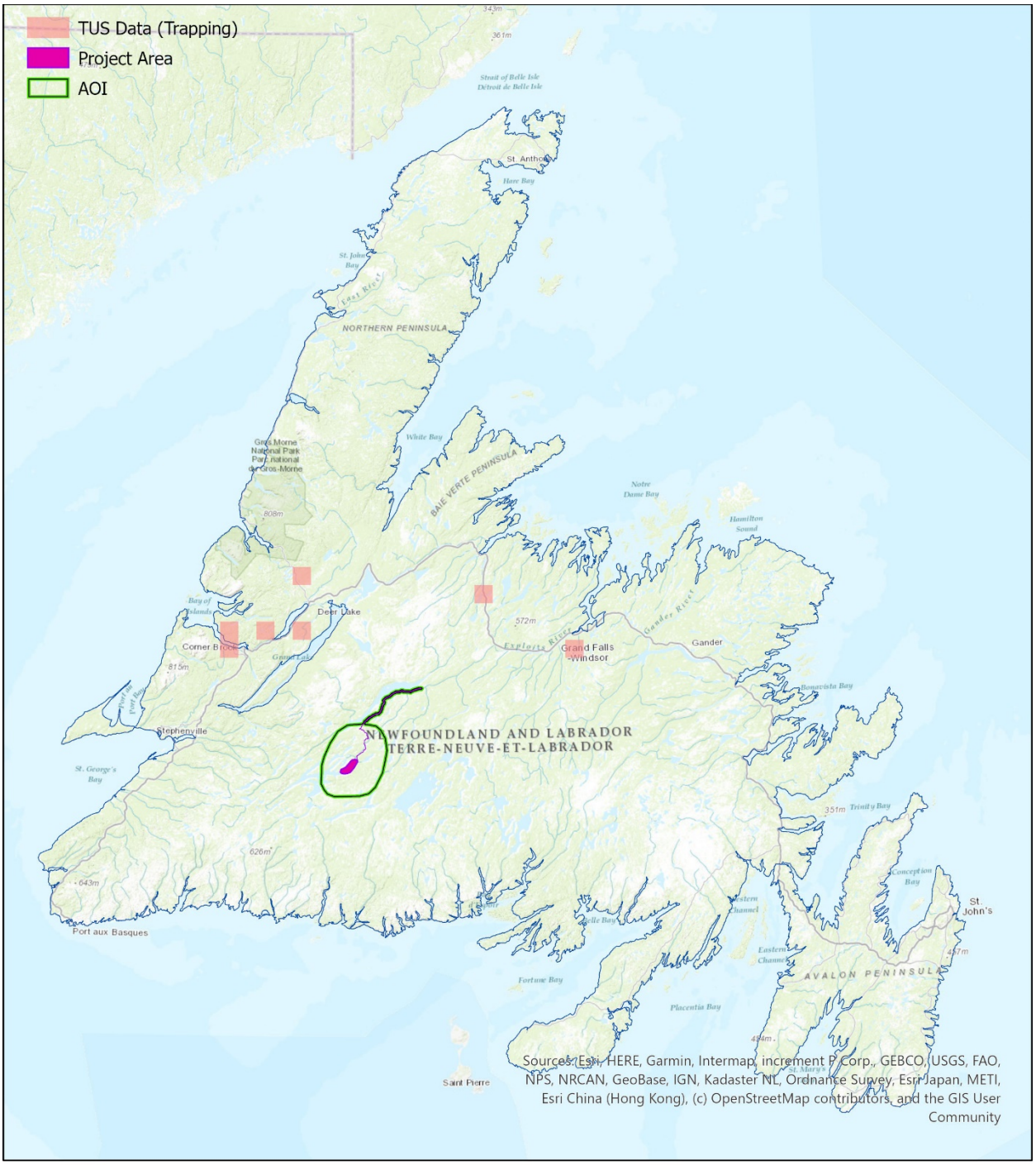
Spirits
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.8 – Spirits



