

# **APPENDIX AC**

Socio-Economic Baseline Report





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## **Joyce Lake Direct Shipping Iron Ore Project Socio-economic Baseline Study**

Draft for Client Review

Prepared for  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Labec Century Iron Ore (Labec Century; the Proponent), a subsidiary of Century Iron Mines Corporation (TSX:FER), is proposing to develop an iron mine in western Labrador, approximately 20 kilometres (km) to the northeast of the Town of Schefferville, Québec. This Socio-Economic Baseline Study is being submitted in support of the federal environmental assessment (EA) for the Project. The objectives of the study are to document the socio-economic baseline conditions in western Labrador and three communities in northeastern Quebec: Schefferville, Matimekush-Lac John and Kawawachikamach. This information will be used to assess potential impacts of the Project.

This report presents a range of socio-economic baseline data that will be used for the environmental assessment of the Project. The specific topics and variables included in this baseline have been selected in consultation with the Proponent, based largely on the requirements of previous assessments and the Project Guidelines. They comprise variables related to two Valued Components (VCs): Economy, Employment and Business; and Community Services and Infrastructure. Demography is also discussed, since demographic change has the potential to have effects on both VCs. Where possible, the report describes the capacity of the community services and infrastructure in each community in order to determine their ability to meet Project-related demands.

The population of Newfoundland and Labrador has stabilized in recent years, following a long period of decline. In 2009, the Province recorded a population increase for the first time since 1992. This growth reflects the economic prosperity of the Province as a result of the offshore oil and mining industries. Similarly, the populations of Labrador and western Labrador increased in 2011 after a period of decline. This can also be related to growth in the natural resource industry and, particularly, to the development of mining projects in western Labrador. The economy of the Québec communities is based primarily on small businesses in the sales and services sector; however, mining and other industrial activity continues to play a role in the regional economy. The total population of Kawawachikamach, Schefferville and Matimekush-Lac John has increased steadily between 2001 and 2011.

Until recently, many community services and infrastructure in western Labrador, which is more than 200 km south of the Project, were either at or beyond their capacity. However, demand has shifted as economic growth in the mining sector has slowed. Reduced iron ore prices in 2014 have led to mine closures, including Wabush Mines, which recently announced permanent closure, affecting approximately 500 workers, and to the suspension of other planned mining developments in western Labrador. Many workers who moved to western Labrador for work in the mining industry may now struggle to pay mortgages on expensive homes. At this point, it is uncertain how the capacity of community services and infrastructure will respond to the decline in mining activity in western Labrador.



Community services and infrastructure in the Québec communities are also at or nearing capacity. The current capacity of health services and infrastructure in these communities would not be able to accommodate a growing population; however, funding has been allocated to improve health care in the area. Also, there is a shortage of housing in Kawawachikamach but there appears to be some availability of housing in the other Québec communities.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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Labec Century Iron Ore (Labec Century; the Proponent), a subsidiary of Century Iron Mines Corporation (TSX: FER), is proposing to develop an iron mine in western Labrador, approximately 20 kilometres (km) to the northeast of the town of Schefferville, Québec. The Joyce Lake Direct Shipping Iron Ore (DSO) Project (the Project) lies on a peninsula within Attikamagen Lake and all physical elements of the Project are located within Labrador (Figure 1.1).

The mine will produce up to 2.5 (MT) of product per year. The ore will be transported to the existing railway owned by Tshiuetin Rail Transportation Inc., and further onto the Québec North Shore and Labrador Railway (QSN&L) for transportation to the Port of Sept-Îles.

The Project will require approval from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and is subject to an environmental assessment (EA) under the *Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Protection Act* (NL EPA) and associated *Environmental Assessment Regulations*. Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA 2012) the Project is a Designated Project pursuant to Section 15(a) *Regulations Designating Physical Activities* and will require federal EA.





## **1.1 Project Overview**

The Project consists of mining a high grade deposit of hematite iron in western Labrador, approximately 20 km to the northeast of Schefferville, as shown in Figure 1.1. The physical works for the Project that are subject to assessment are located wholly in Labrador. The mine lies within two map-staked licences (309 claims) covering 12,665 hectares (ha) in an undeveloped area adjacent to Joyce Lake on a peninsula within Attikamagen Lake, with a number of interconnecting large lakes. The prospect can be reached from the mainland by crossing a relatively narrow stretch of water, called Iron Arm. Currently, the prospect is accessed from Schefferville either directly by helicopter or first by ground on an existing road to Iron Arm and then by helicopter from there to Joyce Lake.

The Project includes construction, operation, maintenance, and closure and decommissioning of the following primary components:

- Open pit;
- Low grade stockpile;
- Waste rock and overburden stockpiles;
- Modular/portable dry crushing and screening processing plant;
- Accommodations complex;
- Ancillary infrastructure to support the mine and dry processing plant, including a workshop, explosives magazine storage, office buildings, warehouse area, employee facilities, conveyors, stockpiles, sewage and water treatment units, generators, fuel storage, mobile equipment, and drainage infrastructure (e.g., ditches, settling ponds);
- Haul road between the processing plant and rail yard, including a rock causeway linking the open pit area to the mainland across Iron Arm; and
- A rail loop and rail yard for loading products.

## **1.2 Organization of this Baseline Study**

The remainder of this Socio-Economic Baseline Study outlines the scope, methodology, results of the baseline program and is presented in eight sections, as follows.

- Section 2.0 - Objectives and Rationale
- Section 3.0 - Methods
- Section 4.0 - Demography
- Section 5.0 - Economy, Employment and Business



- Section 6.0 - Community Services and Infrastructure
- Section 7.0 - Summary and Closure
- Section 8.0 - References

Additional supporting information and documentation is presented in the appendices.



## 2.0 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

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As stated above, the proposed Project is subject to an environmental assessment under the Newfoundland and Labrador provincial Environmental Protection Act. The objective of this study and resulting report was to describe the existing socio-economic conditions within the Study Area to the level and degree necessary to conduct a thorough assessment of potential Project impacts and to meet the requirements of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines issued by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Baseline socio-economic conditions are described for the communities of western Labrador and the Québec communities of Schefferville, Matimekush-Lac John and Kawawachikamach. These are the communities that will provide services and infrastructure to the Project and its employees and where any Project-related demands will be experienced. They are the main municipalities that will be affected by the Project activity and expenditures and which are of concern to the public and are in the draft Guidelines.

Specifically, the study provides information on:

- Demography (including current population; population change; gender; age; and ancestry) of Newfoundland and Labrador, Labrador, western Labrador, and Québec communities;
- Economy, Employment and Business (including Gross Domestic Product (GDP); major industries; existing employment and income conditions; labour force; and local business characteristics) of Newfoundland and Labrador, western Labrador, and Québec communities; and
- Community Services and Infrastructure (including safety and security; health and social services; housing and temporary accommodations; and recreation and entertainment facilities) of Newfoundland and Labrador, western Labrador, and Québec communities.

The baseline information presented herein will be used for the assessment of any potential environmental effects of the Project on the socio-economic environment of western Labrador and the Québec communities.



## 3.0 METHODS

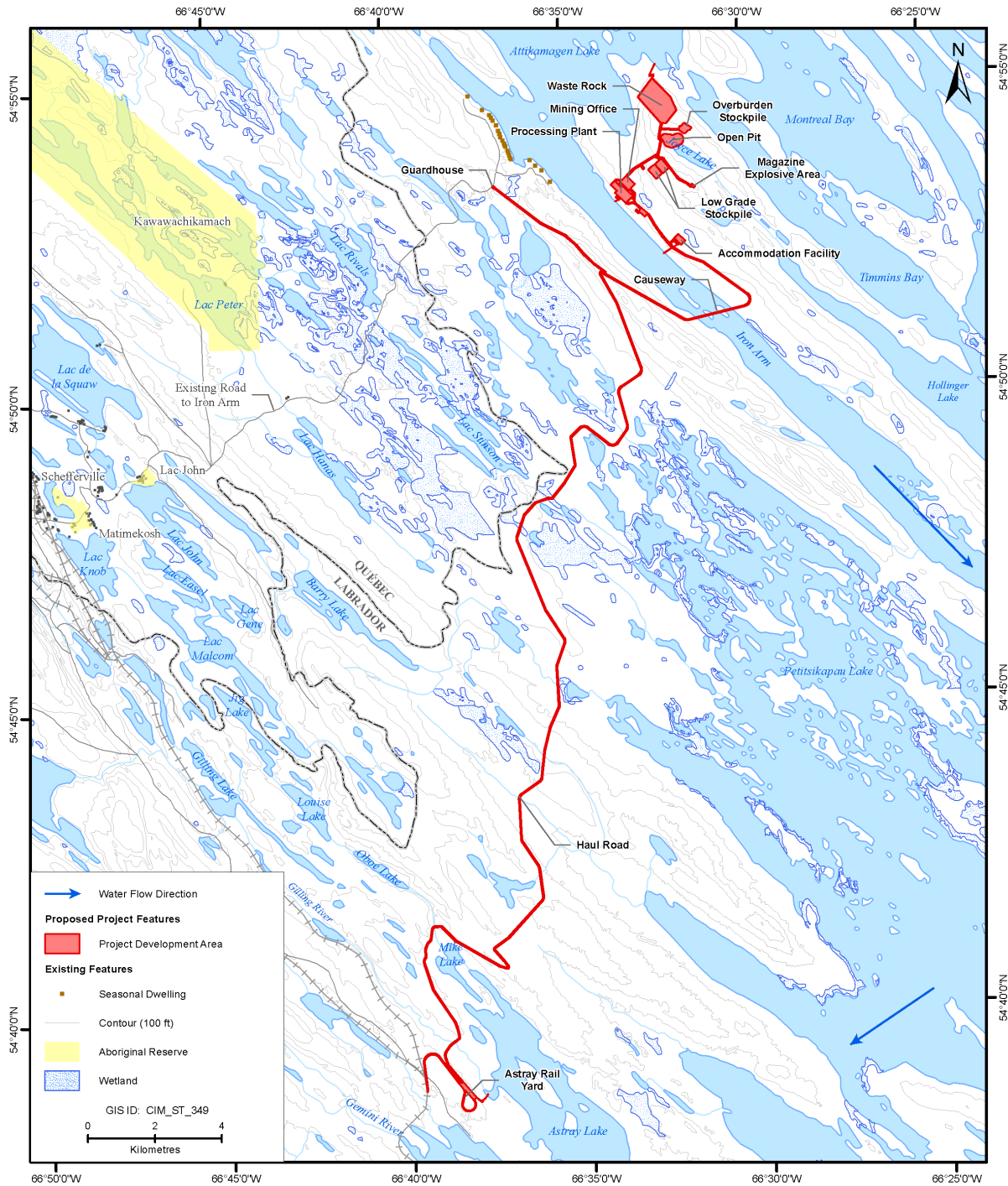
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### 3.1 Description of the Study Area

The **Project Development Area (PDA)** is the most basic and immediate area of the Project. The PDA is limited to the anticipated area of physical disturbance associated with the construction or operation of the Project. For this Project, the mine area lies within two map-staked licences (309 claims) covering 12,665 hectares (ha).



**DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW**  
**JOYCE LAKE DIRECT SHIPPING IRON ORE PROJECT:**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY**

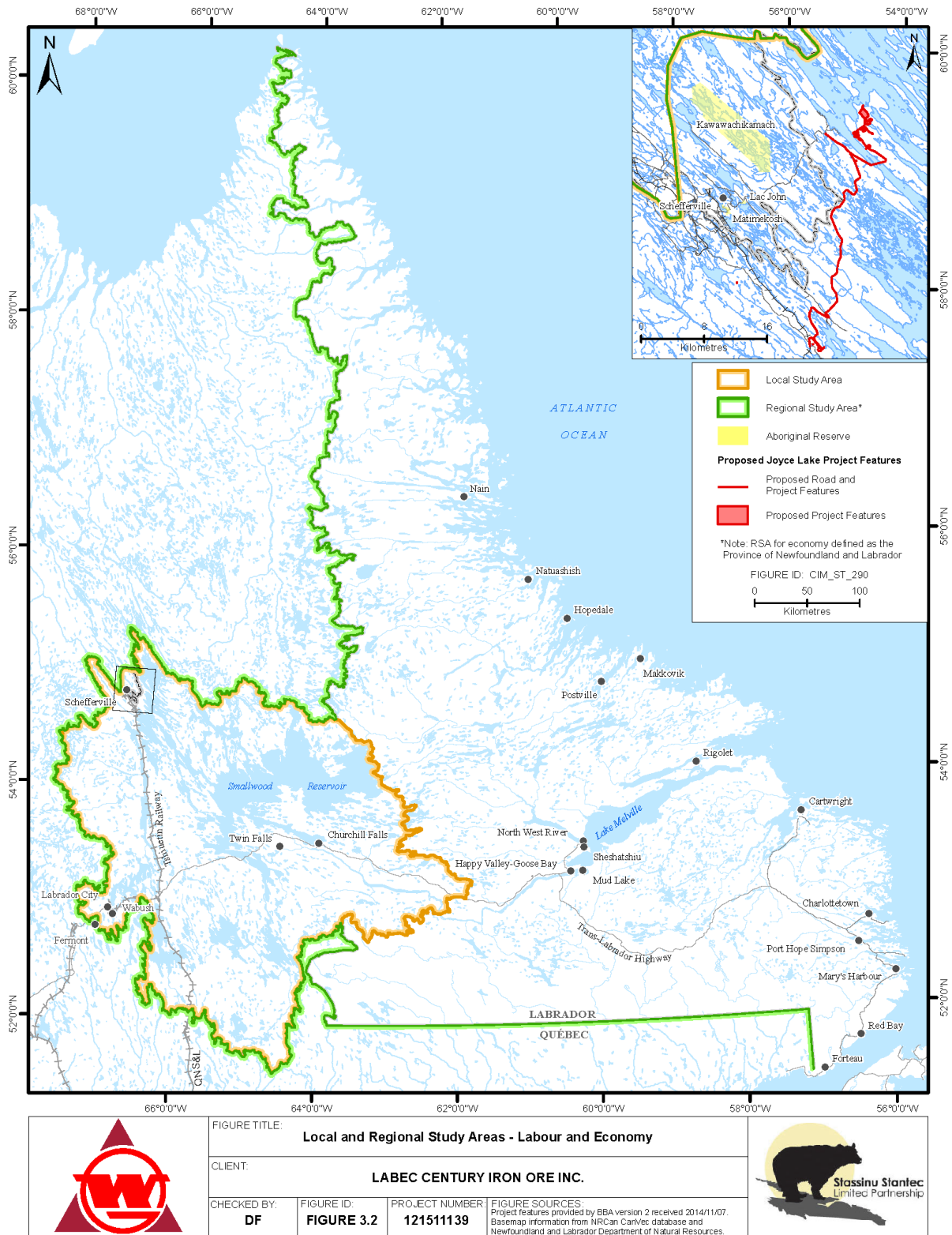


	<b>FIGURE TITLE:</b> Project Development Area (PDA)			
	<b>CLIENT:</b> LABEC CENTURY IRON ORE INC.			
	<b>CHECKED BY:</b> DF	<b>FIGURE ID:</b> FIGURE 3.1	<b>PROJECT NUMBER:</b> 121511139	

**Figure 3.1 Development Area**



The **Study Area** is the maximum area within which Project-related environmental effects can be predicted or measured with a reasonable degree of accuracy and confidence. The Study Area for the socio-economic baseline includes Schefferville, Matimekush-Lac John and Kawawachikamach in Québec, which are the communities closest to the Project. It also includes Labrador City and Wabush in Newfoundland and Labrador, which are approximately 200 km south of the Project but which may provide some services to the Project and Project employees (Figure 3.2). Statistics on the demography, economy, employment and business of western Labrador are provided for Economic Zone 2, a geographic unit which includes Labrador City, Wabush and Churchill Falls. However, baseline information on community services and infrastructure in western Labrador is only provided for Labrador City and Wabush. In this report, the communities in Labrador are referred to as western Labrador and Schefferville, Matimekush-Lac John and Kawawachikamach are referred to as the Québec communities.



**Figure 3.2 Socio-Economic Study Area**



### **3.2 Data Collection**

The baseline data presented in this report are drawn from a wide range of secondary sources including:

- Statistics Canada and other agencies and departments of the Government of Canada;
- Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency and other agencies and departments of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador;
- Institute de statistiques du Québec and other agencies and departments of the Government of Québec; and
- Municipal governments and local and regional authorities and boards.

Baseline data on Economy, Employment and Business in western Labrador are presented for Economic Zone 2 with further detail for Towns within the Study Area provided where necessary. The Economy, Employment and Business of Labrador and the Province are discussed as appropriate. Baseline information on Community Services and Infrastructure is described for western Labrador with detail provided on each Town, where available. Existing conditions with respect to Economy, Employment and Business and Community Services and Infrastructure have also been presented for the Québec communities.

In addition to data from the above secondary sources, primary information was collected through personal and telephone interviews with key informants with groups and agencies at the community, regional and provincial levels. The geographic extent of the discussion varies by subject.



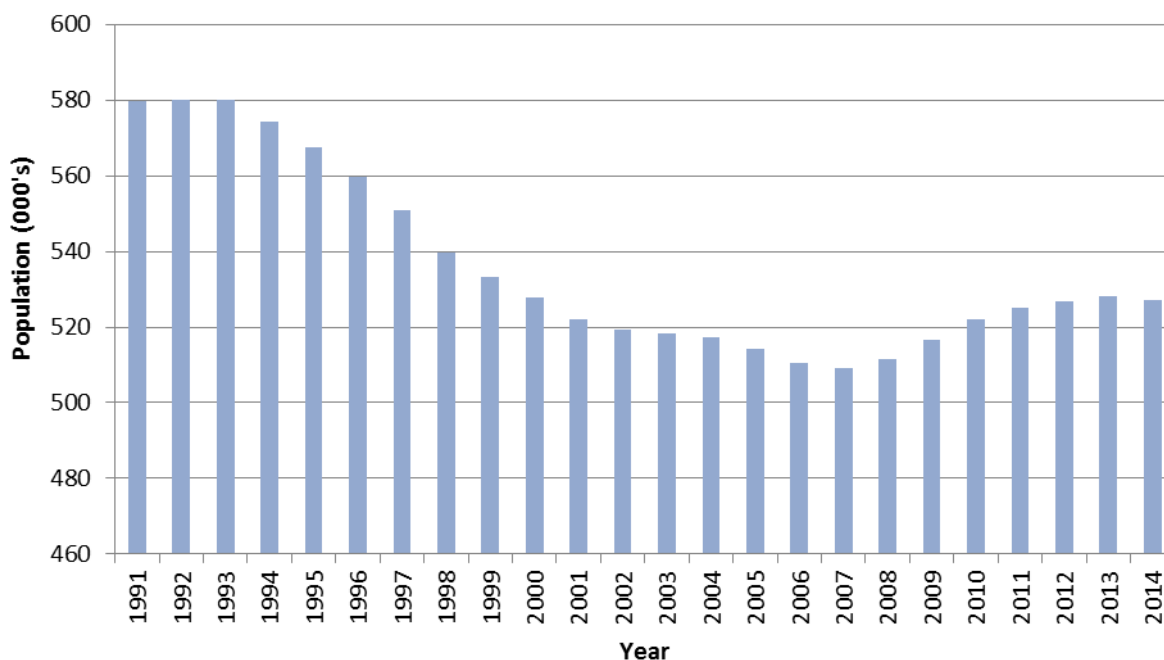
## 4.0 DEMOGRAPHY

An understanding of the demographic structure and its potential for change without the Project provides a basis for determining Project-related changes. The following discusses the demographics of Newfoundland and Labrador, Labrador, western Labrador, and the Québec communities in close proximity to the Project site.

### 4.1 Total Population

#### 4.1.1 Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador has experienced an extended period of population decline, primarily influenced by the economic consequences of the 1992 fisheries moratorium. This economic downturn contributed to high unemployment rates (approximately 20 percent during 1992-1994), a decline in the labour force, decreases in retail trade, and declining housing starts. Population estimates show net losses of over 19,000 people between 1991 and 1996, of nearly 38,000 between 1996 and 2001, and of over 11,000 between 2001 and 2006 (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014). From 2006 to 2011 population estimates show an increase of over 14,000 and from 2011 to 2014 over 10,000. Provincial population changes for 1991 to 2014 are displayed in Figure 4.1.

