



**NFG Queensway North Gold
Project: Historic Resources
Impact Assessment (2023)**

Archaeological Investigations
Permit No. 23.35

March 22, 2024

Prepared for:

New Found Gold Corp.
1600 - 595 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V7X 1L4

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
141 Kelsey Drive
St. John's, NL A1B 0L2

File: 121417788

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA	1
3.0	METHODS	2
3.1	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.....	2
3.2	WALKOVER.....	3
3.3	SHOVEL TESTING	3
4.0	FINDINGS	4
4.1	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.....	4
4.2	FIELD EXAMINATION RESULTS	4
4.2.1	WB-1.....	5
4.2.2	WB-2.....	6
4.2.3	WB-3.....	7
4.2.4	WB-4.....	7
4.2.5	WB-5.....	9
4.2.6	WB-6.....	10
4.2.7	T’Railway and WB-7.....	10
4.2.8	WB-8.....	11
5.0	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	12
6.0	CLOSING	13
7.0	REFERENCES	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Project Location
Figure 2	2023 Field Assessment Results

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Figures
Appendix B	Photographs
Appendix C	Field Notes



**NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH GOLD PROJECT: HISTORIC RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(2023)**



1.0 INTRODUCTION

New Found Gold Corporation (NFG) is proposing to continue exploration at the Queensway North property, located near Appleton and approximately 15 kilometers (km) from Gander, Newfoundland and Labrador (the Project). The Queensway North property is located between the Gander River to the northwest, and Gander Lake to the south. Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by NFG to conduct an Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) in support of an environmental assessment (EA) of the Project in order to determine the potential for archaeological resources to be affected by proposed mineral exploration activities. The HRIA was preceded by a Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) completed by Stantec to determine the locations within the Project footprint that had elevated potential to contain archaeological resources (Stantec 2023). The field assessment for the HRIA consisted of an archaeological reconnaissance survey (walkover) of the high archaeological potential areas identified in the HROA where Project-related ground disturbing activities are proposed. The walkover was conducted under Archaeological Investigations Permit No. 23.35 jointly issued to Laurie McLean and Chase McLean. This report presents the results of the fieldwork completed for the HRIA conducted during the 2023 calendar year.

The walkover for the HRIA was conducted from October 16 to October 20, 2023, by Stantec Archaeologists Laurie McLean, Chase McLean, and Mike Rooney. The work relating to the HRIA was conducted in accordance with the Archaeological Investigation Permit Regulations (the Regulations) issued by the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO; the Province) within the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation (NLDTCAR) (PAO 2009) and in accordance with the *Historic Resources Act* (NLTCAR 1990). This report contains supporting information in appendices as follows: Figures (Appendix A); Photographs (Appendix B); and Field Notes (Appendix C).

2.0 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA

The Project is located within the boundaries of a mineral claim in Census Division No. 6 on either side of the Trans-Canada Highway approximately 15 km west of the town of Gander, Newfoundland (Figure 1, Appendix A), and north of Gander Lake. The HRIA conducted during the 2023 field season occurred within the Project Development Area (PDA). The PDA is defined as those locations where Project-related ground disturbing exploration activities are anticipated and hence where archaeological resources, if present, could be adversely affected by these activities. The PDA for the 2023 field component of the HRIA focused on the Keats Zone which is one of Queensway North's high-grade gold discovery zones along the Appleton Fault Zone in the western part of the NFG mineral claim (Figure 2, Appendix A). This PDA specifically includes largely undeveloped boreal forest and a network of streams and ponds.



3.0 METHODS

3.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

Baseline conditions were determined through the completion of a desktop (HROA) report (Stantec 2023). The HROA served as a desktop assessment of archaeological potential within the PDA that will support NFG's planning as well as determine the requirements for the field-based HRIA.

As a preliminary desktop assessment of archaeological potential, the HROA included a review of archaeological work previously conducted in Newfoundland, and specifically within a Study Area that encompassed much of north-central Newfoundland. The HROA was conducted using digital and archival information available from various government and non-government resources to gather an understanding of the general and specific history of the Project Area including the Pre-Contact Period and Historic Period. These resources included:

- General archaeological, historic, and ethnohistoric literature pertaining to the broad culture-historical framework of Pre-Contact and Historic period settlement in Newfoundland, with particular reference to settlement in the north-central part of the province
- Specific archaeological, historic and ethnohistoric literature, reports, and manuscripts bearing on the archaeology of north-central Newfoundland
- Literature and other information on environmental factors pertinent to archaeological potential within the Project Area such as fauna abundance, coastal, lakeshore, and riverine characteristics, and the impacts of previous development
- Satellite (Google Earth) imagery and topographic maps reviewed for preliminary identification of specific locations of elevated archaeological potential
- Topographic hillshade raster datasets derived from high resolution LiDAR in a Geographic Information System (GIS) to identify potential landforms and physiographic features conducive to past human settlement or activity
- Correspondence with representatives from the PAO