Qalipu FIRST NATION

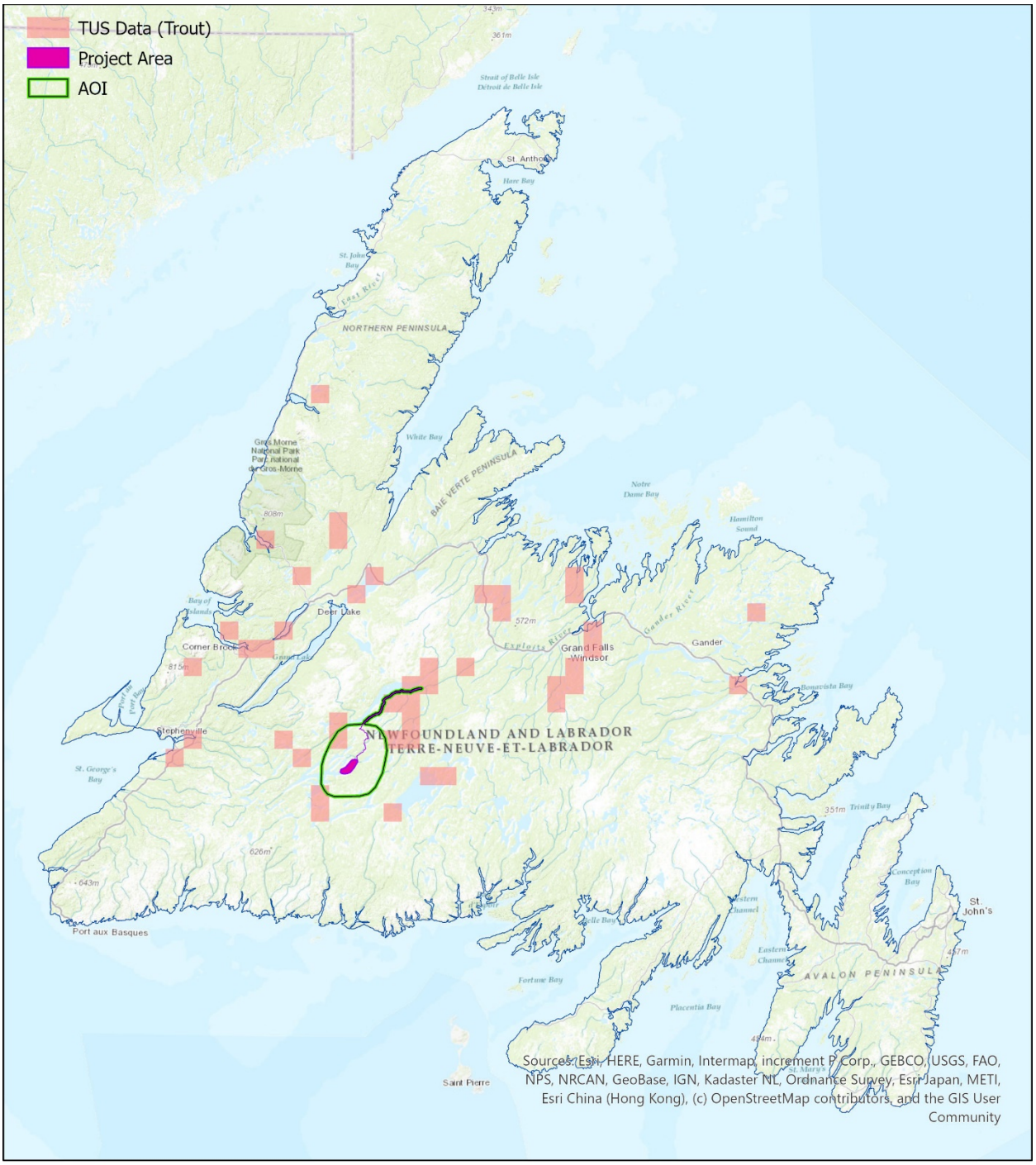
Trapping Furbearing Animals Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.19 – Trapping



Qalipu FIRST NATION

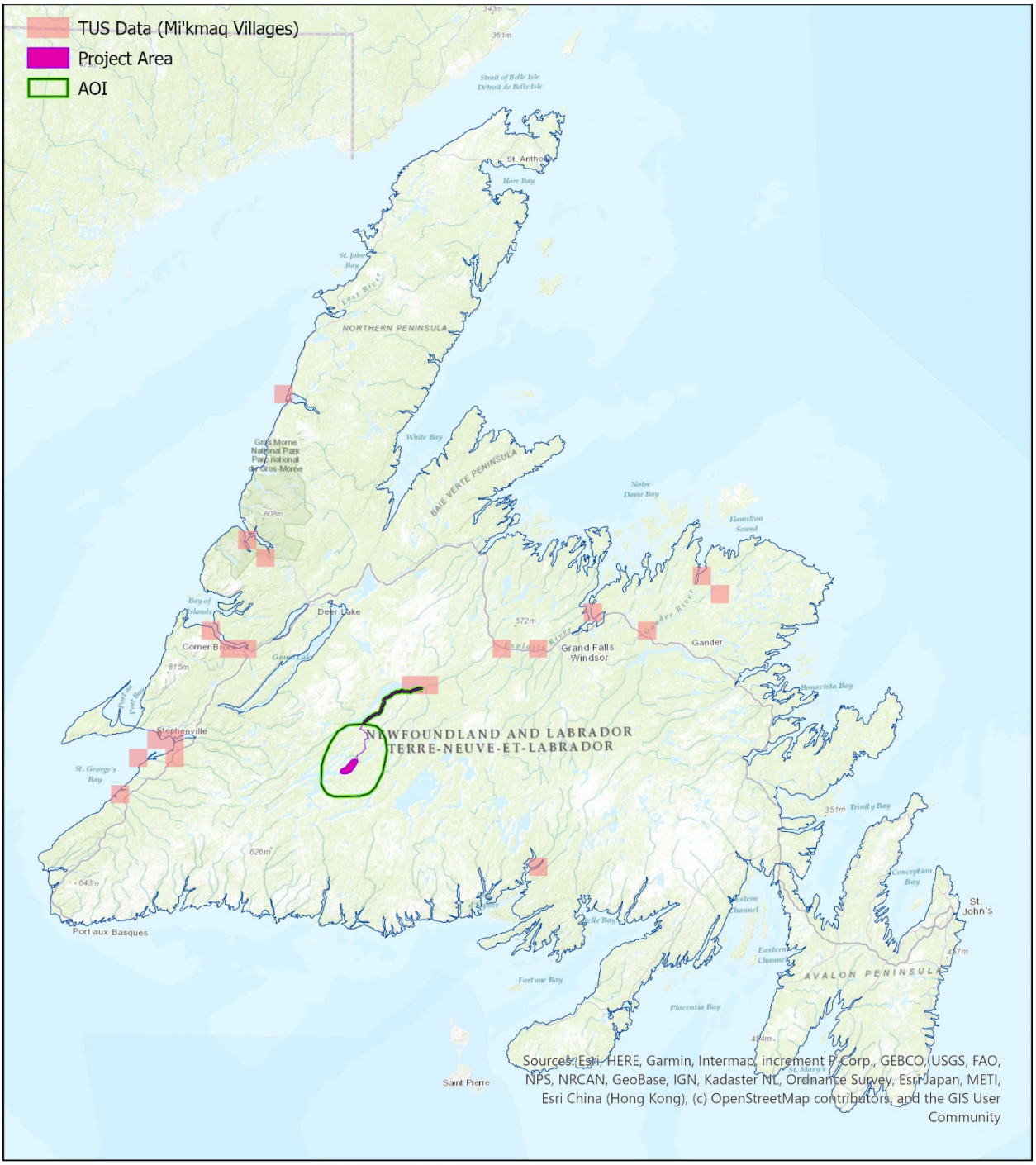
Harvesting Trout
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.20 – Harvesting Trout