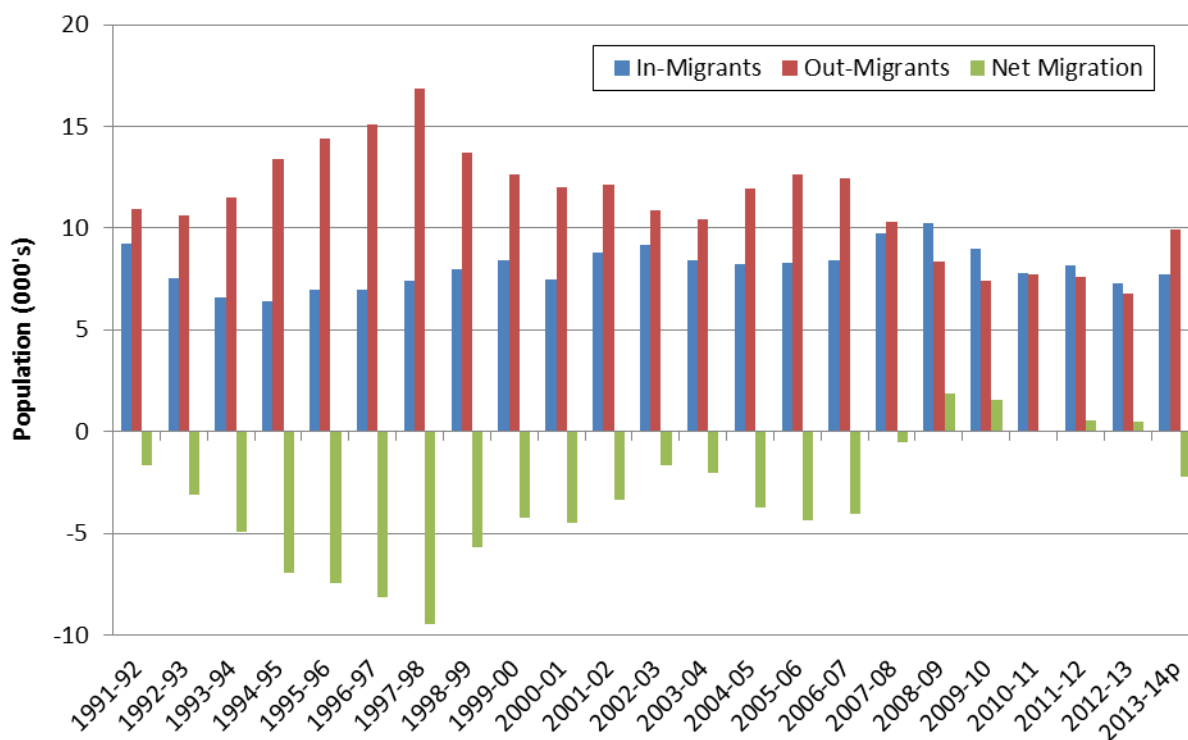


Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

**Figure 4.1 Population, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991-2014**



Recent demographic changes in Newfoundland and Labrador have been influenced by economic prosperity, primarily driven by oil and gas development, which has stabilized the provincial population. In 2008, the province recorded net in-migration for the first time since 1991, while 2009 population estimates for Newfoundland and Labrador showed an increase of 0.5 percent compared to 2008 (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014). This was the first year since 1992 that the province recorded a population increase. By 2010, population estimates had increased by a further 0.5 percent. In 2011, the provincial population was 525,037, representing a 2.8 percent increase since 2006. Population estimates show a continual increase in population from 2011 to 2013 increasing 0.6% with a slight decrease of 0.3% from 2013 to 2014 (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014).



Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014  
 Note: Figures do not include international migration

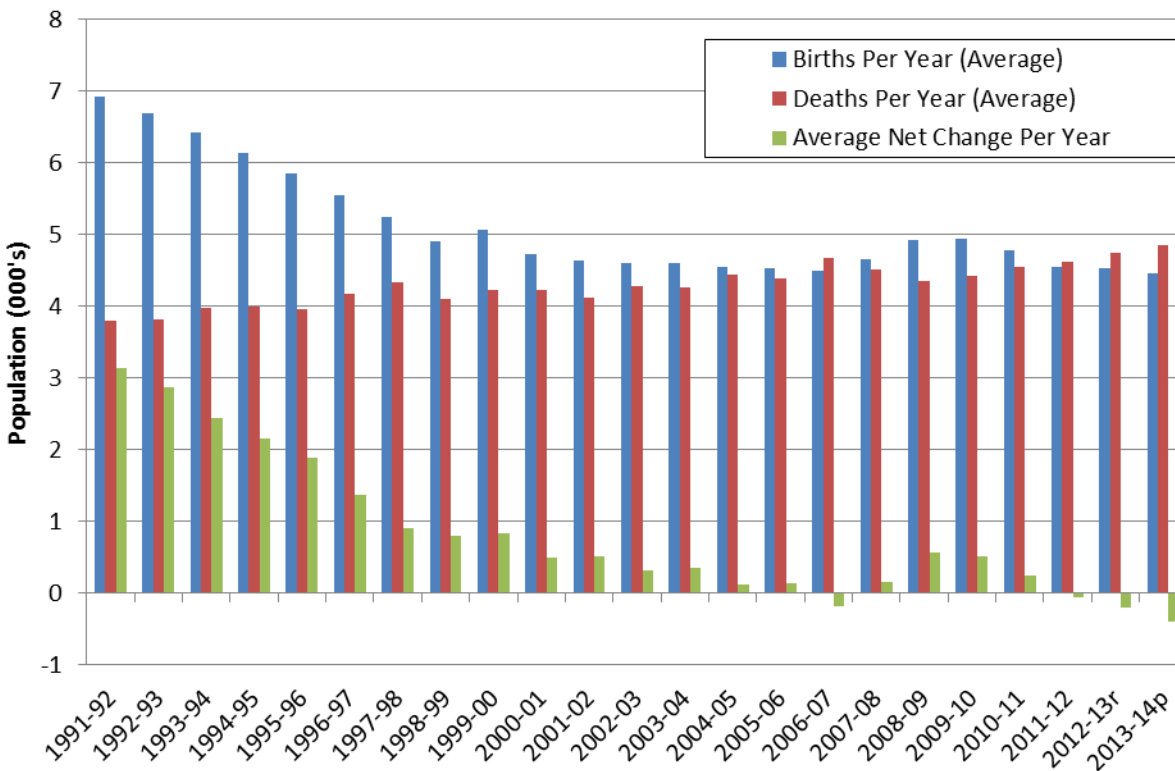
**Figure 4.2 Interprovincial Migration, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991-2014**

Newfoundland and Labrador has recorded a large decline in the rate of natural population increase. The excess of births over deaths in the province has decreased consistently since 1991 (Figure 4.3). The provincial fertility rate<sup>1</sup> was the lowest among provinces in 2006, when Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province to report negative natural population change

<sup>1</sup> Fertility Rate is defined by Statistics Canada as the average number of children per woman



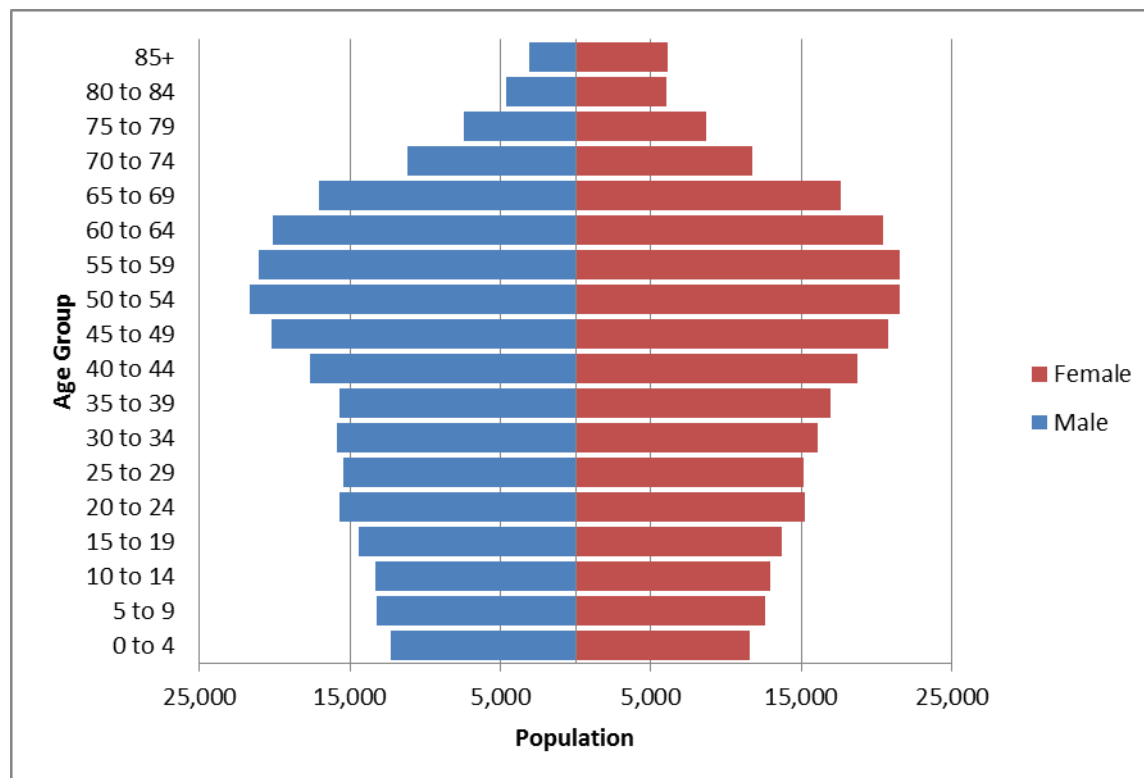
(NLDF 2006). The provincial fertility rate has fluctuated since 2006 with both negative and positive natural population change.



Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

**Figure 4.3 Natural Increase Components of Growth, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991-2014**

Figure 4.4 shows the age and gender of the provincial population in 2014 (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014). The age groups with the largest populations are 45 to 49, 50 to 54, 55 to 59 and 60 to 64. Each of these groups represents approximately eight percent of the total provincial population; combined, the population aged 45 to 59 comprises close to 32 percent of the provincial total. In 2014, the population of the province is 50.7 percent female and 49.3 percent male.



Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

Source:

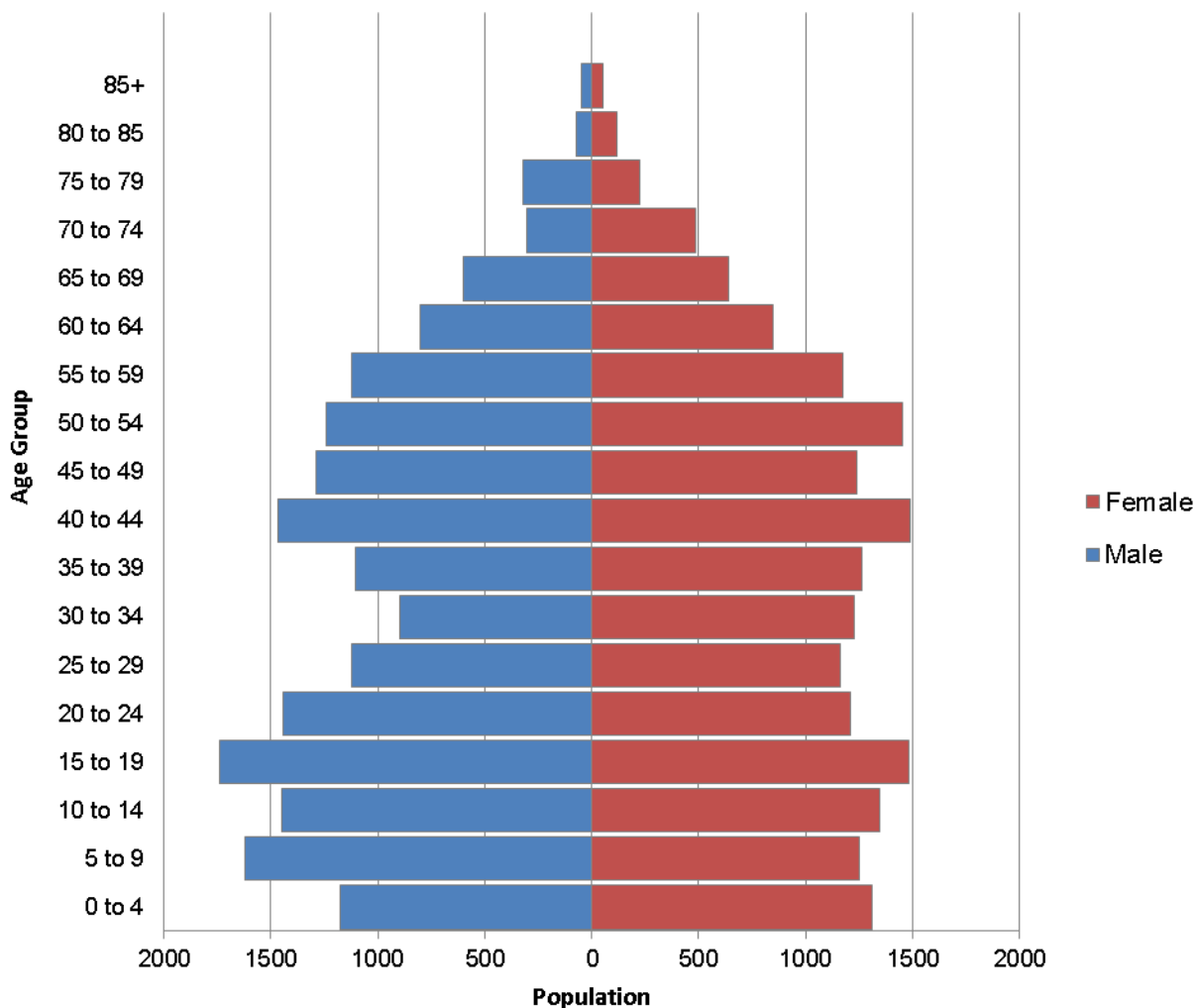
**Figure 4.4 Provincial Population by Age Group and Gender, 2014**

In 2011, the Aboriginal population of the province was 35,800. This represented 7.1 percent of the total provincial population. The percentage of people in Newfoundland and Labrador who identify as Aboriginal has been increasing. Between 2006 and 2011, the Aboriginal population grew by 46 percent. (Statistics Canada 2007, 2013).

The age and gender distribution of the Aboriginal population for Newfoundland and Labrador is shown in Figure 4.5. In 2011, the median age of this population was 33.6 years, well below the provincial median age of 44.0 years. In terms of gender, the 2011 Aboriginal identity population for the province was the same as the provincial population as a whole, 51.2 percent female and 49.8 percent male (Statistics Canada 2007).

Visible minorities, defined by the Employment Equity Act as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour”, comprised just over one percent of 2011 provincial population, with 6,930 people being counted in this category (Statistics Canada 2013).



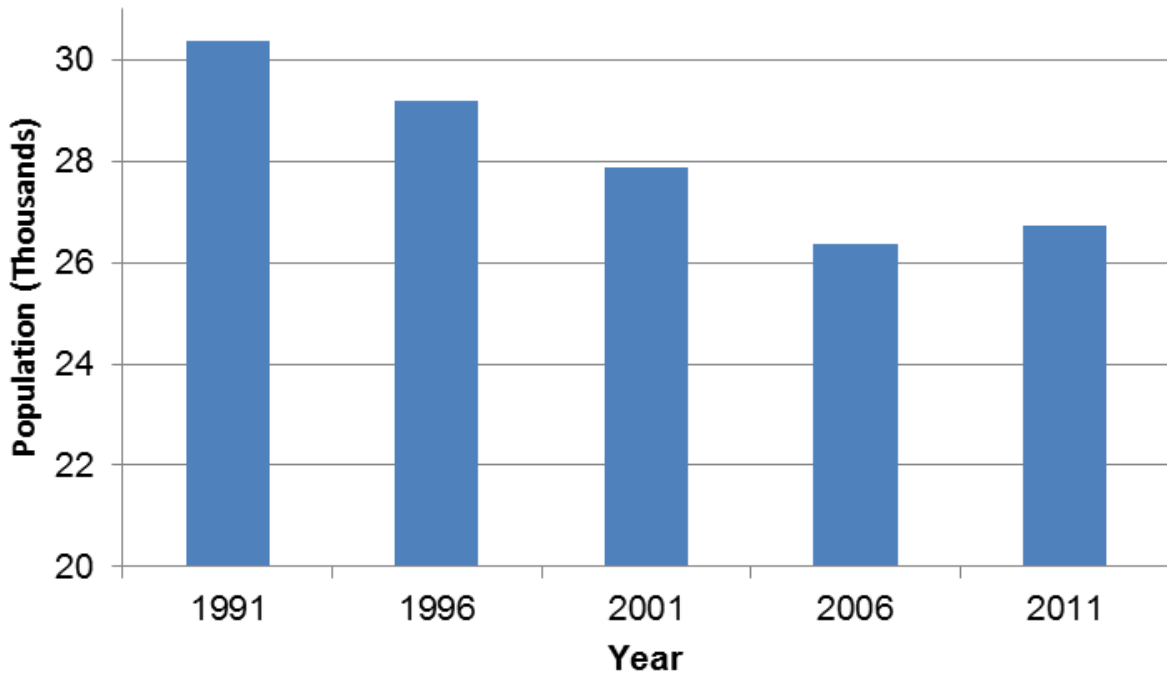


Source: Statistics Canada 2013

**Figure 4.5 Provincial Aboriginal Population by Age Group and Gender, 2006**

#### 4.1.2 Labrador

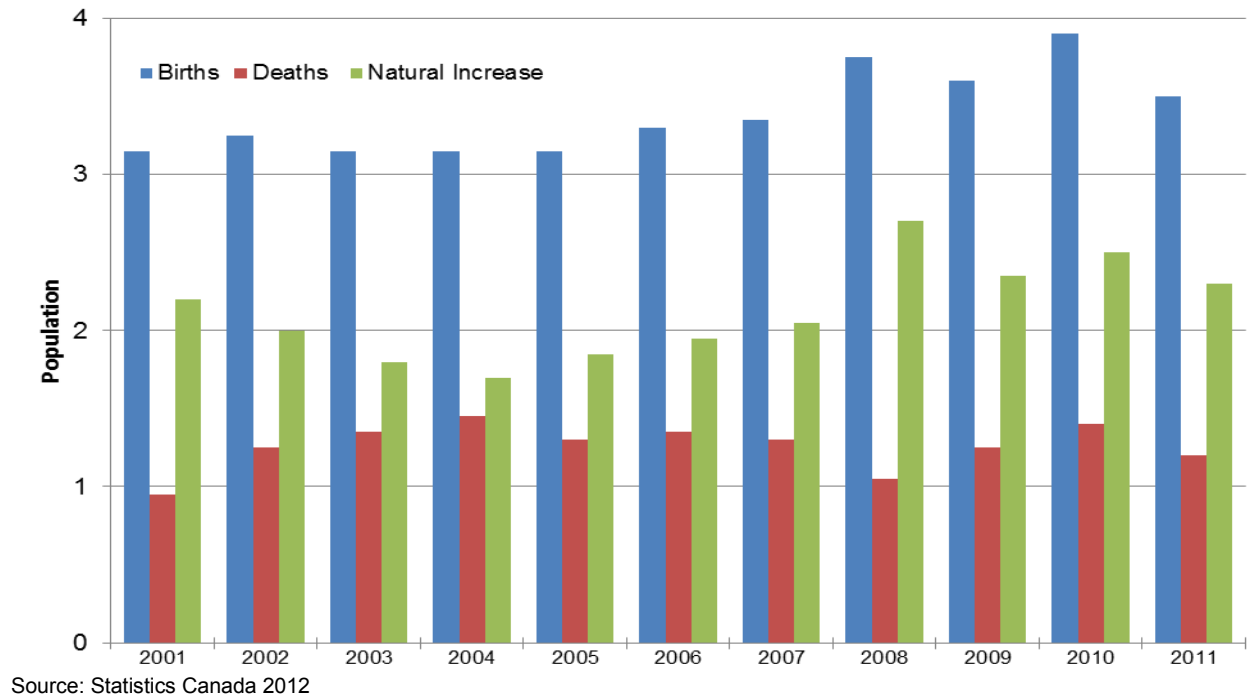
The 2011 census reports Labrador’s population as 26,728, which represented 5.2 percent of the provincial total (Statistics Canada 2012). Similar to the province, the population for Labrador declined steadily from the 1990s until recently. Between 1991 and 2006, Labrador’s population fell by 13.2 percent from 30,375 to 26,364. This was a slightly greater rate of decline than the overall provincial figure of 11.1 percent during the same period (Statistics Canada 2007). However, the Labrador population has also exhibited the same positive trend shown by the provincial statistics for 2006 and 2011. The 2011 population count for Labrador marks a 1.4 percent increase since 2006. The population of Labrador at five-year intervals is shown in Figure 4.6.