The results of the HROA allowed for a preliminary assessment that concluded that a generalized high archaeological potential zone be established within 50 m of most watercourses and waterbodies within the NFG Project Area / mineral claim; only isolated bog holes were excluded. The HROA recommended avoidance of all 50 m watercourse / waterbody buffers (i.e., high archaeological potential zones) by Project-related ground disturbing activities. If avoidance was not possible, then a field-based archaeological reconnaissance survey (walkover or "ground truthing") would be required ahead of those activities wherever interactions with high archaeological potential zones were proposed. The objective of the walkover was to identify and document surface-visible archaeological resources and to re-evaluate areas of high potential for sub-surface archaeological resources. If the walkover supported the desktop evaluation of high archaeological potential, then additional investigation (i.e., archaeological shovel testing) would be implemented to determine if archaeological resources were present. The HROA also recommended that shovel testing efforts be implemented during the walkover. The results of the HROA were reviewed and accepted by the PAO and formed the basis for the fieldwork for the HRIA.



3.2 WALKOVER

The HRIA involved the field reconnaissance (walkover) of all land areas within the portion of the PDA associated with the Keats Project where ground disturbing activities are anticipated to interact with areas identified as having high archaeological potential (Figure 2, Appendix A). In addition to the results of the HROA, the field assessment of the PDA was assessed in compliance with provincial regulations (PAO 2009) and using the professional judgement and knowledge of the Stantec field team in order to identify, visually inspect, and document archaeological resources encountered during the walkover and to evaluate areas of elevated archaeological potential identified in the HROA. It should be noted that the walkover, while targeting the 50 m high potential zones, was not necessarily limited to the 50 m high potential zones and if areas of elevated archaeological potential were identified in view beyond these zones, these areas would also be subject to archaeological assessment.

The walkover was completed via transects wherever ground disturbing Project activities interacted with areas of high archaeological potential. The field team walked pre-defined linear transects, three-abreast, spaced 20 m apart (as topography and vegetation density allowed) across the 50 m-wide high potential shoreline corridors. Assessment notes were taken as GPS-based reference points during the walkover using a mobile mapping device and labeled with the initials of the archaeologist, "ARCH", and the number of the assessment note (e.g., "CKM-ARCH-###"). Where areas of high archaeological potential were confirmed through ground truthing, these locations would be delineated using the mobile mapping device and labeled as polygons, with the initials of the archaeologist, "POLY", and the number of the polygon (e.g., "CKM-POLY-###"). These polygons are typically used to facilitate the establishment of a shovel testing grid. It should also be noted that field team conducted windshield surveys for potential surface-visible features while traveling access roads by vehicle through the PDA to various survey points.

Field data were collected using a mobile phone device running the Field Maps for ArcGIS application (Field Maps), a data collection and field mapping software developed by Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). Digital field maps were generated that combine relevant environmental data and archaeological predictive modeling data, as applicable, in GIS-based layers. A digital copy of all data collected in the field will be provided to the PAO with this report.

3.3 SHOVEL TESTING

Shovel testing was initiated at locations where high archaeological potential was exhibited during the walkover. Exploratory shovel testing was implemented concurrently during the walkover in the interest of efficiency because of the rugged landscape which sometimes created challenges in terms of accessing certain areas of the PDA. Shovel testing was conducted wherever ground conditions exhibited characteristics suitable to past human habitation or activity that would leave an archaeological trace. Typically, but not always, these characteristics include level, well-drained terrain or landform features (e.g., terraces, former shorelines, eskers, drumlins), particularly near sheltered sandy coves or points of land, prominent constrictions in waterways, oxbows, proximity to stream mouths and confluences, and proximity to falls and rapids.



Shovel test pits (STPs) were completed using shovel and trowel and spaced at 5 m intervals as terrain and vegetation cover permitted. Shovel testing was performed by digging 25 cm x 25 cm test pits excavated to archaeological bottom (i.e., culturally sterile soils). All soils were screened through one-quarter inch (6 mm) steel mesh. Each test pit was recorded in field notebooks (Appendix C) with the test pit locations plotted using the Field Maps data collection tool and labeled with the initials of the archaeologist, “STP”, and the number of the test pit (i.e., “CKM-STP-###”).