Qalipu FIRST NATION

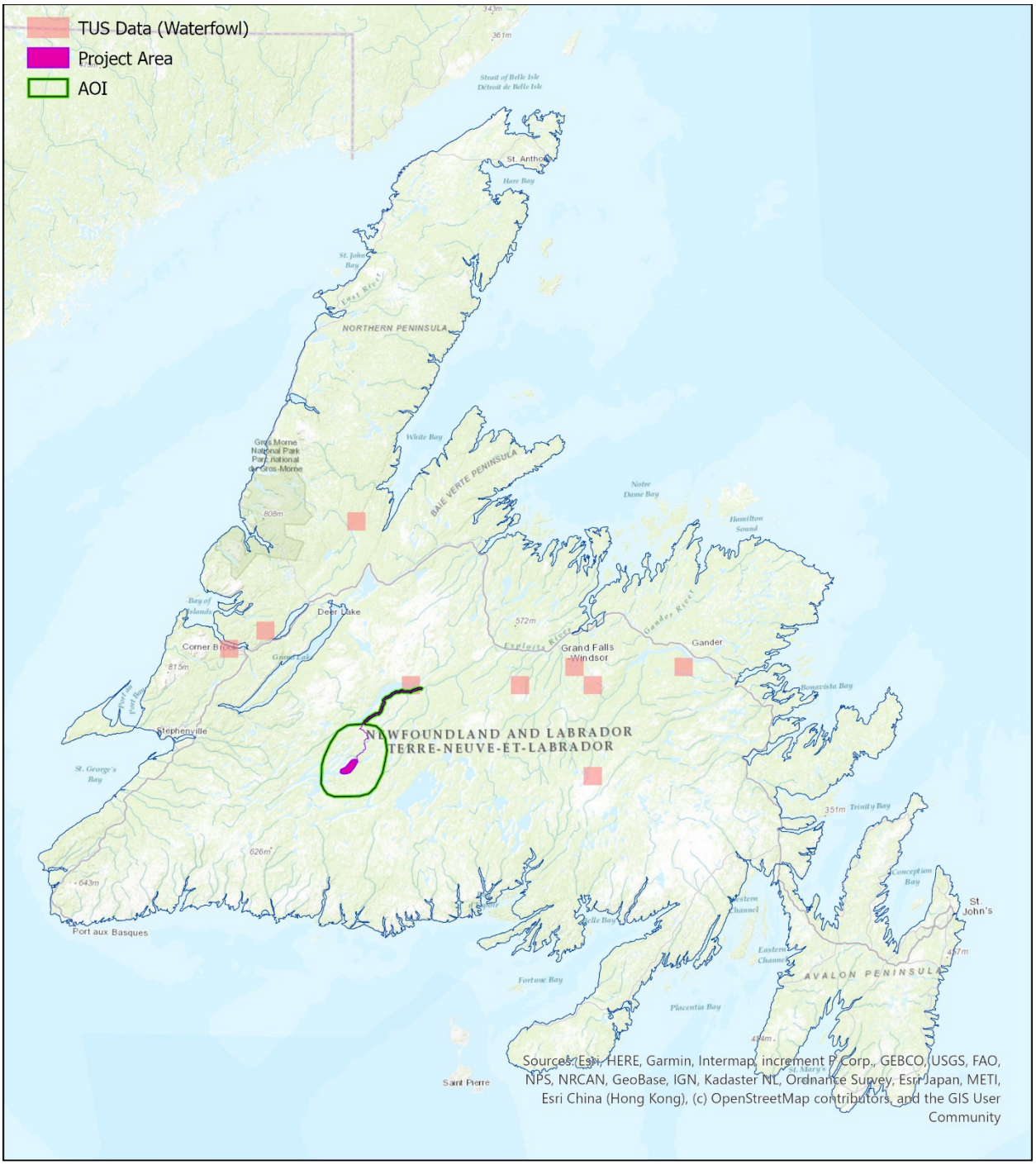
Mi'kmaq Villages
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.21 – Mi'kmaq Village Sites