Source: Statistics Canada 2012

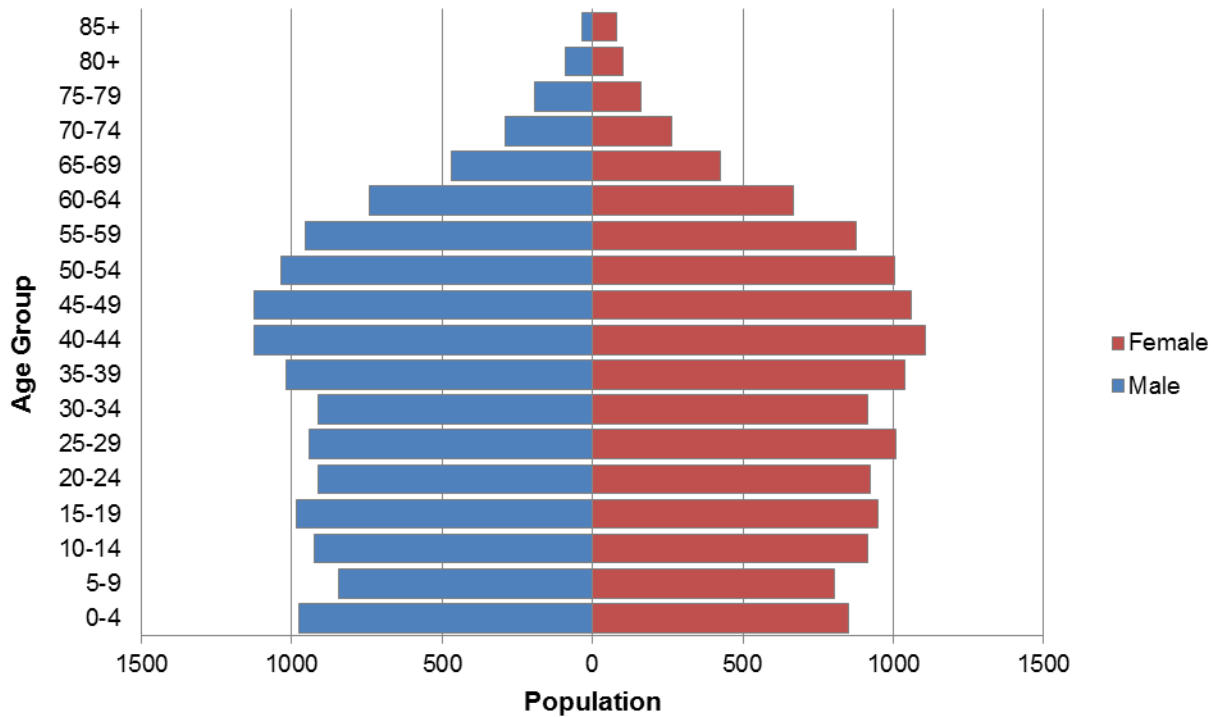
**Figure 4.6 Population, Labrador, 1991-2011**

Unlike the province, birth rates have consistently been higher than death rates in Labrador over the past 20 years. Available data for 2001-2011 show a net natural population increase for each year (Figure 4.7).



**Figure 4.7 Natural Population Change, Labrador, 2001-2011**

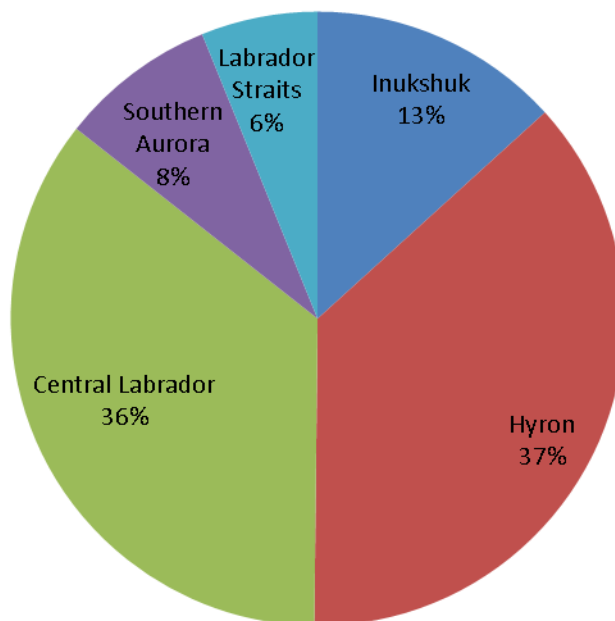
Figure 4.8 shows the 2011 population of Labrador by gender and age group. In 2011, 50.8 percent were male and 49.2 percent were female, while the majority of the population was between the ages of 35 and 64 (50.8 percent) (Statistics Canada 2012). As of 2006, thirty-five percent of the people living in Labrador had Aboriginal ancestry, self-identifying as Innu, Inuit, or Métis (NLDLAA 2006).



Source: Statistics Canada 2012

**Figure 4.8 Population Age Group and Gender, Labrador, 2011**

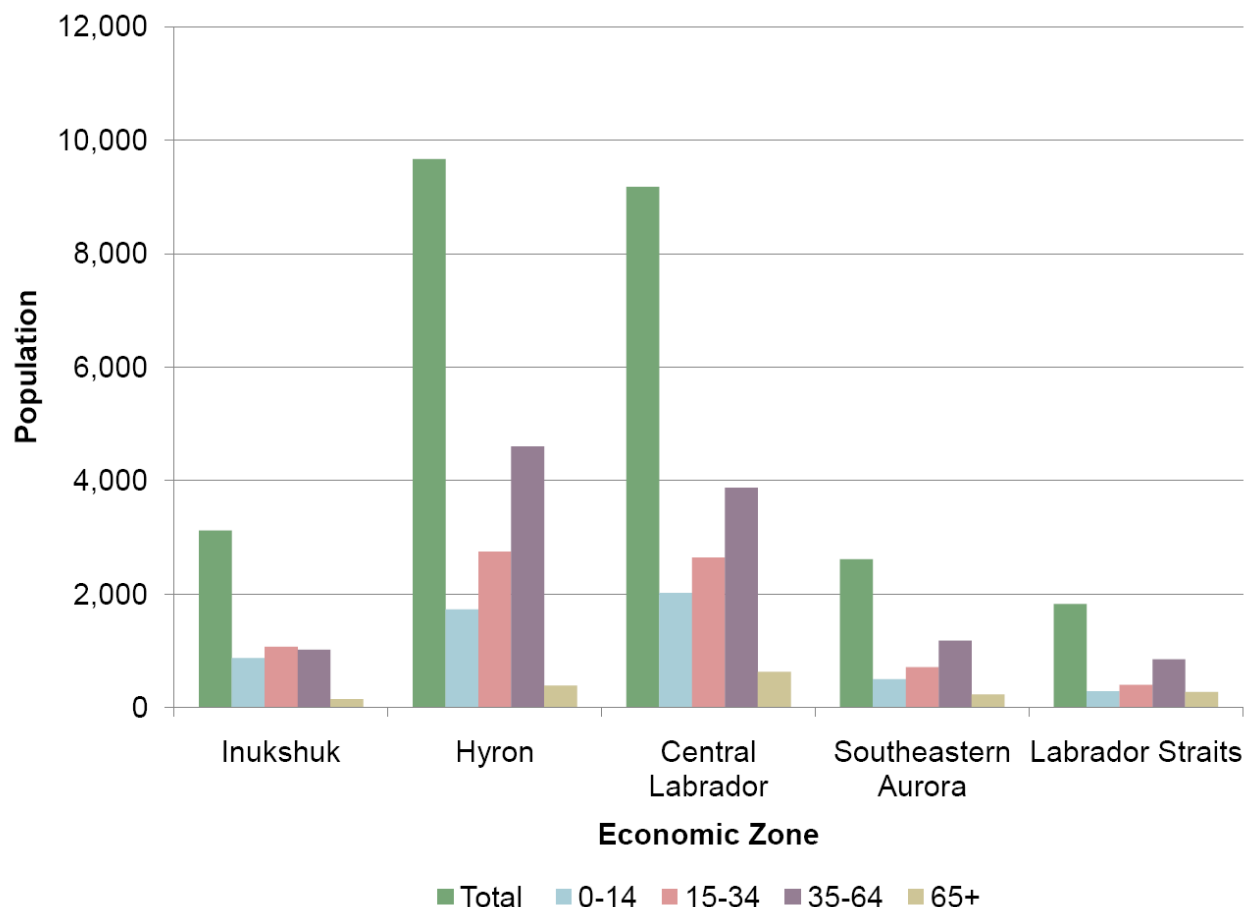
For the purposes of economic analysis and planning, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador administers 20 economic zones, five of which are in Labrador. The Hyron economic zone, which includes Labrador City, Wabush, and Churchill Falls was the most populated of the Labrador zones in 2011, with a population of 9,862 (Figure 4.9). This represented 36.9 percent of Labrador’s total population (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, no date).



Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, no date.

**Figure 4.9 Population by Economic Zone, as a Percentage of Labrador's Population, 2011**

The 2006 population counts for the Labrador economic zones are illustrated by age group in Figure 4.10. Inukshuk is unique, as the proportion of younger people in the 0 to 14 and 15 to 34 categories is much higher than for the other zones (Community Accounts, no date).

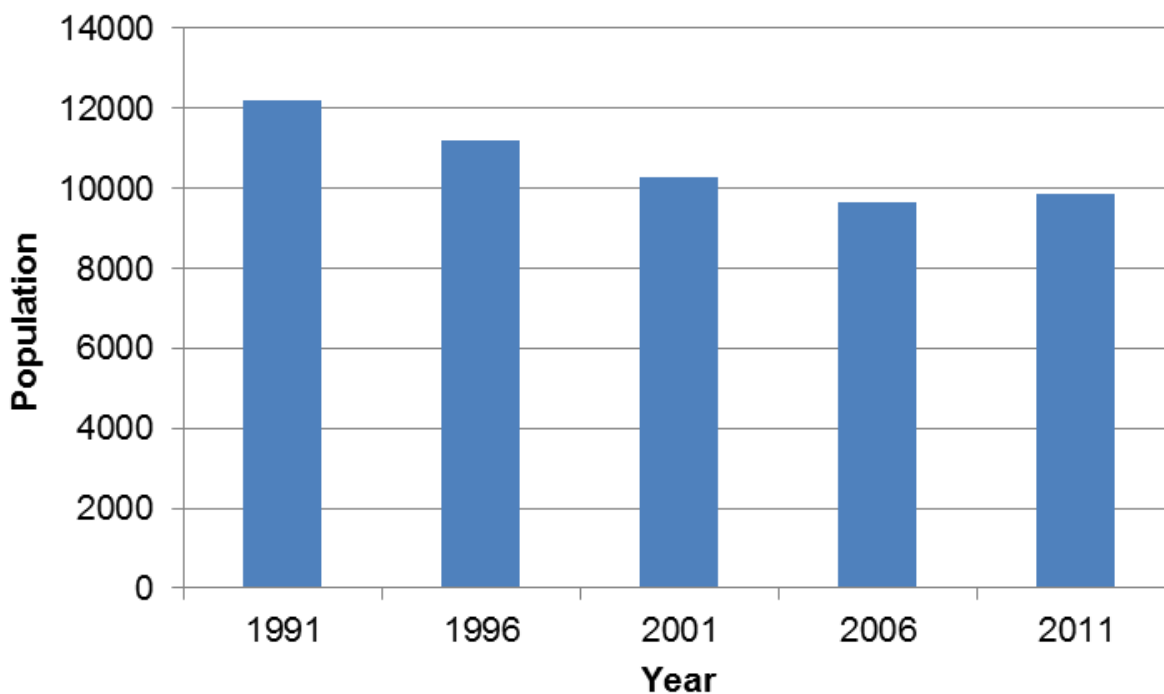


Source: Community Accounts, no date

**Figure 4.10 Population by Age Group, Labrador Economic Zones, 2006**

#### 4.2 Western Labrador

Demographic changes for western Labrador have followed similar trends to the province and Labrador over the past 20 years, with the population stabilizing in recent years after a long period of decline. In 2011, the population of western Labrador, including Labrador City, Wabush, and Churchill Falls, was 9,862 (Statistics Canada 2012). This represented an increase of 1.8 percent from 2006, marking the first time the census population count has increased since 1991. As shown in Figure 4.11, western Labrador experienced a population decline from 1991 to 2006 of just over 20 percent. In 2011, the population of this region represented 36.8 percent of Labrador’s total. The 2011 figures for western Labrador, Labrador, and the province are summarized for comparison in Table 4.1.



Source: Statistics Canada 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012a

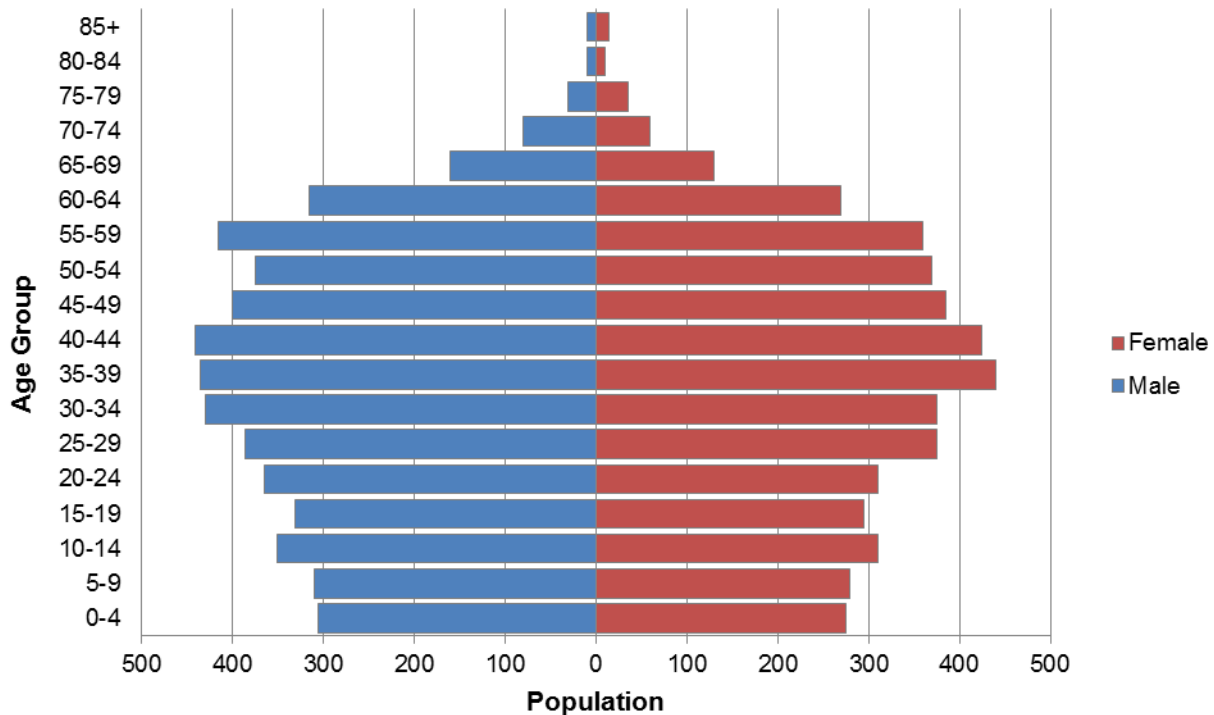
**Figure 4.11 Population, Western Labrador, 1991-2011**

**Table 4.1 Population, Western Labrador, Labrador, and Province 2011**

Area	Population
Western Labrador	9,862
• Labrador City	7,367
• Wabush	1,861
• Churchill Falls	634
Labrador	26,738
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,536

Source: Statistics Canada 2012

There were more men (52.2 percent) than women (47.8 percent) living in western Labrador in 2011, as shown by Figure 4.12. The largest five-year age group in 2011 was 35-39 years, which comprised 8.6 percent of the regional population. This age group had the highest percentage of the population for females, while the 40-44 age group had the highest percentage of males (Statistics Canada 2012).



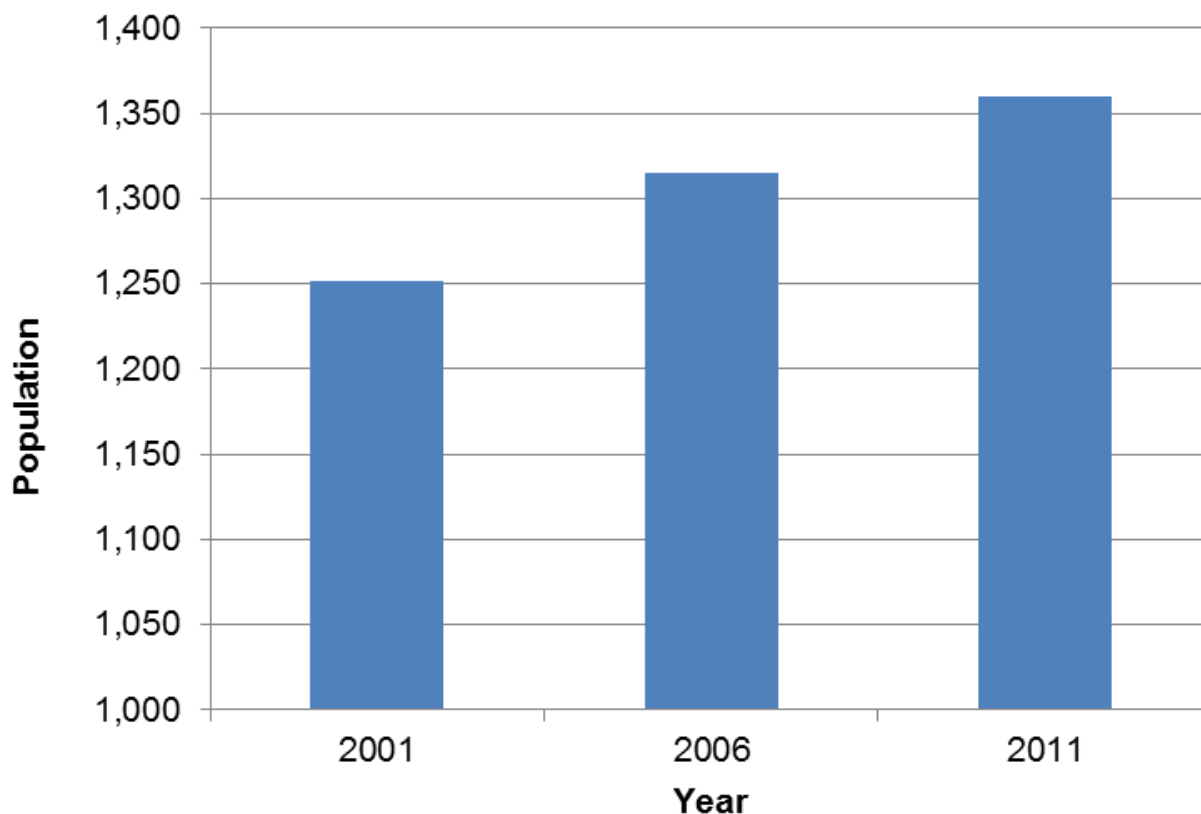
Source: Statistics Canada 2012

**Figure 4.12 Population by Age Group and Gender, Western Labrador, 2011**

### 4.3 Québec Communities

The total population of Kawawachikamach, Schefferville and Matimekush-Lac John increased steadily over the decade of 2001 to 2011 (Figure 4.13). In 2011, the combined population of the four Québec communities was 1,360. This represents an increase of 3.4 percent since 2006, when the combined population of these four communities was 1,315 (Statistics Canada 2012). A population increase between 2006 and 2011 was recorded for each of the four towns (Table 4.2).





Source: Statistics Canada 2002, 2007, 2012

**Figure 4.13 Population, Québec Communities, 2001-2011**

**Table 4.2 Population, Québec Communities, 2006 and 2011**

	Kawawachikamach	Matimekosh	Lac-John	Schefferville	Total
Population in 2011	586	540	21	213	1360
Population in 2006	569	528	16	202	1315
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	3.0	2.3	31.3	5.4	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2007, 2012

The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach includes the Kawawachikamach reserve, approximately 16 km northeast of Schefferville, and a larger uninhabited territory to the northeast of the reserve. Kawawachikamach is the largest community in the area, with a total population of 586 people in 2011. The population of Kawawachikamach increased by 3.0 percent between 2006 and 2011. In 2011, there were slightly fewer women (48.7 percent) than men (51.3 percent) living in Kawawachikamach (Statistics Canada 2012).

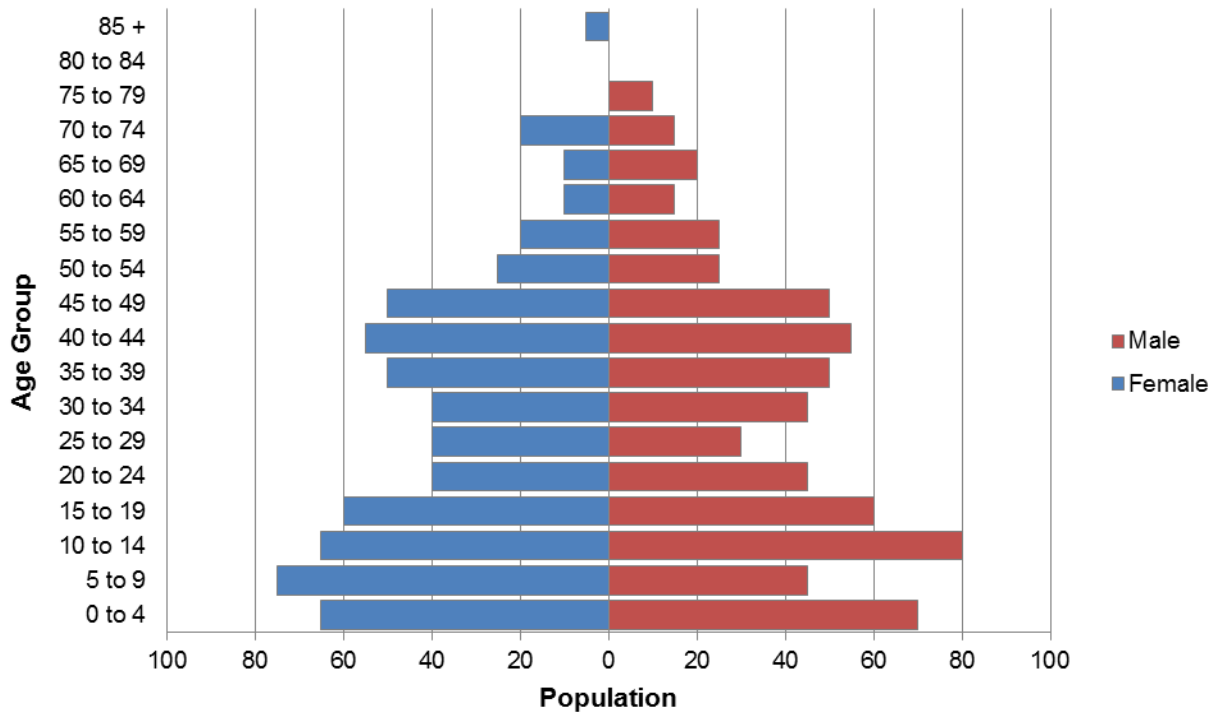


The Innu First Nation of Matimekosh-Lac John comprises two communities: the Matimekosh reserve on the edge of Pearce Lake, adjacent to Schefferville, and the Lac-John reserve, located 3.5 km from Matimekosh and Schefferville. The Matimekosh and Lac-John reserves are jointly administered by *Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus de Matimekosh-Lac John*, which oversees health and social services, education, employment services and other projects for both communities. Many categories of socio-economic data for Lac-John are suppressed by Statistics Canada due to confidentiality procedures for small communities. Throughout this report, socio-economic factors will be discussed for Lac-John where sufficient data are available. For some components, Lac-John will be included in the discussion of Matimekosh.

The population of Matimekosh (not including Lac-John) was 540 in 2011 and comprised more women (53.7 percent) than men (46.3 percent). Between 2006 and 2011, the population of Matimekosh grew by approximately 2.3 percent. In 2011, the population of Lac-John was 21, representing an increase over 30 percent since 2006, when the population was 16 (Statistics Canada 2012).

Schefferville is located approximately 2 km from the Labrador-Québec border, on the north shore of Knob Lake. It was established by the Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC) in 1954 to support mining operations in the area. The municipality is adjacent to Matimekosh, and the two communities are closely linked. Between 2006 and 2011, its population decreased by approximately 5.4 percent from 202 people in 2006 to 213 people in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2012). As of 2006, the Aboriginal population of Schefferville stood at 90 people, or 45.0 percent of the total population (Statistics Canada 2007). Age and gender population data are not available for Schefferville for 2011.

Figure 4.14 illustrates the combined population of Kawawachikamach, Matimekosh, and Schefferville by age group and gender as of 2006. The population consisted of 50.4 percent males and 49.6 percent females. Unlike Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions discussed above, younger age groups compose a large proportion of the population for the Québec Communities.



Source: Statistics Canada 2007

**Figure 4.14 Population by Age and Gender, Québec Communities, 2006**



## 5.0 ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS

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### 5.1 Economy

#### 5.1.1 Newfoundland and Labrador

The economy of Newfoundland and Labrador has undergone a major shift since offshore oil production began with the Hibernia project in 1997. The Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Finance (NLDF) estimates that provincial GDP grew by more than 50 percent between 1997 and 2010, averaging an annual growth rate of 3.6 percent. Approximately half of this economic growth is attributed to oil and gas production (NLDF 2011).

After the global recession in 2009, provincial GDP grew by an estimated 6.1 percent in 2010, fuelled by investment growth and a rebound in exports. GDP growth and employment growth in Newfoundland and Labrador have remained robust since 2010. Provincial GDP increased by 5.9 percent between 2012 and 2013, representing the highest growth among the Canadian provinces (NLDF 2011, 2012, 2014).

The provincial unemployment rate has decreased each year since the 2009 recession (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2012). In 2013, unemployment declined to 11.4 percent, the lowest on record since 1973 (NLDF 2014).

Provincial economic growth was expected to be moderate in 2014 compared to 2013. This is due to several factors, including decreasing oil prices, declines in oil production, and project delays in the Labrador mining industry (Babad 2014). Selected provincial economic indicators for 2004-2014 are provided in Table 5.1.



**Table 5.1 Selected Economic Indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001-2014**

Economic Indicators	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013e	2014f
Population as of July 1 (000's)	517.4	514.3	510.6	509.0	516.7	511.5	516.7	525.0	526.9	528.2	527.0
% Change	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.3%	1.5%	-1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%
GDP at Market Prices (\$Millions)	19,664	22,248	26,482	29,714	31,434	24,972	29,063	33,497	32,365	35,832	N/A
% Change	6.8%	13.1%	19.0%	12.2%	5.8%	-20.6%	16.4%	15.3%	-3.4%	10.7%	N/A
Labour Force, Annual Average (000s)	253.3	251.0	251.8	250.3	252.0	251.3	256.3	258.0	263.3	262.8	N/A
% Change	0	-0.9%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.7%	-0.3%	2.0%	0.7%	2.1%	-0.2%	N/A
Employment, Annual Average (000s)	213.7	213.0	214.8	216.5	218.7	212.3	219.4	225.4	230.5	232.8	N/A
% Change	0.9	-0.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	-2.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.0	N/A
Unemployment Rate, Annual Average (%)	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.5	13.2	15.5	14.4	12.7	12.5	11.4	N/A
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 100)1	104.8	107.6	109.5	111.1	114.3	114.6	117.4	121.4	123.9	126.0	N/A
% Change	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.9	0.3	2.4	3.4	2.1	1.7	N/A
Newsprint Shipments (thousands of metric tonnes)	731.7	761.8	594.8	549.4	525.4	264.5	259.1	227.4	245.9	242.2	N/A
% Change	-6.3	4.1	-21.9	-7.6	-4.4	-49.7	-2.0	-12.2	8.1	-1.5	N/A
Value of Fish Landings (\$Millions)	606.1	497.3	441.6	514.3	519.2	423.3	468.2	613.8	581.5	579.4	N/A
% Change	5.3	-18.0	-11.2	16.5	1.0	-18.5	10.6	31.1	-5.3	-0.4	N/A
Value of Mineral Shipments (\$Millions)	693.9	1,550.4	2,601.4	3,913.5	3,796.5	2,030.5	3,768.1	4,538.9	3,822.8	3,674.0	3,027.5
Change	-10.6	123.4	67.8	50.4	-3.0	-46.5	85.6	20.5	-15.8	-3.9	-17.6
Value of Iron Ore Shipments (\$000)	653.9	1,286.8	1,347.0	1,157.9	2,390.8	1,218.0	2,596.6	2,559.7	2,250.3	2,399.3	1,948.1
% Change	-9.2	96.8	4.7	-14.0	106.5	-49.1	113.2	-1.4	-12.1	6.6	-18.8
Value of Manufacturing Shipments (\$000)	2,513.2	2,780.6	4,292.9	5,113.6	6,574.3	4,377.5	5,174.1	5,481.2	7,190.3	6,266.4	N/A
% Change	-2.7	10.6	54.4	19.1	28.6	-33.4	18.2	5.9	31.2	-12.8	N/A
Oil Production (Millions of Barrels)*	114.8	111.3	110.8	134.5	125.2	97.7	100.7	97.3	72.2	83.6	N/A
% Change	-6.7	-3.0	-0.4	21.4	-6.9	-22.0	3.1	-3.4	-25.8	15.6	N/A
Public and Private Capital Investment (\$Millions)	4,243	4,576	4,359	4,217	5,037	4,949	6,048	7,549	9,385	12,328	12,200
% Change	14.3	7.8	-4.7	-3.3	19.4	-1.7	22.2	22.0	30.1	31.4	-1.0
Housing Starts (Number)	2,870	2,498	2,234	2,649	3,261	3,057	3,606	3,488	3,885	2,862	N/A
% Change	6.6	-13.0	-10.6	18.6	23.1	-6.3	18.0	-3.3	11.4	-26.3	N/A
Retail Trade NAICS (\$Millions)	5,761	5,824	6,012	6,528	7,009	7,121	7,453	7,833	8,182	8,589	N/A
% Change	0.4	1.1	3.2	8.6	7.4	1.6	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.0	N/A

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 JOYCE LAKE DIRECT SHIPPING IRON ORE PROJECT:  
 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY**



<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013e</b>	<b>2014f</b>
New Motor Vehicle Sales (Number)	22,898	24,899	24,188	28,260	31,448	28,755	31,669	30,816	33,606	35,439	N/A
% Change	-9.9	8.7	-2.9	16.8	11.3	-8.6	10.1	-2.7	9.1	5.5	N/A
Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014 e = estimate f = forecast N/A = not available											

Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2012  
 e = estimate  
 f = forecast  
 N/A = not available



### **5.1.2 Labrador**

Labrador's economy is traditionally based on raw material extraction and the service industry. The following sections provide an overview of mining, forestry, and tourism.

#### **Mining**

The mining industry in Labrador is centered on iron ore production in western Labrador and nickel ore production at Voisey's Bay. These two sectors are the dominant contributors of GDP for the provincial mining industry. In 2014, the forecast value of mineral shipments was expected to total over \$3.0 billion, of which approximately \$2.0 billion was attributed to iron ore production and approximately \$530 million was attributed to nickel production (NLDNR 2014a).

#### **Oil and Gas**

Major gas reserves have been identified in the Labrador offshore region. As of 2012, there were five significant offshore discovery licenses and four exploration licenses for the Labrador Shelf (CNLOPB 2012a). A 2007 call for bids by the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board resulted in \$186 million in expenditure commitments in return for the four exploration licenses offshore Labrador (CNLOPB 2012b).

#### **Forestry**

Labrador's forests are generally identified as an underutilized resource, providing a foundation for further economic development in the region (NLDLAA 2006; NLDNR & Innu Nation 2012). Labrador has 18 million ha of forested land. With 5.5 million ha of productive forest, gross merchantable timber is estimated at 180,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> (NLDLAA 2006). Forestry Management District 19 in central Labrador contains the majority of Labrador's forest resources. The district is further subdivided into three separate units: 19A, 19B, and 19C. District 19A is the focus of forest management planning for 2013 to 2017. It is expected that commercial harvesting in central Labrador will increase during 2013 to 2017 (NLDNR & Innu Nation 2012).

In 2012, district 19A had 4 commercially licensed sawmills in 2012. The combined annual output of these operations has typically ranged from a few thousand board feet to over one million board feet, with an average annual production of approximately one million board feet for the period of 1990 to 2011. As of 2006, forest harvesting and saw milling operations in central Labrador employed approximately 60 people. However, with the closure of mills in Stephenville and Grand Falls-Windsor, two of the largest commercially licensed sawmills in district 19 have also closed.

#### **Fisheries**

The fishery continues to be a major employer for coastal communities in Labrador and, until recently, ten fish plants in Labrador processed rockcod, Arctic char, snow crab, turbot, scallops, shrimp, and other species. In May 2012; however, it was announced that processing plants in Black Tickle and St. Lewis would cease operations by the end of the year. Plant closures have been attributed to a shortage of crab and turbot and an increase in transportation and fuel costs.



These factors combined with an aging labour force are major issues for fisheries in Labrador (NLDLAA 2006; The Labradorian 2012).

## **Tourism**

Tourism is a growing focus of economic development in Labrador (NLDLAA 2006). Nature tourism and adventure tourism remain the region's main draws, with attractions such as the Torngat Mountains National Park, the Proposed National Park Reserve in the Mealy Mountains, and the Battle Harbour National Historic Site.

Tourism in Labrador was once limited to a short summer season with approximately 50 fishing and hunting outfitter businesses. However, with the construction of the groomed winter trail network, as well as other transportation links, the industry is evolving into a year-round opportunity. Winter tourism products include the Cain's Quest Snowmobile Endurance Race, the Labrador Winter Games, and regional winter festivals (NLDLAA 2006).

Tourism statistics indicate increasing number of visitors to the Labrador region. Between 2012 and 2013, roofed accommodation occupancy levels in Labrador increased by almost 3.6 percentage points, while average daily room rates in Labrador increased by 10% (NLDTCR 2014).

### **5.1.3 Western Labrador**

The main economic drivers in western Labrador are mining, hydroelectricity generation at Churchill Falls, and tourism.

## **Mining**

Mining is the primary economic driver in western Labrador, with iron ore being the most economically important mineral commodity. Large-scale mining development projects are generally long term and capital intensive, often resulting in major economic and employment benefits similar to operations already existing in western Labrador (NLDLAA 2006).

Iron Ore Company of Canada, owned by Rio Tinto, is Canada's largest iron ore pellet producer and operates an open pit mine, concentrator, and pellet plant at Carol Lake in western Labrador, port facilities in Sept-Îles, QC, and the QNS&L Railway, a 420-km rail line that links the mine and the port facilities. It is typical for mines in western Labrador to use this railway to ship product to market.

IOC began production from the Carol Lake Mine in 1962. Proven and probable reserves are 1.4 billion tonnes; indicated and inferred reserves are 4.1 billion tonnes. Annual mine production at the open pit operation is in the 35 to 38 million tonne range at an average grade of approximately 40 percent total iron. Annual production capacity is 18 million tonnes of concentrate of which 12.5 million tonnes can be pelletized (NLDF 2011).





IOC has completed a concentrate expansion program to increase production capacity to 23.3 million tonnes. In August 2014, IOC filed an Environmental Impact Statement with the CEA Agency and NLDOEC for the construction and operation of a new open pit mine at its Labrador West mine site. The construction phase of the Project (2015 – 2018) will create an estimated 2,428 person months of employment. During Project operations, a portion of IOC's existing labour force (an estimated 136 persons) will be redeployed from the existing mine pits to carry out mining and support activities at Wabush 3 (IOC 2014).

Since 1986, IOC has also mined dolomite in western Labrador for making fluxed pellets. In 2011, production was 135,000 tonnes. The company did not mine dolomite in 2012 or 2013, but planned to produce approximately 130,000 tonnes in 2014 (NLDNR 2014a).

Until 2014, Cliffs Natural Resources operated the Wabush Mine and concentrating plant at Wabush and a pellet plant and shipping facilities in Pointe-Noire, QC. In 2011, Wabush Mines shipped approximately 3.2 million tonnes of concentrate and the mine employed approximately 500 people; however in 2014 Cliffs Resources announced permanent closure of operations (NLDNR 2012a; CBC 2014).

Labrador Iron Mines Ltd. (LIM) began operations near Schefferville in 2011. In its first year of operation, LIM shipped 412,000 tonnes of iron ore to China, under a transportation and sales agreement with Rio Tinto. LIM was expected to ship approximately 1.7 million tonnes of ore in 2012 (NLDNR 2012a). However, LIM put production and shipping on hold for 2014 as a result of declining ore prices and lack of immediate access to high quality ore. Options are being studied for 2015 and future years (NLNDR 2014a)

In addition to operating mines, there are several development properties in western Labrador including Alderon Iron Ore Corp.'s Kamistiatuset (Kami) project and Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd.'s (TSMC) Elross Lake project.

Alderon Iron Ore Corp (Alderon) has proposed to develop an open-pit iron ore mine in western Labrador and to build associated infrastructure at the Port of Sept-Îles, Québec. The proposed mine site is located 6 km south of Wabush Mines in the vicinity of the towns of Wabush, Labrador City and Fermont. The mine site is situated entirely within Labrador and has an approximate area of 7,700 ha. The project will produce up to 16 million metric tonnes of iron ore concentrate per year that will be transported by existing railway to the Port of Sept-Îles, QC.

The proposed project includes construction, operation, rehabilitation and closure of the following primary components: open pit, waste rock disposal areas, processing infrastructure, tailings management facility, ancillary infrastructure to support the mine and processing plant, and a rail transportation component. The Project is released from provincial and federal assessment and is permitted to begin construction (NLDNR 2014b). However, as of December 2014, the Project was on hold, pending receipt of start-up financing.

Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd. is a partnership between Tata Steel of India and New Millennium Iron Corp, which is developing a high-grade iron ore project in the Menihék area of



northwestern Labrador. TSMC began shipments from Sept-Îles to Europe in 2013. Top capacity is expected to be approximately 5.5 million tonnes, beginning in 2016. The project will operate year round and will support an estimated 340 person years of employment annually (NLDNR 2014b).

### **Churchill Falls**

Churchill Falls is located approximately 240 km east of Labrador City. The community is centred on Nalcor Energy's Churchill Falls hydro-electric generating station, which employs approximately 250 people (Nalcor Energy, no date).

### **Tourism**

Tourism development has been pursued as an area of diversification to the economy of western Labrador (Hyron 2008). Reflecting western Labrador's intention to expand tourism, the 2011-2014 strategic plan economic plan for Zone 2 details three goals for developing the industry. They have been planned or implemented to expand and capitalize on the burgeoning winter tourism industry, to develop competitive summer tourism products and to increase the number of francophone visitors by developing bilingual promotional tools (Hyron 2011).

#### **5.1.4 Québec Communities**

The communities of Kawawachikamach, Schefferville, and Matimekush-Lac John share a similar economic structure, which is based primarily on small businesses in the sales and services sector. While employment and business in these communities are primarily service-based (see Sections 5.2.4 and 5.3.4), mining and other industrial activity continues to play a role in the regional economy.

Schefferville was constructed as a company town by IOC in 1955 to support its mining operations in the area. The mining industry was the economic foundation for Schefferville until IOC ceased operations in 1982. Tourism development and mining industry renewal are the primary economic prospects for Schefferville (MRC de Caniapiscau 2012).

Economic activities in Kawawachikamach are primarily in the fields of arts and handicraft, trapping, tourism, outfitters, construction and transport. However, mining development has also contributed to the local economy. In 2010, New Millennium Capital Corp. and the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (NNK) signed an Impact and Benefit Agreement (IBA) for the development of the company's direct shipping iron ore project located near Schefferville, Québec. This IBA establishes processes and sharing of benefits through training, employment, business opportunities, and financial participation in the project (New Millennium 2012). In 2010, LIM signed an IBA with the Naskapi Nation based on a 2008 Memorandum of Understanding (LIM 2011).

The NNK has also pursued a number of other economic development projects, including work with the Schefferville Airport Corporation, and with Kawawachikamach Energy Services Inc. on



the Menihék Power Dam. Other sectors being developed include projects for the commercialization of caribou, and hunting and fishing operations (NNK no date).

The NNK is also a part owner of Tshiuétin Rail Transportation Inc. (Transport Ferroviaire Tshiuétin 2009). In 2005, the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John, in collaboration with the communities of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Kawawachikamach, created Tshiuétin Rail Transportation Inc. in order to provide transportation services for individuals living in these Aboriginal communities. The 217 km of railway connects Emeril Junction in Labrador to Schefferville in Québec (Transport Ferroviaire Tshiuétin 2009).

## **5.2 Employment**

### **5.2.1 Newfoundland and Labrador**

Consistent with the economic trends discussed above, employment conditions in the Province have improved during the past decade. The labour force has increased steadily since the mid-1990s (NL Statistics Agency 2014). Over the five-year period between 2009 and 2013, average annual employment increased from 218,700 to 232,800. The annual average unemployment rate for this period dropped 3.6 percentage points, from 15.5 percent to 11.4 percent (Table 5.2). In 2013, the total population aged 15 years and older was approximately 429,500. With a participation rate of 61.2 percent, the provincial labour force in 2013 was approximately 262,800. Employment conditions are expected to remain strong (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014).

**Table 5.2 Labour Force Characteristics, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991-2013**

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Total Population, 15 years and older (000s)	426.1	428.1	428.8	427.7	429.5
Labour Force (000s)	251.3	256.3	258.0	263.3	262.8
Employment (000s)	218.7	212.3	225.4	230.5	232.8
Participation Rate (%)	59.0	59.9	60.2	61.6	61.2
Employment Rate (%)	49.8	51.2	52.6	53.9	54.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.5	14.4	12.7	12.5	11.4

Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

In 2013, the provincial labour force was composed of 52.1 percent men and 47.9 percent women (Table 5.3). The participation rate for males stood at 64.5 percent, while the rate for women was 57.2 percent. At 12.7 percent, the male unemployment rate was higher than that for females, which stood at 10.0 percent (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014).

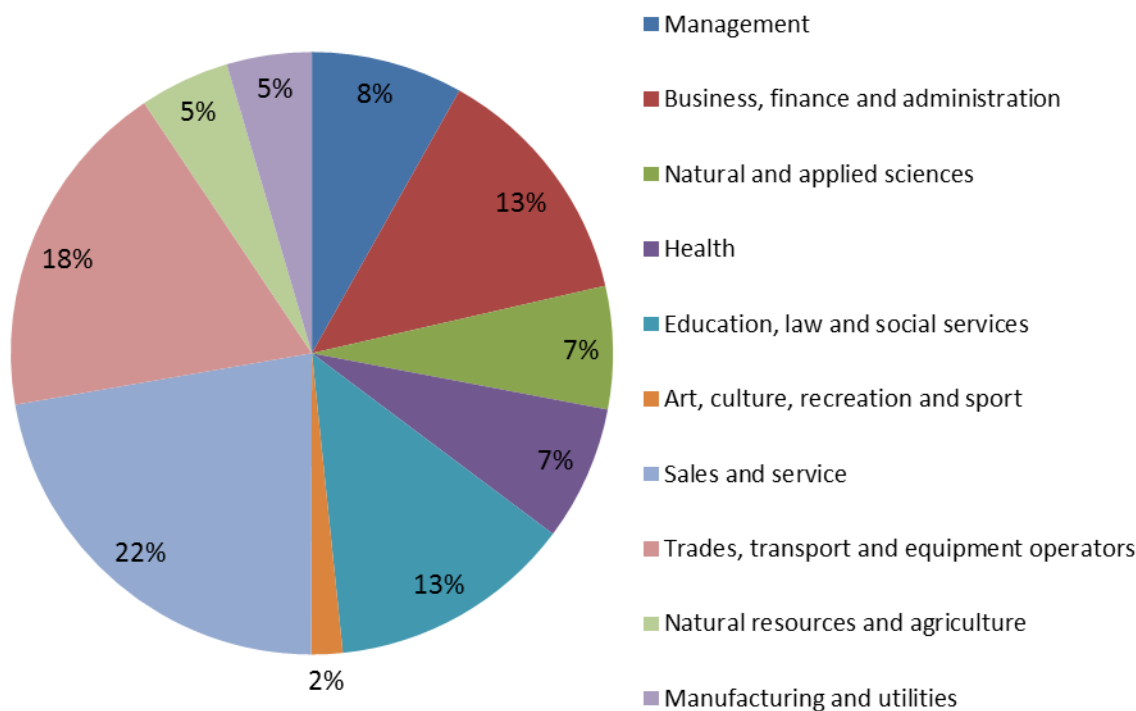


**Table 5.3 Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2013**

	Men	Women	Total
Labour Force (000s)	136.9	125.9	262.8
Employment (000s)	119.4	113.4	232.8
Participation Rate (%)	64.5	57.2	61.2
Employment Rate (%)	57.0	51.5	54.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.7	10.0	11.4

Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

In 2011, the highest numbers of workers were employed in sales and service occupations or in trades-related occupations. Twenty-two percent of the province’s labour force worked in the sales and service occupations and approximately 18 percent worked in trades, transport, equipment operations, and related positions. (Figure 5.1) (Statistics Canada 2013).