Qalipu FIRST NATION

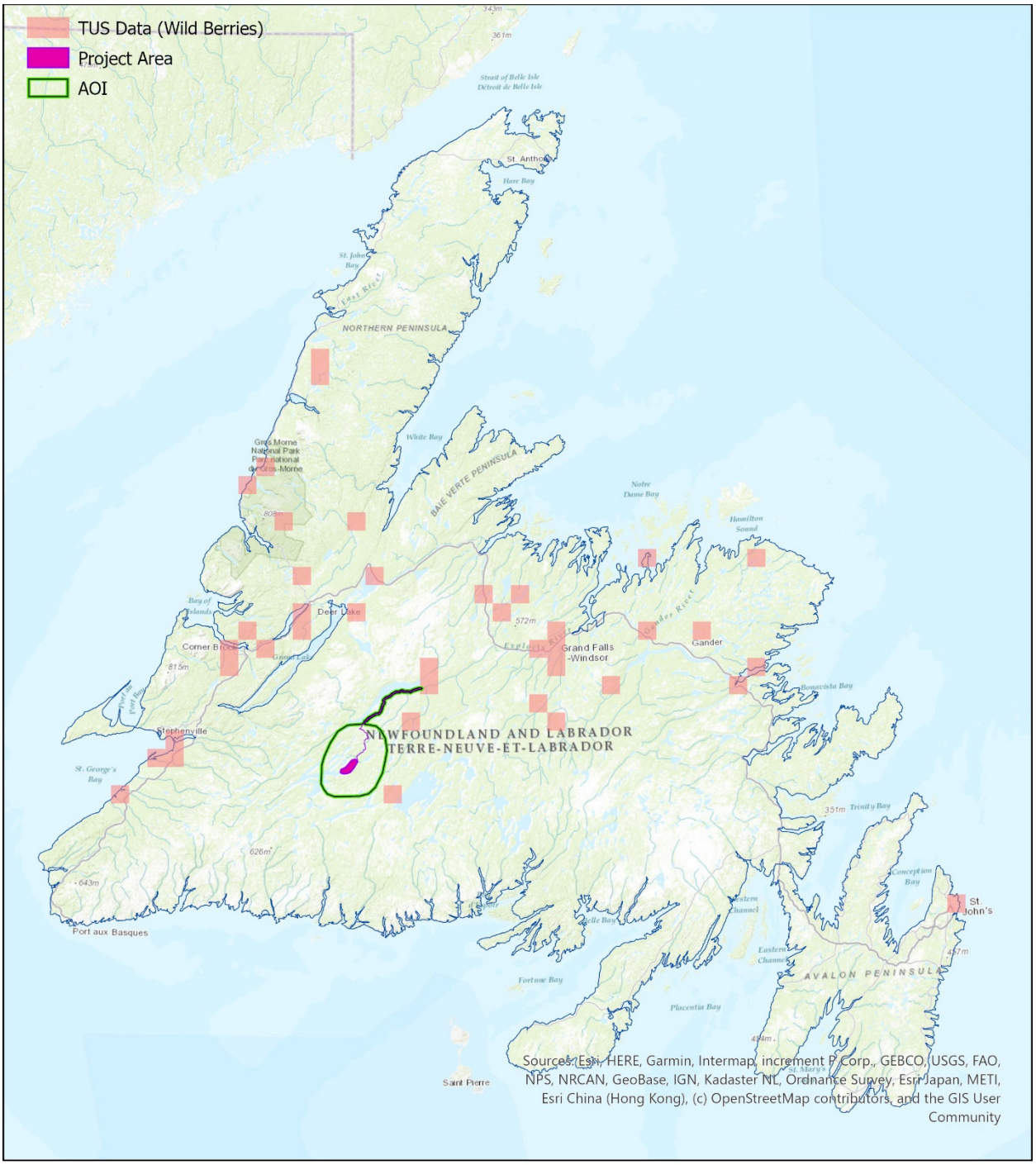
Harvesting Waterfowl
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.22 – Harvesting Waterfowl