Source: Statistics Canada 2013

**Figure 5.1 Employment by Occupation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**

The importance of sales and service to provincial economy is reflected in 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) data on employment by industry (Table 5.4). Retail trade accounted for 13 percent of employment in the province, which made it the second-highest employing



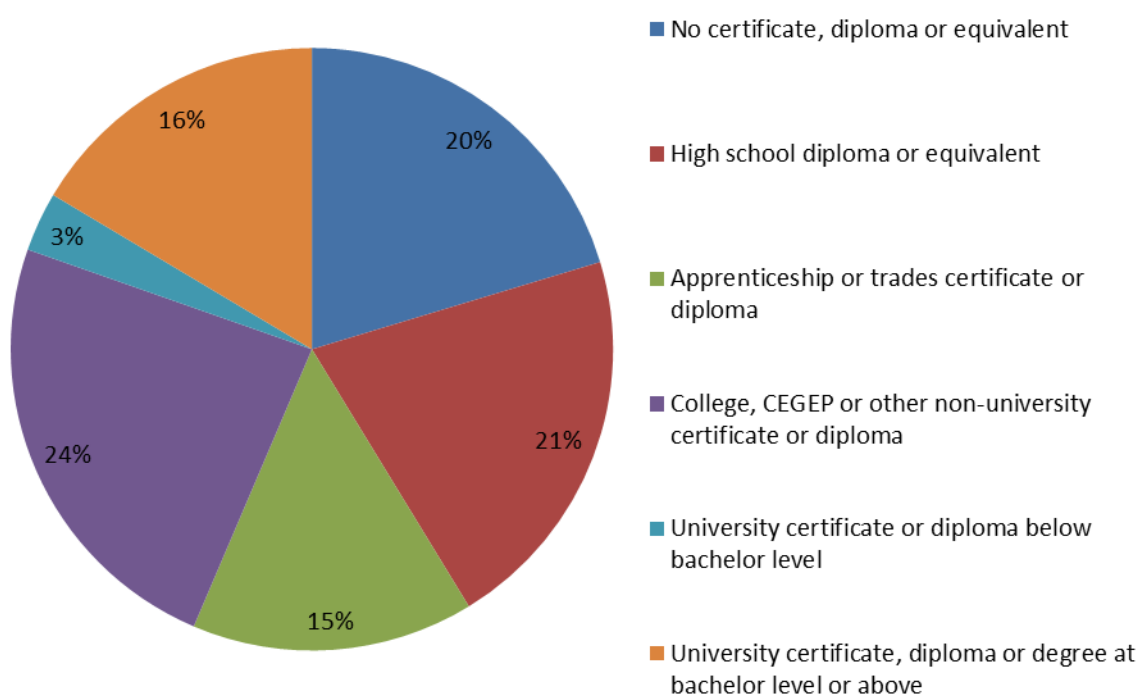
industry next to health care and social assistance (14 percent). The construction industry supported approximately 9 percent of provincial employment, while mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction employed 8,515 workers, representing 3 percent of total employment in the province (Statistics Canada 2013).

**Table 5.4 Employment by Industry, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**

	Total	Males
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9,700	4%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8,515	3%
Utilities	2,455	1%
Construction	22,055	9%
Manufacturing	17,515	7%
Wholesale trade	6,245	2%
Retail trade	32,000	13%
Transportation and warehousing	12,165	5%
Information and cultural industries	4,095	2%
Finance and insurance	5,275	2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,860	1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	9,785	4%
Management of companies and enterprises	205	0%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	8,655	3%
Educational services	18,100	7%
Health care and social assistance	35,300	14%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,245	1%
Accommodation and food services	15,640	6%
Other services (except public administration)	11,775	5%
Public administration	25,200	10%

Source: Statistics Canada 2013

In 2011, approximately 20 percent of the provincial labour force aged 25 to 64 had not earned a high school diploma or equivalent (Statistics Canada 2013). Twenty-four percent of people in this age group had attained a certificate or diploma at the college, or non-university level. University graduates and graduates from an apprenticeship or trades program accounted for 16 percent and 15 percent of the population aged 25 to 64, respectively (Figure 5.2).



Source: Statistics Canada 2013

**Figure 5.2 Education Level, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011**

### 5.2.2 Labrador

In 2011 the total labour force in Labrador was 14,960 (Table 5.5). At 70.5 percent, the participation rate was much higher than the Province’s rate of 59.4 percent, while the unemployment rate for Labrador was 14.4 percent. The participation rate was 7.9 percentage points higher for men than for women in 2011. There was also a higher unemployment rate for men in Labrador: 15.0 percent compared to 13.7 percent for women (Statistics Canada 2013).

**Table 5.5 Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, Labrador, 2011**

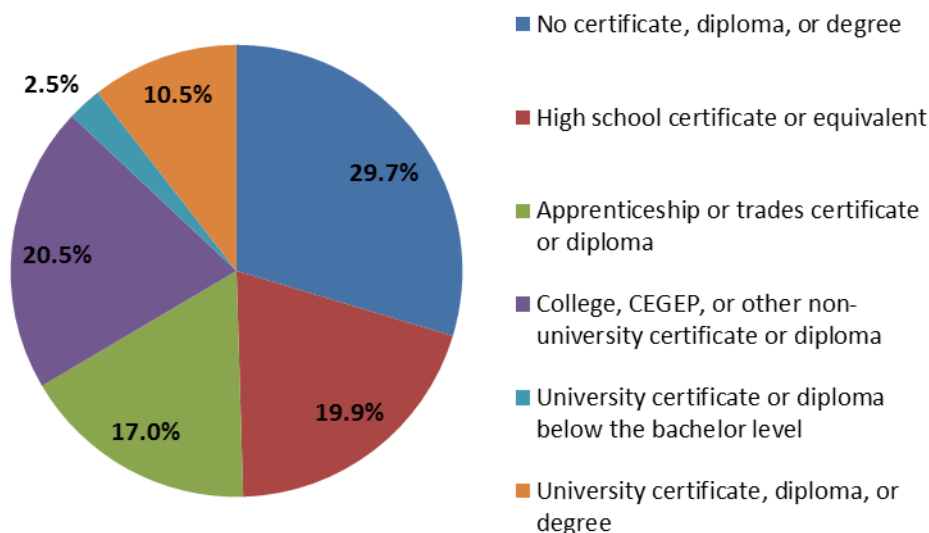
	Total	Men	Women
Labour Force	14,960	7,980	6,980
Participation Rate (%)	70.5	74.4	66.5
Employment Rate (%)	60.3	63.2	57.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.4	15.0	13.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2013

In 2011, 37.5 percent of the population of Labrador had a non-university or trades certificate or diploma, compared to 32.5 percent for the Province as a whole. However, 29.7 percent of the



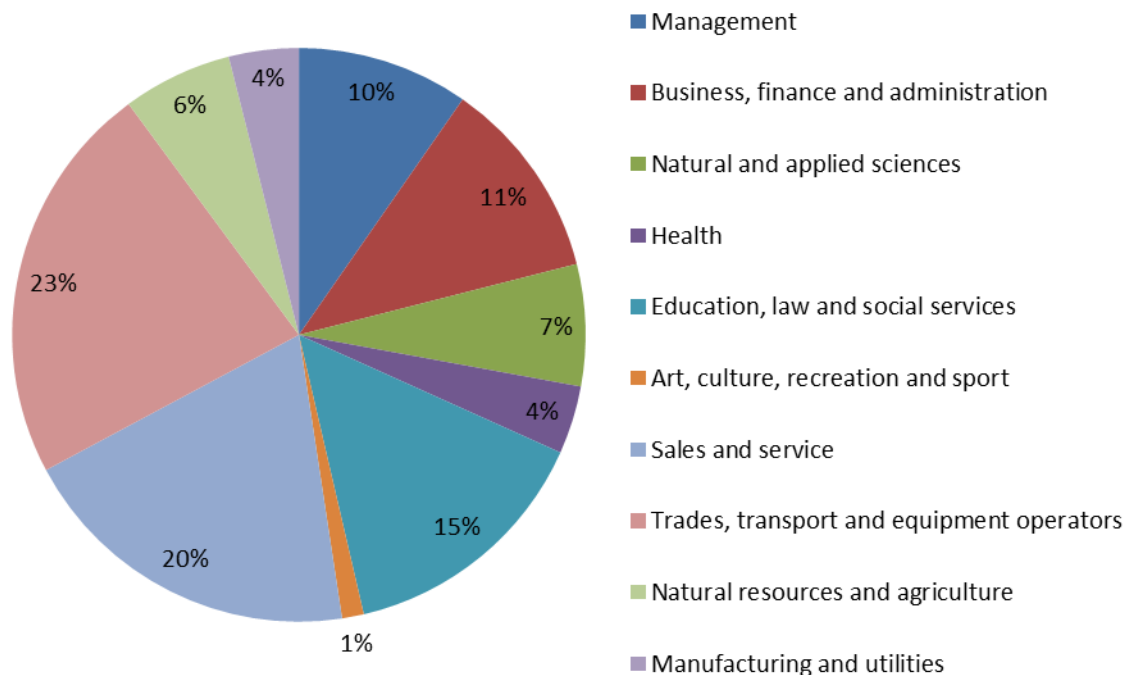
population of Labrador had not completed high school (Figure 5.3), and only 13.5 percent had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above (Statistics Canada 2013).



Source: Statistics Canada 2013

**Figure 5.3 Education Level, Labrador, 2011**

In 2011, the main sources of employment in Labrador (Figure 5.4) were occupations related to trades, transport, and equipment operations, which accounted for 23 percent of total regional employment (Statistics Canada 2013). Similar to the province overall, sales and service occupations supported a large portion (20 percent) of Labrador employment. Occupations in the natural resources and agriculture category, which includes mine workers, employed 1,010 people in Labrador, representing six percent of total employment in the region (Statistics Canada 2013).



Source: Statistics Canada 2013

**Figure 5.4 Employment by Occupation, Labrador, 2011**

The importance of the mining sector as a contributor to employment in Labrador is also evidenced by 2011 NHS data on regional employment by industry (Statistics Canada 2013). Sixteen percent of employment in Labrador was in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, making it the largest industry category in terms of employment. Employment in public administration accounted for 14 percent of total regional employment, while 12 percent of employment was in retail trade (Table 5.6).

**Table 5.6 Employment by Industry, Labrador, 2011**

	Total	Males
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	245	2%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,360	16%
Utilities	470	3%
Construction	1,010	7%
Manufacturing	420	3%
Wholesale trade	370	3%
Retail trade	1,835	12%
Transportation and warehousing	745	5%
Information and cultural industries	110	1%
Finance and insurance	160	1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	170	1%





	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>
Professional, scientific and technical services	395	3%
Management of companies and enterprises	10	0%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	500	3%
Educational services	1,005	7%
Health care and social assistance	1,500	10%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	135	1%
Accommodation and food services	610	4%
Other services (except public administration)	670	5%
Public administration	2,010	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,730</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2013

### 5.2.3 Western Labrador

Labour force data for 2011 are not available for Western Labrador; NHS data for these communities are suppressed by Statistics Canada due to confidentiality or data quality reasons. In Western Labrador, participation rates were higher, unemployment rates were lower, and the average annual income was higher than figures for Labrador and for the entire province in 2006 (Table 5.7). Unemployment rates in Labrador City, Wabush, and Churchill Falls were also well below those for the Province and for Labrador.

**Table 5.7 Labour Force Characteristics, Western Labrador, 2006**

	<b>Labrador City</b>	<b>Wabush</b>	<b>Churchill Falls</b>	<b>Western Labrador Total</b>	<b>Newfoundland and Labrador Total</b>
Total Population, 15 years and older	5,935	1,460	525	7,395	205,705
Labour Force	4,325	1,045	380	5,745	129,470
Participation Rate (%)	72.9	71.6	72.4	72.5	63.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.9	8.1	5.3	8.6	20.7
Median Income, 2005	\$30,884	\$36,091	\$51,732	NA	\$49,645

Source: Statistics Canada 2007; Community Accounts, no date

Note: 2011 NHS data for Wabush and Churchill Falls are suppressed by Statistics Canada due to confidentiality or data quality reasons.

In 2006, the labour force of western Labrador consisted of 5,745 individuals. The participation rate was much higher in western Labrador (72.5 percent in 2006) than in the Province (59.1 percent) and Labrador (68.8 percent). Unemployment rates in Labrador City, Wabush and Churchill Falls were also well below those for the province and for Labrador.

The labour force of western Labrador was composed of 3,350 men (58 percent) and 2,395 women (42 percent) in 2006 (Table 5.8). As was the case for Labrador as a whole, in western Labrador the participation rate for men was substantially higher than that for women. The



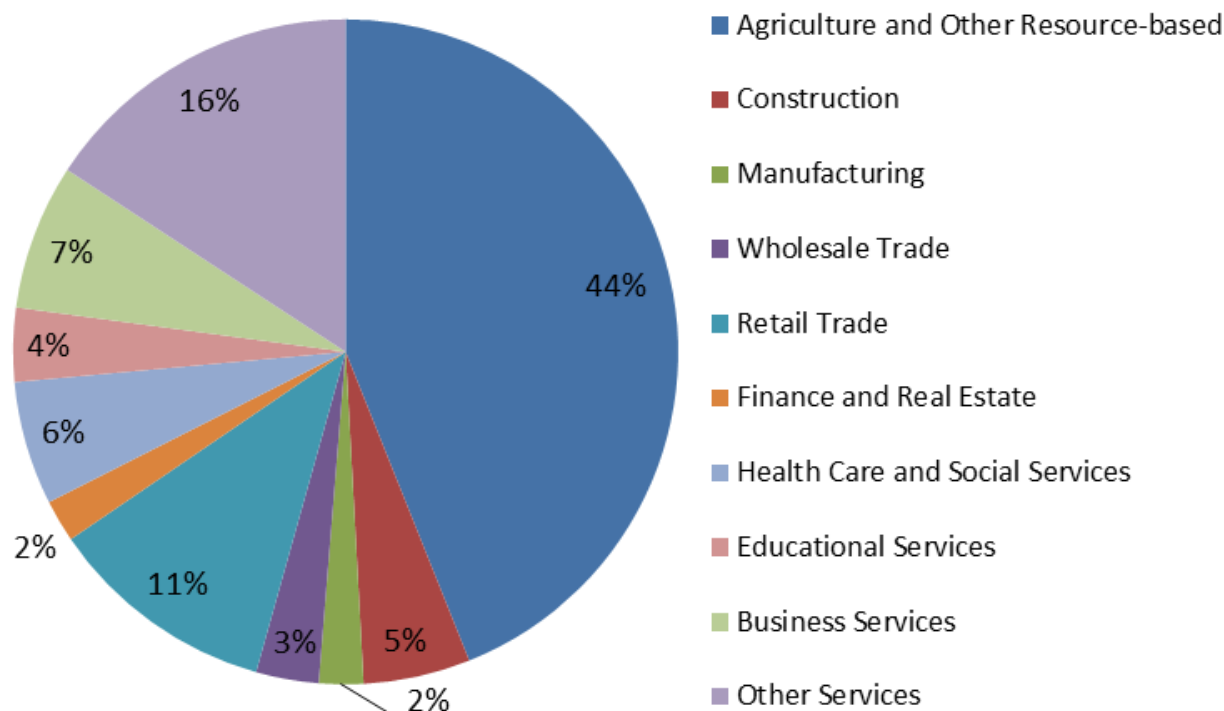
unemployment rate for men was low at 5.8 percent, while for women the unemployment rate was 12.7 percent (Statistics Canada 2007; Community Accounts, no date).

**Table 5.8 Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, Western Labrador, 2006**

	Total	Men	Women
Labour Force	5,745	3,350	2,395
Participation Rate (%)	72.5	82.2	62.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	5.8	12.7
Employment Rate	66.3	77.5	54.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2007, Community Accounts, no date

As of 2006, the highest percentage of employment (44 percent) was in industries categorized as agriculture and other resource-based category, which includes mining (Figure 5.5). Other services and retail trade employed 16 percent and 11 percent of the population, respectively. Business services accounted for seven percent of regional employment, while health care and construction accounted for six percent and five percent of employment, respectively. Few western Labrador residents worked in wholesale trade (three percent), manufacturing (two percent) or finance and real estate (two percent) (Statistics Canada 2007).

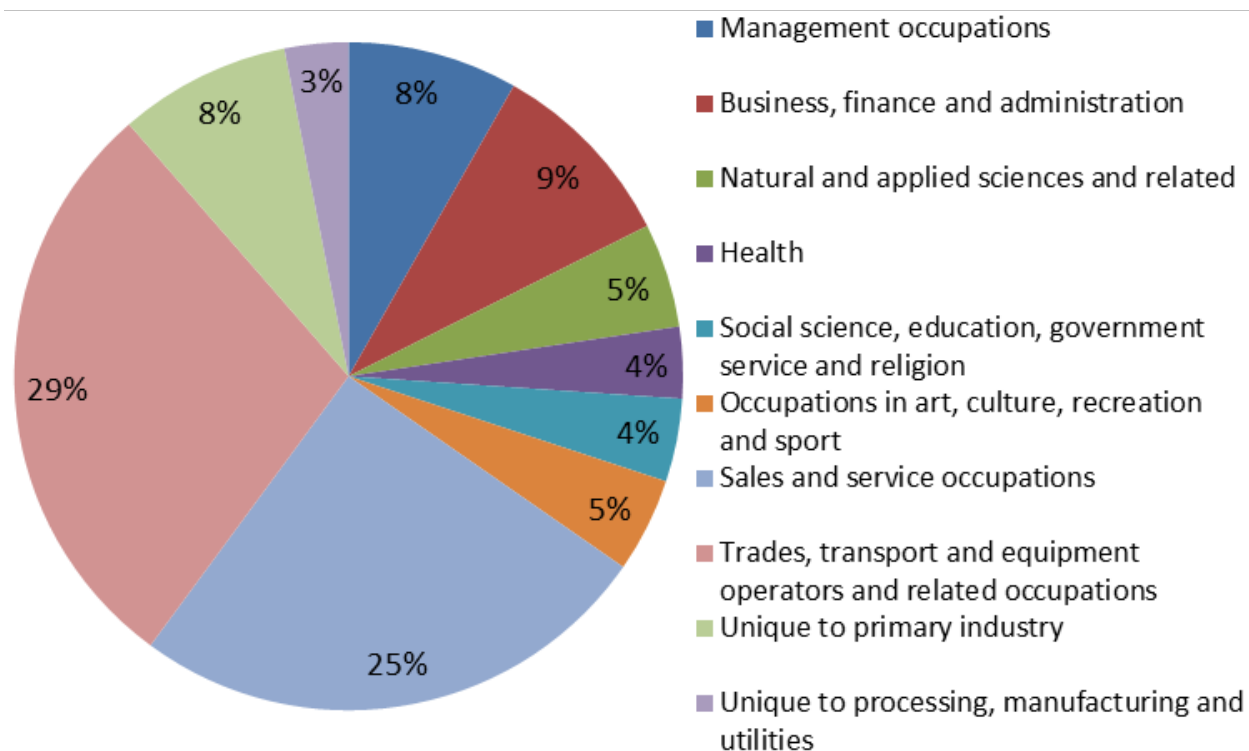


Source: Statistics 2007

**Figure 5.5 Employment by Industry, Western Labrador, 2006**



The main occupations of residents of western Labrador were trades, transport and equipment operation (29 percent) and sales and service (25 percent) (Figure 5.6). Occupations unique to primary industry accounted for approximately eight percent of positions, while approximately nine percent of occupations were classified under business, finance, and administration (Statistics Canada 2007).



Source: Statistics Canada 2007

**Figure 5.6 Employment by Occupation, Western Labrador, 2006**

### 5.2.4 Northeastern Québec Communities

In 2011, the total labour force for Kawawachikamach, Matimekosh, and Schefferville consisted of 855 people. Labour force information for Lac John is not available. The participation rate was lower for the northeastern Québec communities (35.6 percent) than for western Labrador (72.3 percent) (Table 5.9). The unemployment rate for the northeastern Québec communities was also high, at 19.4 percent, compared to western Labrador, where it was approximately nine percent.

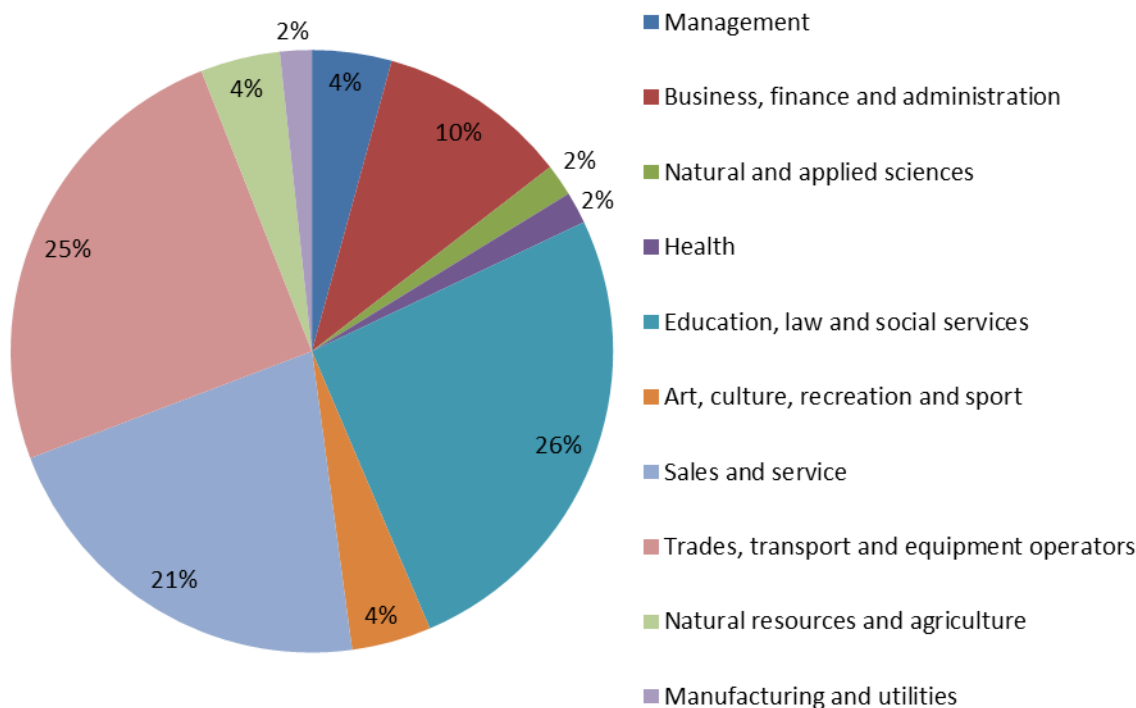


**Table 5.9 Labour Force Characteristics, Northeastern Québec Communities, 2011**

	Kawawachikamach	Matimekosh	Lac John	Schefferville	Québec Communities Total
Total Population, 15 years and Older	405	375	N/A	175	955
Labour Force	235	250	N/A	155	640
Participation Rate (%)	58.0	66.7	N/A	88.6	67.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	29.8	26.0	N/A	9.7	23.4
Median Income, 2005	\$17,108	\$19,745	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Statistics Canada 2013

In 2011, the most common occupations among employed residents of Kawawachikamach, Matimekosh, and Schefferville were in education and other social services (26 percent) and trades, transport and equipment operation (25 percent), and sales and services (26 percent) (Figure 5.7) (Statistics Canada 2013).

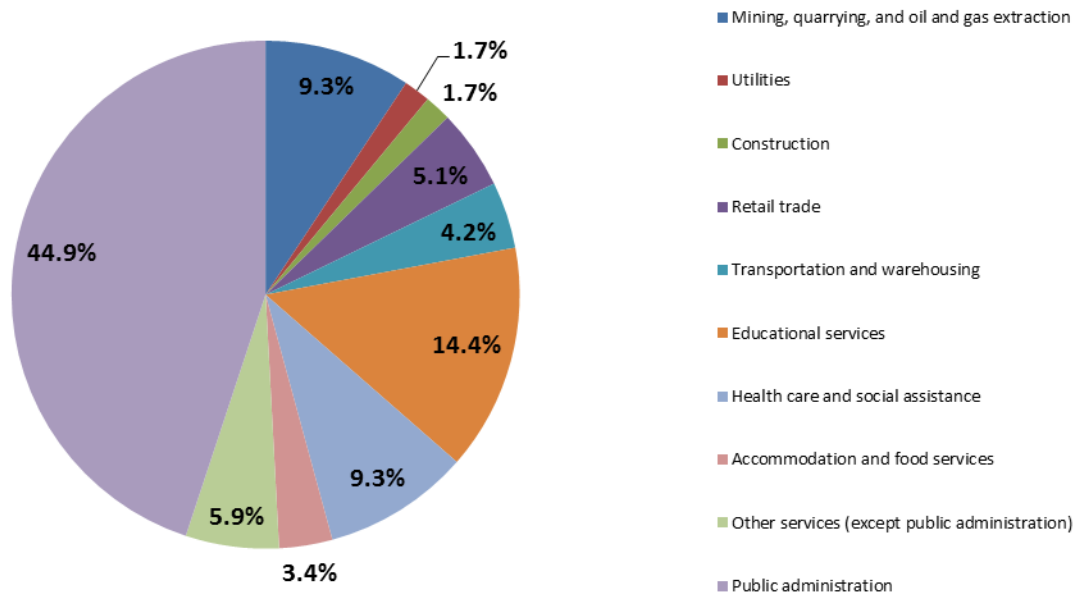


Source: Statistics Canada 2007

**Figure 5.7 Employment by Occupation, Northeastern Québec Communities, 2011**

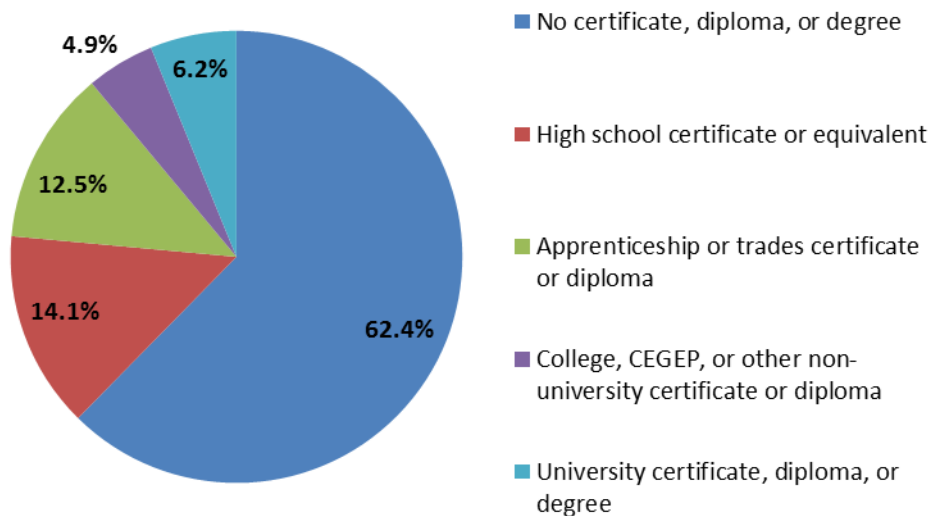


In 2011, the main source of employment in the northeastern Québec communities by industrial sector was public administration, followed by educational services, health care and social assistance, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (Figure 5.8).



**Figure 5.8 Employment by Occupation, Northeastern Québec Communities, 2011**

As of 2011, over half (62 percent) of the population of the northeastern Québec communities had less than a high school education, while approximately 30 percent had some form of post-secondary education. Five percent of the northeastern Québec community residents had a university degree, and an additional 20 percent held a post-secondary certificate or diploma (Figure 5.9).



**Figure 5.9 Education Level, Northeastern Québec Communities, 2011**

### 5.3 Business

#### 5.3.1 Newfoundland and Labrador

In 2013, there were 17,657 businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador. Small businesses formed the majority, with 53.7 percent employing one to four persons (Table 5.10). A further 6,095 businesses (35.5 percent) employed five to 19 employees, 1,731 (9.8 percent) employed 20 to 99 people, and 303 (1.7 percent) had between 100 and 199 employees. Businesses that employ over 500 people are uncommon; in 2013 there were 51 businesses in this category, representing less than one percent of all businesses (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014).

As indicated in Table 5.11, the top five North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code categories of business in the province, based on the number of operations, are: other services, retail trade, construction, health care, and accommodation and food services.



**Table 5.10 Number of Businesses by Employment Size, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2013**

Employment Size Range	Number	Percent
1 to 4	9,477	53.7%
5 to 19	6,095	34.5%
20 to 99	1,731	9.8%
100 to 499	303	1.7%
500 +	51	0.3%
Total	17,657	100.0%

Source: Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

**Table 5.11 Number of Businesses by Industry, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2013**

Industry	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	554	3.1%
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	91	0.5%
Utilities	24	0.1%
Construction	2,387	13.5%
Manufacturing	443	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	684	3.9%
Retail Trade	2,677	15.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	784	4.4%
Information and Cultural Industries	145	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	401	2.3%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	745	4.2%
Professional, Scientific and Technical	1,236	7.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	135	0.8%
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	615	3.5%
Educational Services	169	1.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,927	10.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	341	1.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,337	7.6%
Other Services	2,524	14.3%
Public Administration	438	2.5%
Total	17,657	100.0%

Source: Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

### 5.3.2 Labrador

In 2013, there were 826 businesses in Labrador, representing 4.7 percent of the total for the province (Table 5.12). Of these, 327 (39.6 percent) employed one to four persons, 363 (43.9



percent) had five to 19 employees and 116 (14.0 percent) had between 20 and 99 employees (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2012).

The relative number of companies in each category for Labrador, based on the number of employees, are similar to those for the province (Table 5.13).

**Table 5.12 Number of Businesses by Employment Size, Labrador, 2013**

Number of Employees	Number of Businesses
1-4	327
5-19	363
20-99	116
100-499	15
500+	5
Total	826

Note: "X" indicates data suppressed by Statistics Canada for confidentiality purposes  
 Source: Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

**Table 5.13 Number of Businesses by Industry, Labrador, 2013**

Industry	Labrador
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	15
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	8
Utilities	x
Construction	90
Manufacturing	22
Wholesale Trade	45
Retail Trade	166
Transportation and Warehousing	33
Information and Cultural Industries	11
Finance and Insurance	12
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	46
Professional, Scientific and Technical	37
Management of Companies and Enterprises	13
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	31
Educational Services	x
Health Care and Social Assistance	78
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	18
Accommodation and Food Services	65
Other Services	103
Public Administration	23
Total	826

Note: X = data not available  
 Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014





### 5.3.3 Western Labrador

As of 2013, the business community of western Labrador included 311 companies, representing 1.8 percent of all businesses in the province (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014). Most had one to four employees (Table 5.14). The types of business by industry are presented in Table 5.15.

**Table 5.14 Number of Businesses by Employment Size, Western Labrador, 2013**

Number of Employees	Number of Businesses
1-4	123
5-19	135
20-99	45
100-499	x
500+	x
Total	311

Note: X = data not available  
 Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014

**Table 5.15 Number of Businesses by Industry, Western Labrador, 2013**

Industry Code	Number of Businesses
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	x
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	4
Utilities	x
Construction	24
Manufacturing	8
Wholesale Trade	29
Retail Trade	60
Transportation and Warehousing	10
Information and Cultural Industries	4
Finance and Insurance	6
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	27
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4
Administrative and Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services	13
Educational Services	x
Health Care and Social Assistance	22
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	8
Accommodation and Food Services	23
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	46
Public Administration	x
Total	311

Note: X = data not available  
 Source: Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency 2014



### **5.3.4 Northeastern Québec Communities**

As discussed above, small businesses in the sales and services sector are the foundation for economy, employment, and business in the four Québec communities near the Project. Retail businesses in Schefferville include the Northern Store, which employed 16 people on a part-time and full-time basis providing food, alcohol and general merchandise, as well as Duberco, Inc. and Radio, which both provide fuel services including aircraft and diesel. Both Duberco, Inc. and Radio employ one person full-time and hire up to an additional two seasonal workers. National Automobile Rentals is also located in Schefferville, employing a single person. There is also a hardware store and a convenience store, each with two employee. Other businesses in Schefferville include two restaurants, an automotive service shop and a Canada Post office.

The majority of businesses within Kawawachikamach are owned, either wholly or through joint-ventures, by members of the Naskapi Nation or the Naskapi Band. These businesses include Naskapi Imuun Inc., a wholly-owned Naskapi company responsible for internet services and cellular telephone services, Garage Naskapi Inc. which operates a gas bar, and Kawawachikamach Energy Services Inc., which operates the Menihek Generating Station, manages utility billing to Schefferville region, and maintains the associated transmission lines (NNK, no date). Other businesses in the community include a post office, gas station, restaurant, general store, an arcade, a video club, and a convenience store (AANDC 2011).



## 6.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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This section describes the current situation and recent trends with respect to municipal services and infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, emergency and protective services (police, fire and emergency medical services), health and social services, housing and accommodations and recreation and entertainment in western Labrador communities and Québec communities.

### 6.1 Municipal Services and Infrastructure

#### 6.1.1 Western Labrador Communities

The Towns of Labrador City and Wabush work closely together in a number of areas, including economic development, to achieve economies of scale as well as mutual goals. This includes the ability to maintain community infrastructure, particularly as much of it is now over forty years old.

The Town of Labrador City is responsible for a variety of municipal services, including maintenance, construction and operation of streets and sidewalks, including snow and ice removal, integrated solid waste management, potable water treatment and distribution, sanitary sewer collection and distribution, storm water management and control and fly control and lawn sweeping.

The Town of Wabush provides full water and sewage service, a volunteer fire brigade, garbage collection, street lighting, snow clearing, neighbourhood playgrounds, and community recreation facilities.

Private developers are responsible for servicing future expansions to the municipal infrastructure of Labrador City and Wabush, such as roads, sidewalks and municipal piped systems for newly designated areas for future development (Town of Labrador City 2010).

##### 6.1.1.1 Water and Sewer

Beverly Lake, which is located northeast of Labrador City, is the Town's only municipal water supply. This lake is expected to be able to supply enough water for the Town's current population and any future growth up to 2017 (Town of Labrador City 2010). The water is pumped from Beverly Lake to a 500,000-gallon water tower. The pump house was rebuilt in the early 1990s with two pumps at 3,700 gallons/minute. There is also an emergency diesel system, which can pump about 3,300 gallons/minute (Town of Labrador City 2010). The Town of Labrador City has plans to extend water infrastructure with the construction and commissioning of a new water storage reservoir and sewage lift station (Town of Labrador City 2011).

Dumbell Lake is designated as a future water supply for Labrador City. If demands on the current water supply increase due to greater activity in the commercial / industrial sector, it may not be able to meet both domestic and industrial demands. The Town's intent is to reserve



Dumbell Lake as an extra source of water supply to compliment the Beverly Lake system in the long term plans for the Town (Town of Labrador City 2010).

The municipal water supply in Wabush comes from Wahnahnish Lake, which is located south of the Town. The Town of Wabush has a grid distribution network which services approximately 700 households and businesses (Labrador West n.d.).

Labrador City is serviced with separate sanitary and storm sewers. The sanitary sewers empty into one of two sewage treatment plants that discharge into Little Wabush Lake. The storm sewer system also empties into Little Wabush Lake. With a treatment capacity for approximately 5,000 people, the plant treats approximately 180,000 gallons/day (Town of Labrador City 2010). According to the Town of Labrador City's 2014 budget, there are plans to proceed with a preliminary engineering design for the replacement of the Harrie Lake sewage treatment plant (Town of Labrador City 2014).

The second plant treats approximately 1.6 million gallons/day to primary effluent quality. This plant has a treatment capacity for approximately 20,000 people. Primary treatment is considered sufficient for the system (Town of Labrador City 2010). Construction and commissioning of a new water storage reservoir and sewage lift station will involve an extension of the sewer infrastructure (Town of Labrador City 2011).

Labrador City's current wastewater distribution system is at or near capacity and it is becoming a challenge to keep effluent quality near allowable standards. A substantial increase in population would require a plant retrofit to meet these standards, including an expansion of the capacity of the primary and secondary digester tanks for the storage and processing of sludge (Boland, P. pers. comm., May 1, 2012).

The Town of Wabush maintains one primary sewage treatment plant. In 2008, over \$850 000 of municipal, provincial and federal funds were made available to upgrade the treatment plant. In August 2014, problems at the sewage treatment facility stopped the separation of residential waste and causing raw sewage to flow into a nearby lake. To solve this problem, the Town will spend \$200,000 to implement mechanical sewage separation and new development projects in the area will be required to build their own septic systems (CBC News 2014a). Requests have been made to council for funding to upgrade the sewage treatment facility and council has deemed it a priority for the community (Town of Wabush 2014).

#### **6.1.1.2 Power and Communications**

Power is provided to western Labrador by Nalcor. Labrador City and Wabush are equipped with technological and telecommunications infrastructure with advanced fibre optic cables throughout communities and industrial sites (Labrador West n.d.).

The hydro-electric availability in western Labrador comes from Churchill Falls. The Churchill Falls generating station, the largest underground power station in the world, generates 5,428 MW of power. The Churchill Falls generating station provides 225 MW to the mining industry in



western Labrador. In addition, Western Labrador currently has 127 MW of recall power available for industrial development. With the development of the Lower Churchill, Labrador will have increased energy capacity (Labrador West n.d.).

Western Labrador is at its peak in terms of electrical consumption and with recent interruptions in electricity it is evident that the capacity is being exceeded with the current electrical infrastructure. Based on mining projects already in construction or near sanction, existing generating capacity in Labrador may be exhausted by 2015-17 (NLDNR 2012). Plans for the construction of a transmission line to provide power for planned development in western Labrador have been put on hold due to the recent close of existing mines and the suspension of other planned mining developments in western Labrador, including Alderon Iron Ore Corporation's Kamistiatusset (Kami) iron ore mine (NLDNR 2014).

Nalcor is continuing its \$20 million, multi-year capital project to upgrade the distribution system in Labrador City to meet load growth in the area. The project includes the construction of two new terminal stations and the conversion of the existing distribution system to a higher voltage to enable more electrical load. The system upgrade process began in 2009 and is expected to be complete in 2015 (Nalcor 2012).

### **6.1.1.3 Solid Waste**

For decades, garbage in Labrador City and Wabush was processed by an incinerator, but this practice ended in 2010 when the incinerator permanently ceased operations (CBC News 2010). As of 2010, a temporary landfill site began accepting domestic and commercial waste while construction and demolition waste, white goods or scrap metal were temporarily being accepted at the old incinerator site. The new landfill site, which accepts all waste streams, opened in February 2013 and the old incinerator site was closed permanently. The new landfill is expected to have a life span of 10 to 15 years. However, with further cell development, it would have the capacity to accept waste beyond that time period (Dunham 2013; Record, P. pers. comm., February 21, 2012).

### **6.1.2 Northeastern Québec Communities**

The Matimekosh Reserve and Lac John Reserve are jointly administered by Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus de Matimekush-Lac John (CPNIMLJ). The band council consists of a chief and four councilors, who are elected for two-year terms according to a customary process and pursuant to the Indian Act (AANDC 2011). The council is involved in negotiations and selects the council director and administration. Council manages garbage collection and disposal, waste water treatment and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system and storm sewer system.

The Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (NNK) is governed by a chief and council officers, who are elected every three years. The NNK council consists of a chief, deputy chief and four councilors. The band council manages garbage collection and a landfill located in Schefferville (AANDC 2011).



Schefferville was established by the Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC) to support the mining of iron ore deposits in the area. Incorporated in 1955 at the beginning of the IOC's activities, it has maintained its legal status despite the closing of the iron ore mines there in 1982. Schefferville is located in the MRC (municipalité régionale de comté) de Caniapiscau in northeastern Québec, within the Côte-Nord Administrative Region of the Province of Québec; the regional county municipality seat is Fermont. Responsibilities of the MRC include territorial planning, realty assessment for property taxes, waste management, emergency planning, local economic development and employment assistance, tourism, and representation of local interests at regional meetings (CLD de la MRC de Caniapiscau 2012).

#### **6.1.2.1 Water and Sewer**

In Kawawachikamach, water is supplied to households from two community wells with a pump station, while sewage is pumped to a community septic tank and lagoon. The water system in Kawawachikamach was constructed in 1982 and has a design capacity of 870 m<sup>3</sup>/d.

In Schefferville, drinking water is taken from Lac Knob which lies within the municipal boundary. The chlorination and pumping station are gravity fed, with water being distributed to the community via waterlines that serve both Schefferville and the Matimekosh reserve. The sewer and water systems were both originally installed in 1955. A physico-chemical wastewater treatment system was installed in 1999.

#### **6.1.2.2 Power and Communication**

IOC built and installed the Menihek/Schefferville interprovincial electrical system, including the Menihek hydroelectric generating plant, in 1954 to support its mining operations and supply electricity to the Town of Schefferville. The 18.7 MW Menihek generating station is the only source of electricity for this area; it is not connected to the main Labrador interconnected system (NL Hydro 2007).

In 2007, Nalcor Energy (Nalcor) and Hydro-Québec entered into a 40-year power purchase agreement to supply electricity to Hydro-Québec for its customers in Schefferville, Kawawachikamach and Matimekush-Lac John. Hydro-Québec purchased a guaranteed minimum of 40-million kW hours annually from Nalcor. Both Nalcor and Hydro-Québec entered into a contract with the operator, Kawawachikamach Energy Services Inc., a First Nations company, to operate and maintain the Menihek/Schefferville electrical system (NL Hydro 2007). In 2007, the Menihek generating station generated 13 GWh (gigawatt hours) and in 2011, it generated 42 GWh, which is approximately 25 percent of the plant's generating capacity (Nalcor 2011).