Qalipu FIRST NATION

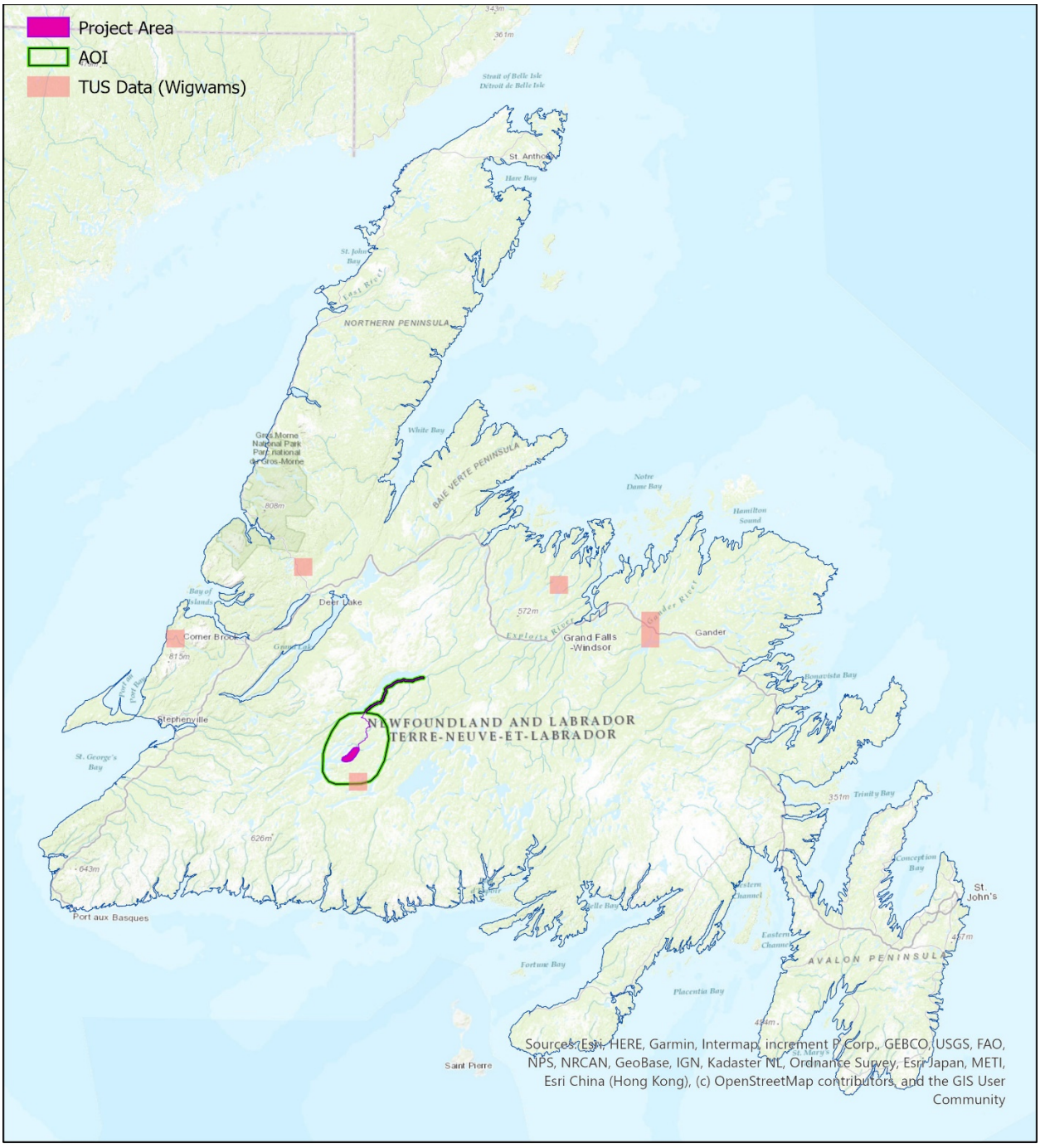
Harvesting Wild Berries Traditional Use Survey 2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.23 – Harvesting Wild Berries