#### **6.1.2.3 Solid Waste**

The Schefferville landfill opened in 1997 and services the three communities of Kawawachikamach, Lac-John and Schefferville. The lifespan of the landfill was originally 21 years although due to an absence of a waste management plan for discarded electrical



appliances and other scrap metals, the life span has been reduced to approximately 15 years. Under Québec legislation, waste materials generated outside Québec cannot be disposed of in a landfill in Québec. Consequently, mining companies operating in Labrador are required to have their own management plan for the disposal of all waste material including vehicles, tires of all size and scrap metals.

## **6.2 Transportation Infrastructure**

### **6.2.1 Western Labrador Communities**

#### **6.2.1.1 Roads**

The Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) is the primary public road in Labrador. Phase I of the TLH (Route 500) is a two-lane highway which runs between western Labrador and Happy Valley-Goose Bay. It has a service level of “A” (free-flowing traffic), with a capacity to carry 1,000 vehicles per hour. Traffic counts completed in 2011 indicate that approximately 1,400 vehicles travelled this section of highway each day, an increase from approximately 200 vehicles per day in 2006 (Morrissey, J. pers. comm., April 11, 2012). The widening and surfacing of Phase 1 of the TLH is expected to be finished in 2014, but may be delayed to as late as 2019. The project was originally estimated to cost \$290 million, but as of March 2011, the province had spent \$501.3 million and it is estimated to cost another \$428 million to complete the project (CBC News 2012a).

In western Labrador, Route 500 of the TLH connects with Québec Route 389, which runs 570 km north from Baie-Comeau to the Québec-Labrador border. The capacity of Route 500 west of Labrador City is approximately 1,700 passenger cars per hour in each direction. In 2011, the Average Annual Daily Traffic on Route 500 from western Labrador to Québec was approximately 1,600 vehicles (Morrissey, J. pers. comm., April 11, 2012). The majority of the road from Baie-Comeau to western Labrador is paved, and upgrades to Route 389 from Baie-Comeau and Fermont are being explored (Hyron Regional Economic Development Corporation 2008). There is no road link between western Labrador and the Schefferville area.

There is evidence of increased travel between Québec and western Labrador in recent years. Paving of additional sections of the TLH is resulting in increased travel volumes to the coast and ferry crossings to the island (Labrador West Chamber of Commerce 2010). There has also been concern about the increasing number of large trucks operating in residential areas of western Labrador (Higdon 2011). The Wabush Town Council has submitted an application for \$10,000,000 in funding to address road work and sidewalk restoration from 2012 to 2015 (Town of Wabush n.d. (a)).

#### **6.2.1.2 Airport**

Labrador City and Wabush are serviced by the Wabush Airport, which is located within 5 km of each Town’s centre. The airport is owned and operated by Transport Canada, which provides air traffic control services, including navigational landing aids, runway, apron and taxiway



maintenance and fuel ground and terminal services. The airport hosts five airlines that provide regularly scheduled flights: Air Canada Express, Provincial Airlines Ltd., Pascan Aviation, Air Inuit and Air Liaison (Transport Canada 2012). The paved runway strip is 1,948 m in length and it is capable of handling jet service.

In 2010, as a result of increased mining and exploration activity in the region, the Wabush Airport showed a 28 percent increase in traffic volume over the previous year, servicing just under 100,000 passengers. This was the largest single year increase in eight years. Between 2011 and 2012, air passenger movements at Wabush Airport increased approximately 30 percent from 150,569 to 196,478 (NLDTCR 2013). This growth was expected to continue into the foreseeable future as new workers travel in and out of the area increasing both commercial and charter traffic (Transport Canada 2011). However, Wabush Airport saw a decrease in passenger movements of nearly 8 percent between 2012 and 2013 (NLDTCR 2014).

Improvements to the Wabush Airport were announced in 2011. These included a \$1.7 million roof restoration for the Air Terminal and Maintenance Buildings, which were completed by early Fall 2011. Parking upgrades to the South Airport Terminal Building were also planned. A Master Plan for Wabush Airport was completed in January 2013 and Transport Canada is currently preparing a summary document to be released to the public. Transport Canada will use recommendations from this new master plan to decide what additional upgrades, if any, should be completed at Wabush Airport to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of western Labrador well into the future (Cayouette, A. pers. comm., May 23, 2013).

### **6.2.1.3 Railway**

Western Labrador is served by the QNS&L Railway, described above.

Wabush Mines has its own short railway, the Wabush Railway, connecting the mine with the QNS&L Railway. The Bloom Lake Railway, opened by Consolidated Thompson, consists of approximately 31 km of single-track railway located in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The railway connects the Bloom Lake Mill's load-out system with the existing QNS&L Railway close to Wabush Mines. Both of these railways transport iron ore and are operated by Labrador West Rail Services.

## **6.2.2 Northeastern Québec Communities**

### **6.2.2.1 Roads**

Schefferville has an 8 km municipal road network, including access roads to the airport and railway station. Within the municipal limits there are also approximately 200 km of former mining roads constructed by IOC. These roads are on government land and provide access to resources contained primarily in Labrador. They also lead to the resort areas of Squaw Lake, Chatal Lake and Maryjo Lake. The municipality has no obligation to maintain these access roads.





Matimekosh-Lac John has no year-round access to the highway system and must use plane or train to access the nearest service centre. Kawawachikamach can be accessed by a gravel-surfaced, all-season road from Schefferville (AANDC 2011; NNK n.d.; Transport Ferroviaire Tshuëtin Inc. 2009).

### **6.2.2.2 Airport**

The Schefferville Airport is owned by Transport Canada and leased and operated by the Schefferville Airport Corporation. The airport is designated a Remote Airport under the National Airports Policy. The Schefferville Airport has a total land area of 125 ha and includes a 200 m<sup>2</sup> air terminal building that was built in 1971, a 1,500 m asphalt runway, a combined fire hall and maintenance garage. Several companies fly into Schefferville Airport, including Air Saguenay, Aviation Québec, Air Labrador and Air Inuit. The airport employs four people.

Transport Canada has recently undertaken some renovation work in the airport building and there are plans to expand the tarmac to allow the landing of choppers and larger planes. Air traffic volumes at the Schefferville Airport have risen in recent years. Although no data have been compiled with regard to the travel air and passenger movements through Schefferville Airport, it is likely some of the air traffic increase is due to the increase in mining activity (Boudreau, G. pers. comm., March 5, 2013).

### **6.2.2.3 Rail**

IOC operates the 420-km Québec North Shore and Labrador Railway (QNS&L), which IOC built to move iron ore to Sept-Îles. It also provides regularly scheduled, year-round, passenger service (NLDTW 2006). In 2005, Tshuëtin Rail Transportation Inc. (TRT) acquired the northern section of the QNS&L Railway line (the Menihek Subdivision), which runs between Emeril Junction, situated on the Trans Labrador Highway (TLH), 63 km from western Labrador, and Schefferville, Québec. TRT now operates this portion of the rail line for passenger and freight rail services (Labrador West n.d.). Schefferville is served by the Menihek subdivision of the QNS&L Railway, which delivers most of the freight that comes into the community.

## **6.3 Emergency and Protective Services**

### **6.3.1 Western Labrador Communities**

#### **6.3.1.1 Police**

Police services are provided to Labrador City and Wabush by the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC). As of May 15, 2013, the RNC had 26 employees in western Labrador, of which 21 were police officers and five were civilian staff. This number is down from 22 police officers in 2011. In 2011, there were 203 police officers per 100,000 population in western Labrador. This is lower than the officer per population ratio for Corner Brook (222 officers per 100,000 population) but higher than the ratio for the Northeast Avalon (171 officers per 100,000 population) (RNC 2012, 2014).



Calls for police service in Labrador have been on the rise since 2009, when calls numbered 2,939. In 2013, there were 3,419 calls for police service in Labrador, up approximately 3 percent from 3,326 in 2012 (RNC 2014). In 2012, Labrador City and Wabush residents placed 3,175 calls for services (Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Justice 2012). Community crime rates in western Labrador are generally well below provincial averages (on average 29 percent below the RNC's reported crime rate in its other jurisdictions for the 2009 fiscal year of April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010), although there is a perception that drug-related crimes in particular are getting worse and are not captured in the crime rate data the RNC collects (Labrador West Chamber of Commerce 2010).

### **6.3.1.2 Fire**

The Labrador City Fire Department provides fire protection services to that community and, until recently, answered an average of 60 calls for service each year. In 2011, the Department received 106 calls and in 2012, it received approximately 120 calls. The Department has a paid Fire Chief, five full-time paid firefighters, and 36 volunteer firefighters. It also offers protection to IOC properties. In October 2012, the Labrador City Fire Department began training 12 new recruits to help deal with the increasing demands for service (Dunham 2012b; Labrador West, no date).

The Labrador City Fire Department has two pumpers with capacities of 500 litres and 1,000 litres and a pick-up truck. In addition, they have a fully equipped rescue vehicle with heavy hydraulics and a Hazardous Materials unit (Town of Labrador City 2010). Projects under the 2012-2014 multi-year capital works program include a needs assessment of the Labrador City Fire Hall to address space issues. Also in 2013, new water pressure stabilizing valves will be installed, which will stabilize gravity flow water pressure throughout the Town, thereby increasing fire flow capacity particularly in areas of higher elevations. The Town is also pursuing funds to purchase a ladder truck and begin formal negotiations with Transport Canada for the provision of fire protection services at the Wabush Airport. Such an agreement will be contingent upon Transport Canada being 100 percent responsible for the cost of this expanded service, including additional human resources, specialized training and equipment. The agreement will be structured in a manner in which additional revenues will be reinvested into additional emergency equipment thus providing enhanced emergency services to the residents of Labrador West (Town of Labrador City 2012).

The Town of Wabush operates a volunteer fire department consisting of 24 firefighters (Labrador West, no date). They protect the residents of Wabush and offer backup to the Town of Labrador City. This department also provides services to Wabush Mines and the Wabush Airport (Town of Wabush, no date (a)). In 2012, the Wabush fire department responded to 49 calls for service, an increase over the annual average of 25 calls. The department received investments for training and equipment from Wabush Mines and the Town of Wabush in 2012 (Town of Wabush 2013). The Town is also looking for funding to construct a new bay on the fire hall to provide storage for extra equipment and a full-time fire chief/inspector will also be hired in 2013 (Dunham 2013).



The Towns of Wabush and Labrador City have an agreement to come to the aid of each other if called.

### **6.3.1.3 Emergency Medical Services**

Labrador-Grenfell Health operates road ambulances, has specialized equipment to facilitate medical evacuation by snowmobile and provides physician/nursing escorts and paramedic services (Labrador-Grenfell Health 2007). Until recently, it operated a provincial air ambulance service out of St. Anthony. In June 2010, however, the Province relocated this service to Happy Valley-Goose Bay with the goal of providing better response times for transfers. In addition, a medical flight specialist team will be located in Happy Valley-Goose Bay in order to enhance patient care by providing additional medical professionals locally and reducing patient wait times (Stewart 2010a).

On April 1, 2011, responsibility for the operation and maintenance of Labrador-Grenfell Health's Air Transportation Services was transferred to the Provincial Department of Transportation and Works, Government Air Services (Labrador-Grenfell Health, no date).

The IOC also services Labrador City and surrounding area with an industrial ambulance that serves as a back-up to the Town's ambulance.

## **6.3.2 Northeastern Québec Communities**

### **6.3.2.1 Police**

In remote areas of Québec, including Schefferville and Matimekosh-Lac John, police services are provided by the Sûreté du Québec through the Poste auxiliaire de la MRC de Caniapiscau in Schefferville. In March 2013, it had four permanent officers and there are plans to increase this number to six over the coming year (J-C. Filion, pers. comm.).

Policing in Kawawachikamach is provided by the Naskapi Police Force, which receives assistance from the Sûreté du Québec upon request. In March 2013, the Naskapi Police Force had eight permanent officers (J-C. Filion, pers. comm.). The Naskapi Police Force also enlists the services of security guards and police helpers. Over 63 percent of the Police Force's interventions, which numbered 189 during 2009-10 were alcohol-related. Police interventions in Kawawachikamach increased by 38 percent in 2009-10 in comparison to the average of the previous eight years, but this may be due to an increase in police coverage (NNK 2010).

The Sûreté du Québec patrols the roads and highways and also responds to calls from the community. In 2011-12, the Sûreté du Québec reported a total of 125 vehicle collisions involving on-road vehicles, off-road vehicles such as all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles and boats. This represents a 31 percent increase over 2010-11 (Sûreté du Québec 2012).

Property crimes reported for the 2011-12 year totaled 112, which represents an increase of approximately 30 percent over the previous year and a 37 percent increase over 2009-10 levels. Misdemeanors were the most commonly reported type of property crime with 36 incidents,



followed by break-ins (32 reported incidents), theft (24) and vehicle theft (14) (Sûreté du Québec 2012). Crimes against persons increased approximately 45 percent between 2010-11 and 2011-12. Of the 97 crimes against persons committed in 2011-12, 66 involved conjugal violence or abuse. This represents a 20 percent increase over the preceding year, but a 28 percent decrease from 2009-10 levels. The rate of reported incidence of conjugal violence and abuse in 2011 was 483 per 100,000 inhabitants in the region, much higher than the average of 277 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants for the province as a whole. In 2011, a total of 10 incidents were reported in Schefferville and 17 in Matimekosh (Laforest and Maurice 2012; Sécurité du Québec 2012).

### **6.3.2.2 Fire**

The Town of Schefferville provides fire services to Schefferville and Matimekush-Lac John and has five volunteer firefighters (P. Joncas, pers. comm.). Fire protection services have been cut back in recent years due to the difficulty of recruiting volunteer firefighters and the high turnover rate, as well as the high costs of modernizing the equipment to bring it up to government standards (Boudreau, pers. comm.; New Millennium Capital Corp. 2010). In Kawawachikamach, the fire department provides fire suppression and rescue, fire prevention and public fire safety education. During the 2009-10 fiscal year, the fire department had an advisor and 11 members, including a full-time fire chief, one deputy fire chief, and three team captains. The fire department owns a fire truck and standard fire-fighting equipment. The fire department responded to only one fire in 2009-10 (NNK 2010).

### **6.3.2.3 Emergency Medical Services**

Ambulance services for Schefferville, Innu Matimekush-Lac John reserve and Kawawachikamach are handled by Ambulance Porlier, which provides continual coverage via dispatch for ambulance services throughout Eastern Québec. It employs three dispatchers and on-call drivers using two ambulances on rotation. Daily flights to Sept-Îles provide transportation as needed for specialized medical care.

## **6.4 Health and Social Services**

### **6.4.1 Western Labrador Communities**

#### **6.4.1.1 Facilities and Services**

The Captain William Jackman (CWJ) Memorial Hospital, located in Labrador City, is a fully accredited health facility which serves western Labrador. It has 20 beds, six of which are designated long-term care beds for levels three and four nursing care. Fourteen beds are for acute care. Inpatient units provide care to medical, surgical, obstetrical, pediatric, respite, palliative and intensive care patients.

The hospital is served by six family physicians, a general surgeon, and an anaesthesiologist. There are also a number of visiting specialists who come to the hospital on a regular basis



(Labrador-Grenfell Health 2007). In western Labrador, dental services are provided by fee-for-service dentists. There are two dentists in the area, while one other visits for two weeks each month.

With regard to maternity care, family physicians in western Labrador have traditionally provided non-emergency obstetrical services for patients with surgical support available for emergency cases when required. In 2011, family physicians in western Labrador expressed concerns regarding this model of care and began advising their prenatal patients to travel outside the region for deliveries. Labrador-Grenfell Health then commissioned a review of the model of care in western Labrador to determine its appropriateness. This review has been completed and a report is being considered by the Health Authority. In the meantime, family physicians in the area continue to provide coverage with support from locum obstetricians/gynaecologists, who have been recruited by Labrador-Grenfell Health and retained on a temporary basis (Labrador-Grenfell Health 2011).

Construction of a new hospital for western Labrador began in 2011 and it was opened in February 2015 (NLDHCS 2015). It has 14 acute and 14 long-term care beds, general laboratory and x-ray services, a computed tomography (CT) scanner, surgery suites, satellite dialysis and community services 2015). The hospital represents an overall investment of approximately \$90 million (NLDHCS 2015).

In August of 2011, the provincial government announced that \$643,600 would be given to the CWJ Memorial Hospital to purchase several pieces of equipment, including; a haematology analyzer and backup, coagulation analyzer and backup, two sleep study recorders, hearing aid analyzer, a non-invasive ventilator, two gastroscopes, maxi-move patient lift, and initial funding for a digital fluoroscopy room for x-ray services (NLDHCS 2011b). The 2012 budget allocated \$195,400 to purchase new capital equipment for the CWJ Memorial Hospital, including laparoscopy equipment, an EKG machine, electro-surgical generators, and a video colonoscope (NLDHCS 2012).

There is a Medical Clinic in Wabush, which is staffed by one doctor, who is also the physician for Wabush Mines.

The Labrador West Community Needs Assessment report indicated that local health infrastructure is increasingly able to deal with the bulk of the population's health care needs, particularly as a result of recent investments in medical equipment and the construction of a new hospital. The assessment report also states that, although the existing physicians' practices are not calling for a recruitment campaign to bring other general practitioners to the community, the population could support one or two additional general practitioners (Labrador West Chamber of Commerce 2010).

There is currently no seniors' residence in western Labrador, however, land has been identified for one by the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush and a promotional package has been developed to attract a developer to build, own and operate a seniors' complex at that site (Labrador West, no date).



Hope Haven, a shelter and resource facility for women and children escaping domestic abuse, opened in 2004. With 10 employees, Hope Haven has the capacity to house nine residents for a maximum six-week period. In 2008, Hope Haven handled 59 crisis telephone calls and accommodated 59 individuals (32 women, 27 children). Hope Haven had at least one resident 70 percent of the 2008 calendar year (260 days) (Goss Gilroy Inc. 2009). The shelter had plans to expand with the addition of ten new affordable housing units during the summer of 2008; however, this project was cancelled (M. Kelly, pers. comm.).

The Labrador West Status of Women Council provides supportive counselling for women in crisis, single mothers, senior care, sexual harassment/assault, senior women, women's health issues, child care, family dating violence and discrimination. It also provides outreach-general information sessions, mediation services and referrals to agencies, such as legal aid, social service supports, and employment services (Labrador West Status of Women of Council, no date).

Both of these organizations are at capacity and strained, with requirements continuing to grow. Between 2007 and 2009, total occupancy days increased approximately seven percent at Hope Haven, from 286 to 321. The lack of hotel availability on short notice is a significant operational issue for Hope Haven, as local hotel room capacity is one of their key client overflow placement options (Labrador West Chamber of Commerce 2010).

There are no emergency accommodations for men or youth in western Labrador. Based on information provided by stakeholders to the Labrador West Community Plan on Housing and Homelessness (Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition 2011), a general-purpose emergency accommodation facility is needed in the area.

#### **6.4.1.2 Community Services**

Labrador-Grenfell Health has a Child, Youth and Family Services office in western Labrador. It has the mandate to provide child protective intervention services, youth services, adoption services, family and rehabilitative services, community corrections, child care services and residential services (Labrador Grenfell Health 2007).

Mental health services are provided at the CWJ Memorial Hospital. It has two addictions counselors, one addictions coordinator/officer, 4.5 mental health counselors as well as the regional mental health and addictions clinical manager. There is a need for a full-time psychiatrist in western Labrador. One psychiatrist visits the area twice a year while Labrador-Grenfell health tries to recruit someone on a more permanent basis (Vrbancic 2011a). Wait times for mental health counseling in Labrador City have been up to four to six weeks, as position vacancies are a challenge to the department (Aura Environmental Research and Consulting Ltd. 2008). The hiring of an intake worker to oversee and manage mental health and addictions referrals in Labrador West has resulted in a substantial improvement in the assessment and prioritization of clients on the wait list, thereby resulting in a considerable increase in the number of client visits (Labrador-Grenfell Health 2013).



### 6.4.1.3 Income Support

The Department of Advanced Education and Skills offers Income Support services to Western Labrador through its office in Wabush. Between 2005 and 2011, the number of people using Income Support in Labrador City decreased from 435 to 215, a decrease of 47 percent, and the incidence of use fell from 6.2 percent to 3.0 percent. Similarly, in Wabush during the same time period, the number of individuals using Income Support dropped by more than 60 percent and the incidence of use fell from 2.3 percent to 0.9 percent (Table 6.1) (Community Accounts, no date).

**Table 6.1 Use of Income Support, Western Labrador, 2005 and 2011**

Income Support	Labrador City		Wabush	
	2005	2011	2005	2011
Individuals*	435	215	40	15
Incidence (Percentage of Population)	6.2%	3.0%	2.3%	0.9%

\*Data on the total number of individuals may be underreported. These numbers are calculated by adding the total number of adults and the total number of children for each case or family as we refer to it in the Income Support table on Community Accounts.

Source: Community Accounts, no date

There is one Service Canada office in Labrador City. Service Canada provides individuals with access to a number of government programs, including employment and training programs and Employment Insurance. The Western Labrador Employment Corporation is a community-based organization, with a volunteer board of directors, which provides support to persons with developmental disabilities in finding and maintaining employment.

## 6.4.2 Northeastern Québec Communities

### 6.4.2.1 Facilities and Services

Since 2001, healthcare and social services in Kawawachikamach have been provided by the Naskapi Local Community Service Centre (CLSC) (NNK n.d.). The Naskapi CLSC is administered by a board of directors composed mainly of Naskapis, overseen by the Council of the Nation, and jointly funded by Health Canada and the Government of Québec (NNK n.d.).

The Naskapi CLSC employs 18 staff, including six nurses, three part-time physicians and one part-time dentist. It offers minor emergency services, sampling and diagnostic services, nurse/physician consultation, home care, childhood prevention and promotion services, pharmacological services, pre- and post-natal services, psycho-social services, immunization, medical transportation of patients, and specialist services for dentistry, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, nutrition, psychology, ergotherapy, and occupational therapy.

Naskapi CLSC medical services are provided exclusively to the NNK. However, emergency services are provided to people outside of the community, with the cost for such services billed



to the Québec provincial government (Lortie, L.M. pers. comm., March 2013). The Naskapi CLSC's medical centre and social services currently operate at capacity, and it has incurred a deficit each year since 2007. Current staffing levels cannot accommodate the growth of Kawawachikamach, which is expected to see a doubling of population within 15 years (Lortie, L.M. pers. comm., March 2013).

Health services in Matimekush-Lac John are available through the Poste de soins infirmiers (CPNIMLJ 2012). In 2004, the clinic was expanded and renovated (Conseil tribal Mamuitun 2005). The clinic provides preventative, curative and emergency services to the community and is staffed with nurses, a community health nurse, a nutritionist, psychologists, doctors, a home care nurse, liaison officer and support and administrative staff (CPNIMLJ 2012). In addition, full-time general practitioners and medical specialists are brought to the clinic several times a year to provide care in such areas as ophthalmology, dentistry, optometry, and otolaryngology (CPNIMLJ 2012). The clinic also arranges appointments and transport for clients seeking specialist care in Sept-Îles and Québec City (CPNIMLJ 2012). In addition to medical services, the clinic offers a home care assistance and rehabilitation program (CPNIMLJ 2012).

Schefferville Aboriginal healthcare and social services are provided by the Innu CLSC, which employs 16 staff. The Innu CLSC is an incorporated body administered by a board of directors composed mainly of and jointly funded by Health Canada and the Québec provincial government. The dispensary provides the following services for the Innu community: minor emergency services; pharmacological services; sampling and diagnostic services; pre- and post-natal services; nurse/physician consultation; psycho-social services; home care; immunization; childhood prevention and promotion services; medical transportation of patients; specialization in diabetes treatment and prevention; and specialist services for dentistry, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, nutrition, psychology, ergotherapy, and occupational therapy.

The Dispensaire de Schefferville provides the non-Aboriginal community with the following health care services: minor emergency services; pharmacological services; sampling and diagnostic services; pre- and post-natal services; nurse/physician consultation; medical transportation of patients; and immunization. It is open 24-hours per day from Monday to Friday. In March 2013, the Dispensaire de Schefferville had one nurse and one physician. They are able to treat only one patient at a time and there are no immediate plans to hire additional staff (Leblanc, O. pers. comm., March 1, 2013). The dispensary will receive patients and stabilize their conditions but may be transferred to the Sept-Îles Hospital if they require further care. Patients from Newfoundland and Labrador are generally sent to the hospital in western Labrador for further treatment.

In response to the pressures on health services, the Québec Minister of Health announced an investment of \$23 million in the health infrastructure of Kawawachikamach, Schefferville and Fermont to be allocated over the next 10 years. The investment targets only physical infrastructure, with investments in staffing promised in response to demand. Of the total, \$16 million is allocated to construct a new CLSC in Naskapi and \$6 million is earmarked for the





expansion of the Schefferville CLSC and the erection of housing for on-call doctors (Lecavelier 2012).

#### **6.4.2.2 Community Services**

In Kawawachikamach, the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, Mental Health and Frontline workers jointly provide counseling and referrals and organize various activities that address issues of family violence, mental health and addictions. There is also a National Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy, which receives funding from Health Canada to address the problem of suicide in the community. The Home and Community Care Program aims to preserve and maximize a community member's ability to maintain optimum health, well-being and independence for as long as possible in his or her home. It delivers at-home services to those who have lost either partial or total autonomy. Kawawachikamach also has a Maternal and Child Health Program and a Prenatal Nutrition Program, which allows Naskapi women to gain advice from health and social professionals on how to raise their children. The Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative is designed to provide a more collaborative and integrated approach to reducing the incidence of diabetes and its complications. It offers care, treatment and support services to diabetics so as to improve their lifestyle (NNK 2010).

There is also a daycare centre in Kawawachikamach, the Sachidun Childcare Centre, which has eight employees and can accommodate up to 26 children (NNK, no date). The Centre offers an Aboriginal Head Start program funded by Health Canada. This program focuses on children's emotional, social, nutritional and psychological needs, with the goal of preparing them for entrance into school. In 2008, the centre was operating at capacity, including two spaces reserved for emergency cases referred by Social Services (LIM 2009).

Social services available in Matimekush-Lac John include a residential school survivor program, suicide prevention services, women's shelter and youth center (CPNIMLJ 2012). A new daycare center which will provide holistic care to 44 children up to six years of age is planned for the community (CPNIMLJ 2012). The daycare is part of the First Nations Head Start On-Reserve Program started by the First Nations of Québec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission in 2012.

#### **6.4.2.3 Social Assistance**

The major source of income for many Naskapis continues to be Social Assistance. Funds from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in 2009-10 amounted to roughly \$765,000, of which approximately \$46,000 covered the cost of service delivery. As many as 69 Naskapis received Social Assistance payments each month. There is one Social Assistance Administrator in Kawawachikamach (NNK 2010).

According to the 2006 Census of Population, members of the Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John relied heavily on government transfers, which accounted for 36.1 percent of total income. No Census information was available for residents of Schefferville (Statistics Canada 2007).



## 6.5 Housing

### 6.5.1 Western Labrador Communities

In Labrador City, the number of occupied dwellings increased by 3.2 percent between 1991 and 2006, from 2,695 to 2,780. In 2006, 78.8 percent of these were owned and 21.4 percent were rented. By 2011, the number of occupied private dwellings increased 2.8 percent to 2,859. The average value of a home in Labrador City in 2006 was \$107,604 and the average monthly rent was \$521 (Statistics Canada 2007; 2012).

Between 1991 and 2006, the number of occupied private dwellings in Wabush increased from 680 to 690 (1.5 percent). The majority (84.1 percent) was owned and 15.2 percent was rented in 2006. By 2011, the number of occupied private dwellings increased 6.2 percent to 733. The average value of a home in Wabush was \$86,216 in 2006 and average monthly rent was \$401 (Statistics Canada 2007; 2012).

Housing availability and affordability has fluctuated with changes in local economic conditions. Economic growth driven by prosperity in the mining sector had led to a shortage of housing and a major increase in housing prices. For example, a bungalow that would have cost between \$100,000 in 2007 would have sold for approximately \$350,000 in 2012 (Bailey 2012). However, as a result of declining iron ore prices, there have been several shutdowns and delays in the area, including the closure of Wabush Mines, which resulted in the loss of over 500 jobs (CBC News 2015). Associated changes in the local real estate market have included greatly reduced selling prices and rents, more homes on the market, and increased apartment vacancies (The Telegram 2015).

In 2015, it was reported that a bungalow in Wabush that would have sold for over \$350,000 in 2013 has now dropped to approximately \$220,000. A local real estate company indicated that houses listed for sale were on the rise, with the company listing over 50 homes for sale compared to 10 in 2013 (The Telegram 2015).

Until recently, the local rental market was characterized by low vacancy and high rents. In 2012, there are also reports of renters being evicted from their apartments once the buildings have been purchased by mining companies so that the units can be used to house mine workers (The Canadian Press 2012). Instances such as this one are caused organizations such as the Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition to push for rent control regulations in the province (CBC News 2012a). However, rents have fallen as contractors have left the area. For example, in Wabush, bungalows are now renting for approximately \$1,500 per month compared to \$4,000 per month during peak periods of demand (The Telegram 2015).

#### 6.5.1.1 Affordable and Social Housing

While western Labrador does not have a “street” homeless population, there is a growing problem of hidden homelessness (individuals or families living in locations not intended for human habitation (e.g., abandoned buildings) and/or continuously moving between temporary



housing arrangements) and an increasing number of people who are at risk of losing their homes (Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition 2011).

Leveraging provincial funding for low-income housing is difficult for families in western Labrador because median salaries in that area are substantially above provincial averages. In January 2012, the Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation (NLHC) changed the income required to qualify for social housing in western Labrador from \$32,500 to \$65,000 to help more people access affordable units. This is double the limit for the rest of the Province. As of January 31, 2012 ten families were on a waiting list for social housing in western Labrador (CBC News 2012b).

Demand on housing is also influenced by the fact that many people are choosing to remain in western Labrador once they retire. Past trends indicate that approximately 65 percent of retirees have chosen to maintain residency in western Labrador (Labrador West n.d.). Increasing rents mean that some low-income seniors had been displaced from homes (Jancewicz 2011). Despite a large and growing aging population in western Labrador, there is currently no seniors' residence in the community (Labrador Chamber of Commerce 2010), however, land has been identified for one by the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush and a promotional package has been developed to attract a developer to build, own and operate a seniors' complex at that site (Labrador West n. d.).

Affordable and social housing is obviously in great need in western Labrador. The most substantial shortage of housing is in the rental apartment category, since no new units were constructed between 2005 and 2010. Private sector developers have been responding to the local housing market demand, but largely through the importing of mini-homes, not the construction of rental units. The business case for affordable rental units is difficult to create in the context of a northern, resource-based community where long-term certainty on market conditions is elusive compared to southern, diversified, urbanized communities. In August 2014, the provincial government announced an investment of \$280,000 through Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation to help build a 10-unit apartment building for single-parent families in western Labrador. In addition to the apartments, the building will also provide a community space with offices for a housing support worker and other professionals in the fields of nursing, social work and mental health. Construction is anticipated to be completed by January 2015 (Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Advanced Education and Skills 2014).

To help solve the housing crisis, municipal councils in Labrador City and Wabush are encouraging local real estate developers to build new homes of all sizes in an effort to make housing more affordable. In addition, some mining companies are building additional accommodations for workers and offering housing subsidies (Jancewicz 2011). However, expanding the housing supply is a challenge in Labrador West where there is such a short construction season and much of the surrounding land has mineral rights attached to it. To address this, the Labrador City Town Council has changed bylaws to allow increased use of



land inside the Town boundaries, by increasing the storage sizes allowed for apartments and by shrinking lot sizes to increase the overall number of lots available (Schmuel 2012).

New residential construction is underway in Wabush and Labrador City. Since 2010, both towns have put great efforts into new housing developments. There are ongoing developments in Labrador City's Harrie Lake district (mini homes) and Osprey Ridge (bungalows and some mixed development) and in Wabush's Jean Lake Estates (Viva Group 2014). Private residential developments will also continue in areas known as Hudson Drive West, Quartzite Crescent and Retty Extension (Town of Labrador City 2012). The most recent municipal plan for the Town of Wabush indicates that there is plenty of vacant land for future residential development in Wabush (Town of Wabush, n. d.(b)).

As discussed above, reduced iron ore prices in 2014 have led to mine closures, including Wabush Mines, and to the suspension of other planned mining developments in western Labrador. Many workers who moved to western Labrador for work in the mining industry may now struggle to pay mortgages on expensive homes. At this point, it is uncertain how the housing market will respond to the decline in mining activity in western Labrador.

#### **6.5.1.2 Temporary Accommodations**

Labrador City has four hotels/motels, bed-and-breakfasts and inns, which offer more than 100 rooms between them, and Wabush has one hotel with 83 rooms (Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism 2012). The newest of these is the Northern Inn and Suites in Labrador City, which has 24 rooms, and it is fully pre-booked on a year-long lease by an IOC contractor (Labrador West Chamber of Commerce 2010). The occupancy rate in western Labrador has been increasing in recent years. In 2011, the occupancy rate was 82.7 percent, up 13.4 percent from the previous year (NLDTCR 2011, 2012).

The use of short-term accommodation as housing for contract workers in western Labrador has led to a shortage of room availability for travelers, sports teams and created client overflow for the local women's shelter. There have been reports of travelers being unable to find rooms in western Labrador (Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition 2011).

Hope Haven, a shelter and resource facility for women and children escaping domestic abuse, opened in 2004. With 10 employees, Hope Haven has the capacity to house nine residents for a six-week period. Occupancy at the shelter has increased substantially in recent years and it now has residents almost every day of the year. In 2008, Hope Haven handled 59 crisis telephone calls and accommodated 59 individuals (32 women, 27 children). Hope Haven had at least one resident 70 percent of the 2008 calendar year (260 days) and in 2009 the house was occupied for 321 days (Goss Gilroy Inc. 2009; Vrbancic 2010). The shelter had plans to expand with the addition of ten new affordable housing units in 2008; unfortunately, this project was cancelled (Kelly, M. pers. comm., December 7, 2012).

The Labrador West Status of Women Council provides supportive counseling for women in crisis, single mothers, senior care, sexual harassment/assault, senior women, women's health



issues, child care, family dating violence and discrimination. It also provides outreach-general information sessions, mediation services and referrals to agencies, such as legal aid, social service supports, and employment services (Labrador West Status of Women of Council n.d.).

There are no emergency accommodations for men or youth in western Labrador. Based on information provided by stakeholders to the Labrador West Community Plan on Housing and Homelessness (Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition 2011), a general-purpose emergency accommodation facility is needed in the area.

IOC owns and operates the Labrador Lodge, a worker camp which was constructed to provide accommodations and logistical support for contractors and workers servicing IOC mining operations in Labrador City. In 2011, the company expanded its temporary workers camp and doubled its capacity (Vrbancic 2011b). Also, in 2011, a former Labrador City school was refurbished and turned into 80 apartments to house IOC workers. In March 2012, IOC completed an apartment building in Labrador City, which will provide short-term accommodations to new employees relocating to western Labrador. The building has 32 two-bedroom units and 16 three-bedroom units. IOC has also constructed 25 new townhouses in Wabush (VOCM 2012).

## **6.5.2 Northeastern Québec Communities**

In total, the Québec communities near the Project site contained 438 occupied dwellings in 2011. The majority of these units are band housing (Statistics Canada 2007; 2012).

There is a shortage of housing in Kawawachikamach. In 2009-10, the housing stock comprised approximately 158 single-family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, maisonettes, and cottages, including two units constructed in 2009-10. In 2011, there were 169 private dwellings in Kawawachikamach, 149 of which were occupied (Statistics Canada 2012). All of these units were owned by the NNK and maintained with funds from its operations and maintenance budget. They are allocated on a first-come-first-served basis. The NNK maintains a chronological list of housing requests, and at the end of the 2009-10 fiscal year, there were approximately 113 outstanding applications for housing (NNK 2008; 2010).

In 2006, there were 197 private dwellings in Schefferville; however, only 95 were occupied, down from 110 in 2001, a decrease of approximately 14 percent. Of these occupied dwellings, 15 were privately owned with an approximate average value of \$54,700, and 60 were rented (Statistics Canada 2002; 2007). Almost half (47 percent) of the dwellings in Schefferville were single-detached houses. The remaining housing consisted of semi-detached houses (approximately 32 percent) and small apartment buildings (approximately 21 percent) (Statistics Canada 2007). In 2011, the number of private dwellings in Schefferville had decreased to 178, of which 110 were occupied (Statistics Canada 2012).

In 2006, there were 172 residential units in Matimekosh and 12 in Lac-John (AANDC 2011). In 2011, there were 212 housing units in Matimekush-Lac John and of these, 179 were occupied



(Statistics Canada 2012). There is also a residence for teachers in the community (CPNIMLJ 2012).

### **6.5.2.1 Temporary Accommodations**

There are three hotels with a total of 47 rooms in the Schefferville region: the Hôtel Auberge Guest House, the Hôtel-Motel Royal and the Schefferville Accommodation (CLD de la MRC de Caniapiscau 2012). Each room can be rented, in single occupancy, at an average price of \$170 per night.

Occupancy rates depend on the regional mining activities, especially during the summer. These rates have declined slightly in the last two years (Shatter, C. pers. comm., March 26, 2013; Fortier, S. pers. comm., April 5, 2013). Due to its location, Schefferville has very little room to expand: it is surrounded by the Matimekosh Reserve, Lac Pearce, and land owned by Transport Canada (New Millennium Capital Corp. 2010).

## **6.6 Recreation and Entertainment**

### **6.6.1 Western Labrador Communities**

Western Labrador is served by a variety of recreational infrastructure, including two ice arenas, a recreation centre, three private fitness clubs and a curling club (Labrador West Chamber of Commerce 2010).

The Labrador City Arena houses the Town's recreation department and hosts several community events throughout the year, including First Night celebrations, Halloween activities, arena dances, and more. This facility is a one rink building with the ability to host large tournaments, games and activities and has a capacity of 1,800 people. This building has five dressing rooms, a meeting room and is also home of the Polaris Figure Skating Club and Labrador West Minor Hockey Association. The Wabush Arena is home to many activities throughout the year. This facility is host to the Wabush Figure Skating Club, Labrador West Minor Hockey, Recreation and Olympic Hockey.

The results of the Multiuse Recreation Complex Feasibility Study commissioned in 2012 will provide information to determine the financial viability of a regional facility, identify best practices with respect to facility design and identification of available capital funding from provincial and federal sources. Subject to determination of the functionality of the Labrador City Arena within the recommendations of the study, the 2013 budget includes provision to proceed with the installation of new seating for the arena (Town of Labrador City 2012).

Other planned improvements to recreation infrastructure in Labrador City in 2013 include new playground equipment, new signage for walking trails, and \$10,000 for new modular skateboard ramps and a development plan for a skateboard park (Town of Labrador City 2012).



The Mike Adam Recreation Complex in Wabush has a pool, gym, workout room, bowling alley, and teen centre. The exterior of the complex underwent a number of renovations during the spring and summer of 2012 and upgrades to the interior are planned for summer 2013 (Town of Wabush 2013).

### **6.6.2 Northeastern Québec Communities**

The Naskapi Recreation Facility provides an indoor pool, an indoor gym, and a snack bar. It employs approximately 20 staff including a manager, lifeguards, games room attendants, and janitors. Kawawachikamach also has a Naskapi Recreation Committee, which has five members and organizes programs for Naskapi youth, including a winter carnival and New Year's Eve activities (NNK 2010).

The community centre provides space for clubs to meet, community feasts and gatherings, family reunions, dances and fundraising activities. The centre has a multi-purpose room, a community library, a youth centre with couches, pool table, ping-pong table, big-screen television, a stereo and board and electronic games and three public-use computers with Internet access. It employs 14 staff.

Other recreation facilities in the Kawawachikmach area include an open area hockey rink, basketball court and softball field.

The only recreation facility in Schefferville is an arena that is paid for by the Town and the Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John. It provides ice hockey and skating on the indoor rink, with a snack bar and change rooms, and employs a recreation director and a support/maintenance person.



## 7.0 SUMMARY AND CLOSURE

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Baseline data have been compiled in this report to provide a picture of the existing socio-economic conditions of western Labrador, approximately 200 km south of the Project, and the Québec communities of Schefferville, Matimekush-Lac John and Kawawachikamach, which are within 20 km of the Project. Specifically, it discusses the demographics, economy, employment and business and community services and infrastructure of those areas which will be affected by the Project activity and expenditures, and which will provide services and infrastructure to the Project and its employees.

Following a period of population decline, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador stabilized for a number of years and recently has begun to increase as a result of growth in the natural resource industry. Similarly, the populations of Labrador and western Labrador increased in 2011 after a period of decline. This growth can be attributed to the development of mining projects in the area. The populations of the Québec communities, whose economies rely on the sales and services sector, increased steadily between 2001 and 2011.

Many of the community services and infrastructure in western Labrador are currently at or beyond capacity with the exception of safety and security services. The most critical issue in western Labrador is the limited availability of housing and accommodations, particularly affordable and social housing, which are in high demand as a result of mining-related population growth.

Lack of housing is a problem in Kawawachikamach while there seems to be some housing availability in the other northeastern Québec communities. However, temporary accommodation in the area is extremely limited. Health services and infrastructure are near or at capacity in these communities and increasing crime rates are placing additional demands on security resources. Recent and future investments in these services and infrastructure will increase their capacity to accommodate an increasing population.

The information in this baseline report will be used in the assessment of the Project on economy, employment and business and community services and infrastructure.





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## **8.2 Personal Communications**

Colbourne, A. Personal communication, May 16, 2012. Permits Clerk, Town of Labrador City.

Boudreau, G. Personal communication, March 5, 2013. Superintendent, Schefferville Airport.

Filion, J-C. Personal communication, March 7, 2013. Seargent, Sûreté du Québec.

Fortier, S. Personal communication, April 5, 2013. Hotel-Motel Royale, Schefferville.

LaFosse, M. Personal communication, May 17, 2012. Municipal Enforcement Officer, Town of Wabush.

Lapointe, M-S. Personal communication, August 20, 2008. CLSC Schefferville.

Leblanc, O. Personal communication, March 1, 2013. Dispensaire de Schefferville.

Shatter, C. Personal communication, March 26, 2013. Hotel Auberge, Schefferville.