Qalipu FIRST NATION

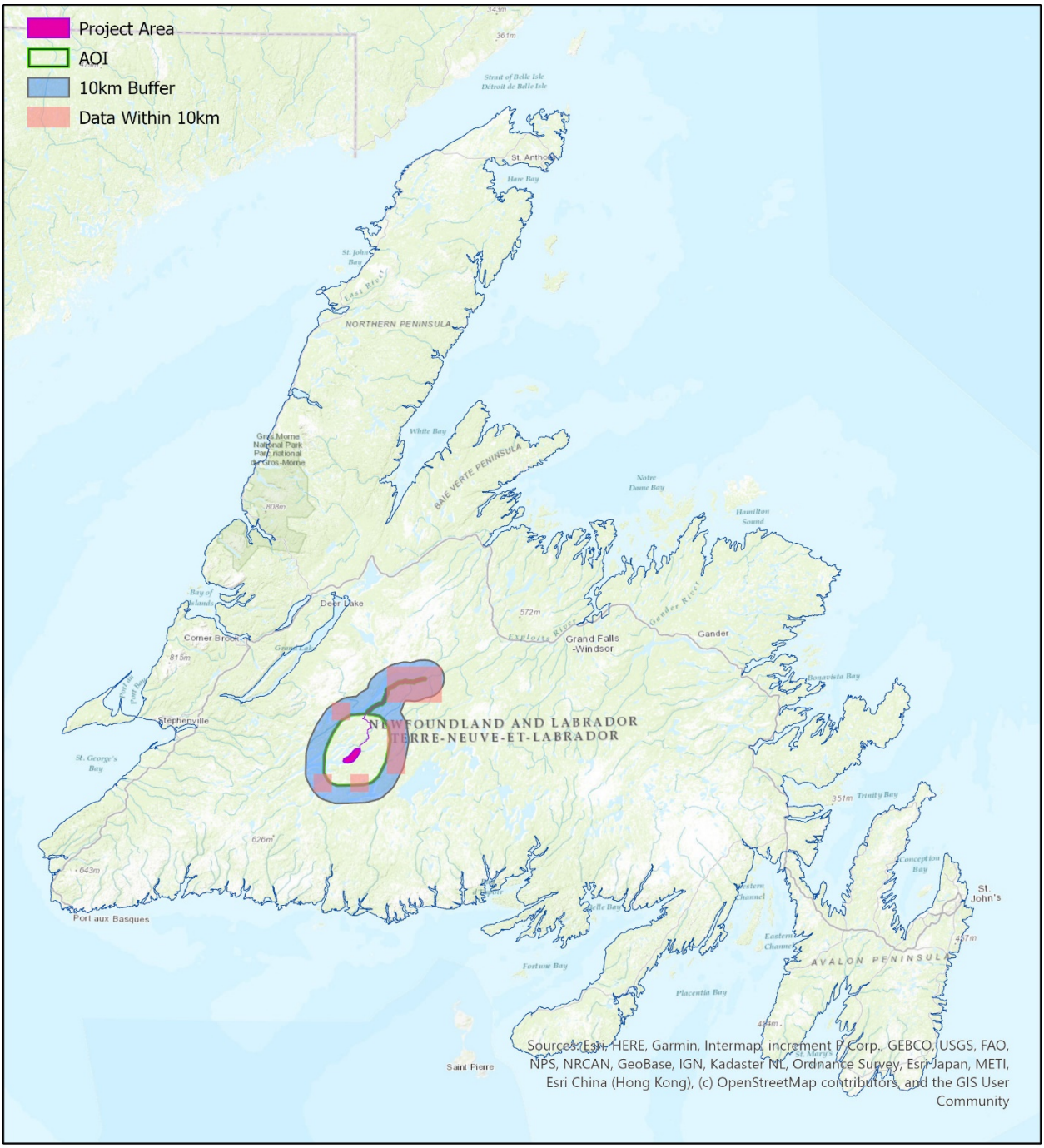
Wigwams
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 3.24 – Wigwams



Qalipu FIRST NATION

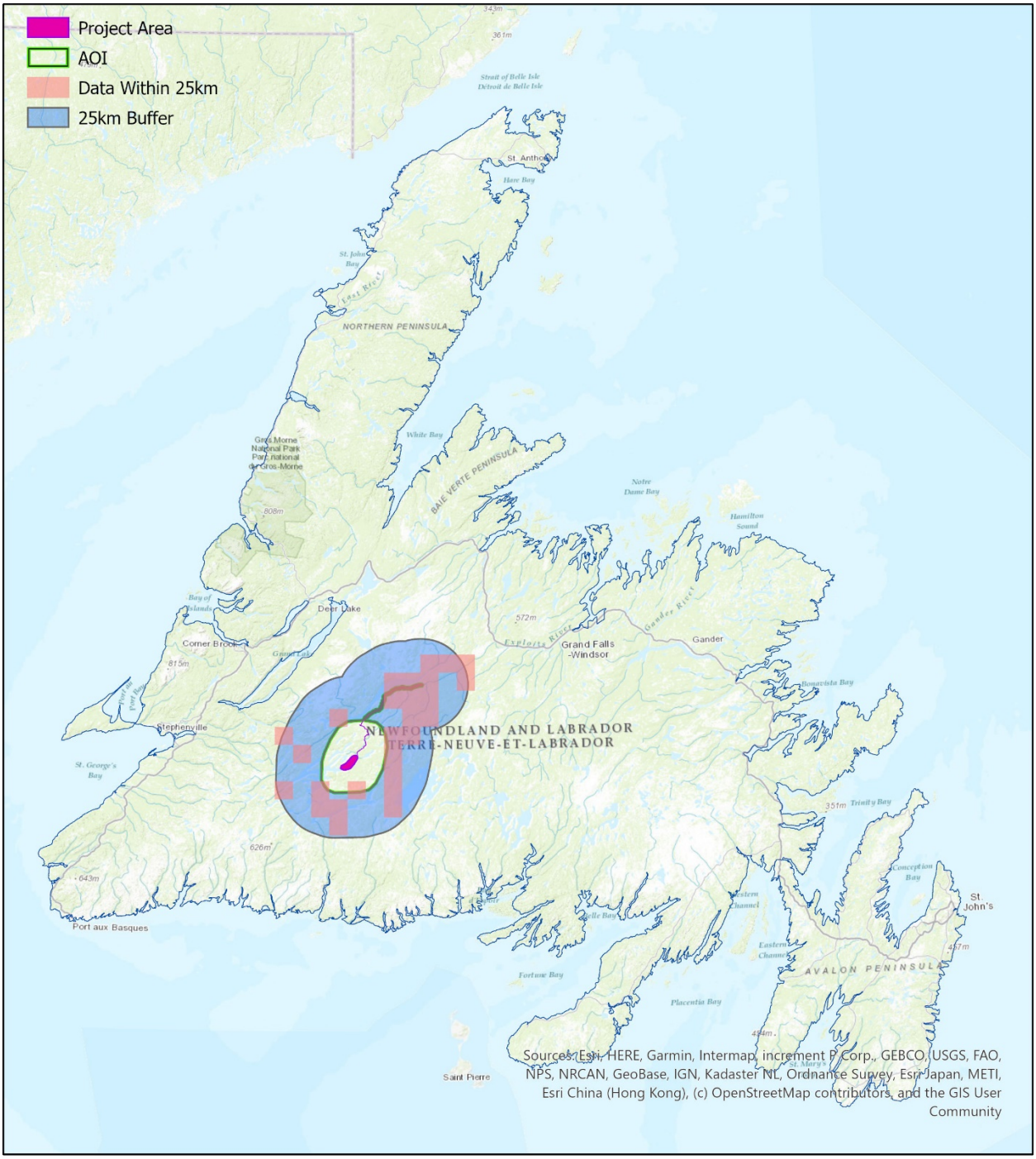
Proximity Analysis (10km)
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 4.0 – Proximity Analysis 10km



Qalipu FIRST NATION

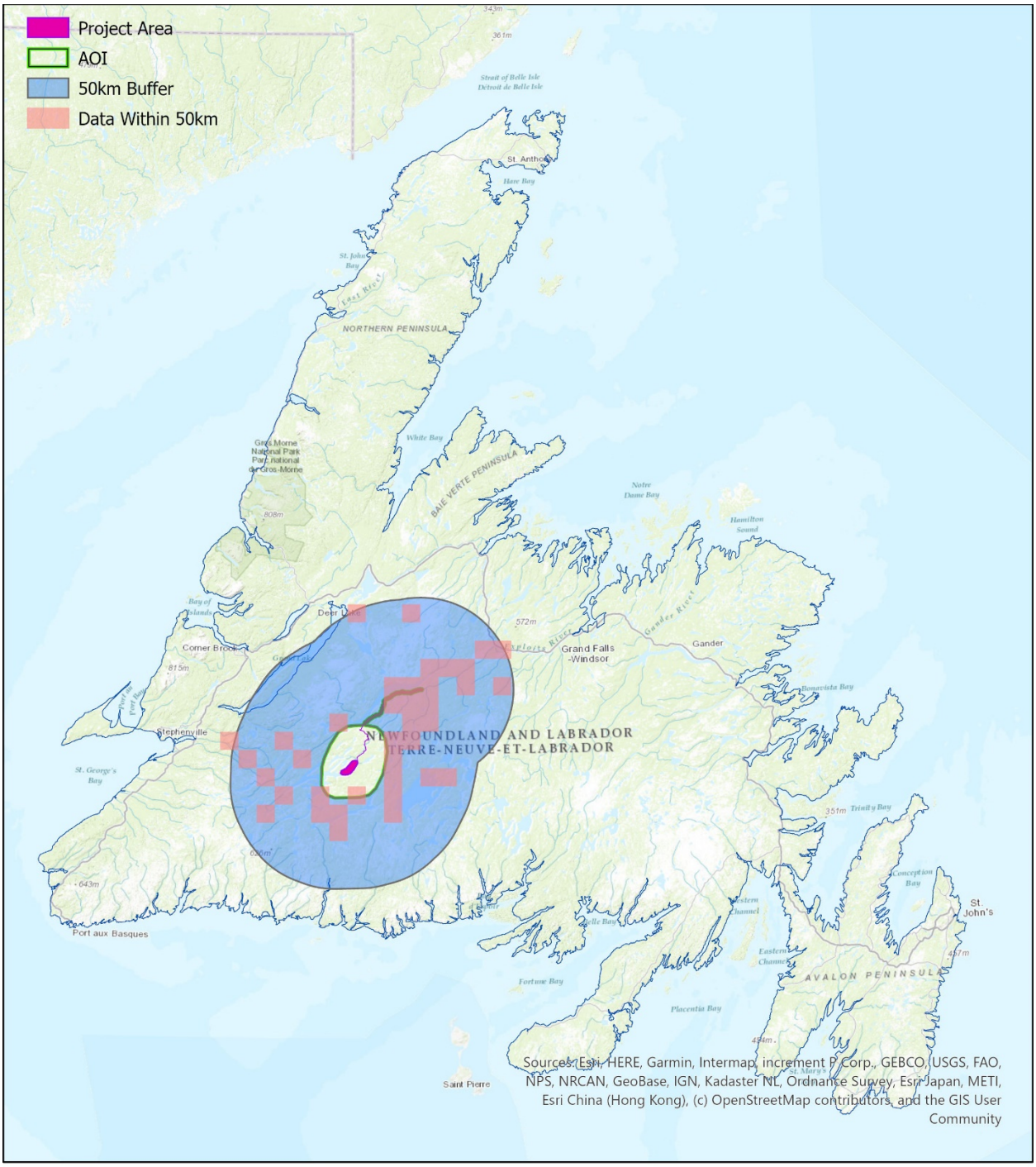
Proximity Analysis (25km)
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 4.1 – Proximity Analysis 25km



Qalipu FIRST NATION

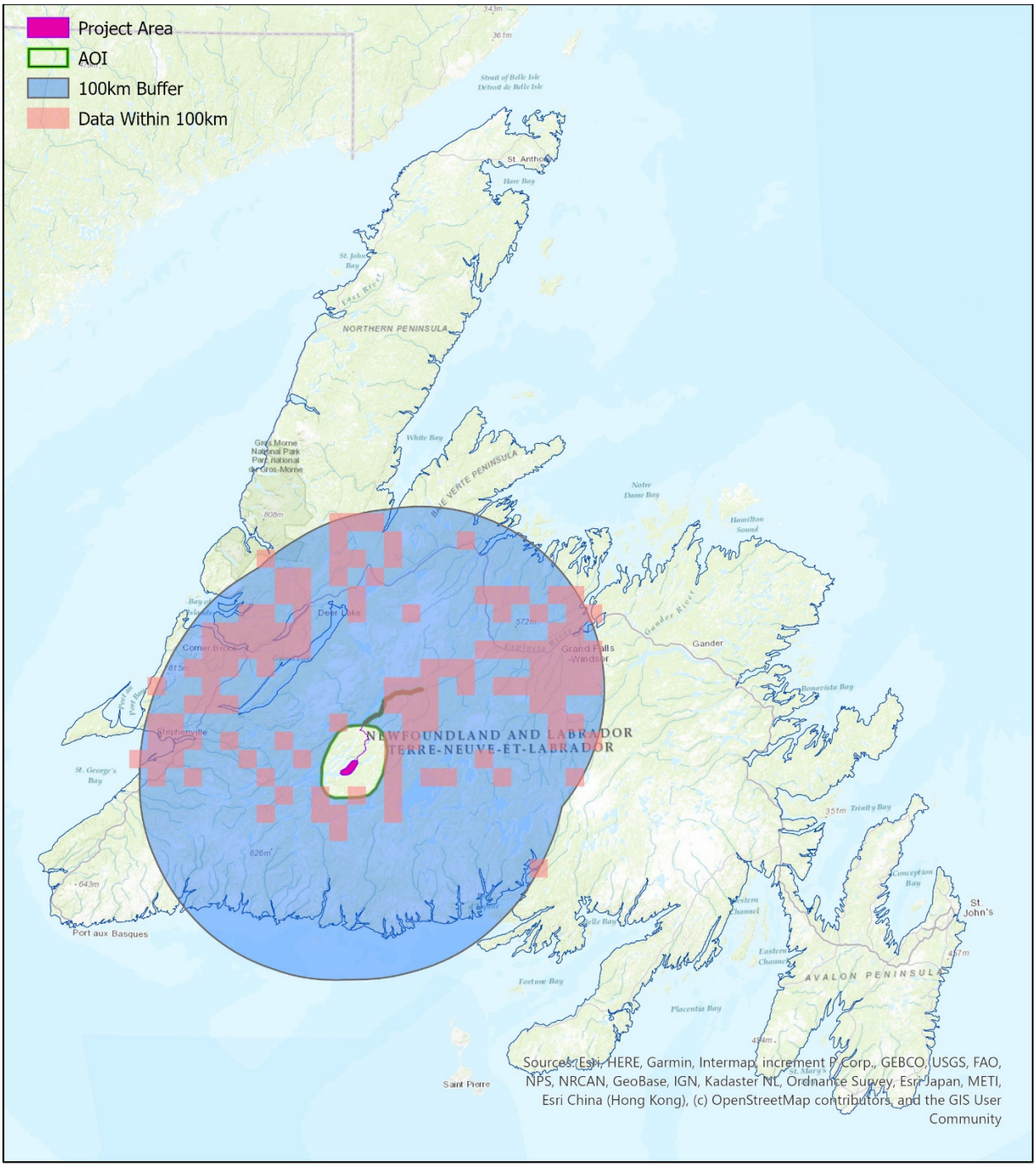
Proximity Analysis (50km)
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 4.2 – Proximity Analysis 50km



Qalipu FIRST NATION

Proximity Analysis (100km)
Traditional Use Survey
2020

N

0 25 50 100

Km

Figure 4.3 – Proximity Analysis 100km