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

Detailed background research was conducted and compiled ahead of the field-based HRIA and was presented in the desktop HROA report (Stantec 2023). A list of archaeological reports and manuscripts was provided by the PAO as well as a list of Site Record Forms (SRFs) for ninety-five registered archaeological sites and two ethnographic sites within a wider Study Area. The HROA found that there are no registered archaeological sites located inside the NFG mineral claim. This was not surprising given that no previous archaeological assessments have taken place inside the mineral claim area with exception of the areas of the Gander River that were subject to an archaeological survey in the late 1970s (Pastore and Evans 1979) that overlap with the PDA. The nearest registered sites (i.e., outside of, but within 5 km of, the PDA) include three pre-contact sites along the Gander River, three World War II-era plane crash sites, and an historic Newfoundlander cemetery in nearby Glenwood. The HROA concluded that the PDA has potential for unknown archaeological resources relating to most if not all cultural groups from the Pre-Contact Period and for Historic Period sites relating to the logging, hunting, railway, and aviation industries as well as for historic Beothuk and Mi'kmaq occupations of the north-central interior. The field team reviewed the HROA report prior to conducting the 2023 field work.

4.2 FIELD EXAMINATION RESULTS

The field examination including archaeological walkover and exploratory shovel testing was completed in advance of mining exploration activities associated with the “Keats Project” phase of the larger Queensway North property which is focused on the western side of the PDA, north of the Trans-Canada Highway (Figure 2, Appendix A). In this area, the shorelines of eight waterbodies (i.e., ponds) and associated streams were surveyed and assessed for surface-visible archaeological resources and for the potential to yield subsurface archaeological resources. The former Newfoundland Railway line which has been developed into a recreational hiking trail, known as the Newfoundland T’Railway, was also assessed in this area for potential resources relating to the historic railway industry. None of the waterbodies within the PDA are provincially named with exception to Joe Batt’s Pond in the eastern part of the PDA (Figure 1, Appendix A). As such, the field team adopted a numerical naming convention for each waterbody assessed in consecutive order (i.e., “WB-1”, “WB-2”).



4.2.1 WB-1

WB-1 is an elongated pond, oriented NE-SW and almost 1 km long by 100 m wide. It is connected via a narrow stream / alder swale to a similar elongated pond (i.e., WB-2) approximately 200 m to the north; the two ponds are separated by a gravel access road and electrical transmission line corridor. The field examination began at the northeastern corner of WB-1 (Figure 2, Appendix A) and proceeded in clockwise fashion around the pond within the 50 m archaeological potential buffer area. Conditions along the shoreline of WB-1 in general are relatively undifferentiated and comprise a riparian wetland environment flanked by slopes with variable gradients (ranging between 10 and 20 degrees from horizontal) which are covered in dense semi-mature spruce growth and tall woody shrubs (Photos 1 to 3, Appendix B). While generally level, the riparian zone, comprising wet sphagnum moss with knee-high aquatic grasses and sedge, is regularly undulating due to frequent scatters of large boulders both visible and felt underfoot below the moss. Dense alder swales were also frequently encountered in the riparian zone. Evidence for past manual timber harvesting was observed around the pond by occasional tree stumps cut to roughly 1 m above ground level, suggesting winter harvesting.

As the survey progressed southward, midway along the eastern side of WB-1 gradients within the forested area became gentler (roughly 5 degrees from horizontal) (Photo 4, Appendix B) and a debris pile was identified consisting of Styrofoam sheets in a small, cleared area. The somewhat unnaturally appearing square-shaped cleared area (roughly 2 m x 2 m) suggested the possibility that additional features could be present, so a test pit was placed beside the debris pile in order to investigate further (MPR-STP-001 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photos 5 and 6, Appendix B). The test pit excavation was hindered by an extensive network of thick tree roots which were pervasive throughout the cleared area. The test pit revealed a thick layer of peat (i.e., 18 cm) below 8 cm of moss-covered humus and roots and terminated when the pit filled with water at a 26 cm depth below surface (dbs). Nothing of significance was identified and the crew was satisfied that sub-surface archaeological features are unlikely to be present other than the Styrofoam sheets, which are considered to be the results of dumping. Another area further south was identified for testing which consisted of a small, elevated area with slightly uneven moss terrain, though comparably drier than elsewhere around the pond. Two test pits were dug roughly 5 m apart amongst the most favourable (i.e., level) spots within this small area (CKM-STP-001 and CKM-STP-002 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photos 7 and 8, Appendix B). In the case of both test pits, soil profiles consisted of very thin lenses of pebble-free podzolized soils below a moss-covered humic layer including 1-2 cm of pale grey eluviated sandy loam (Ae horizon) and 2-3 cm of mid greyish brown sandy loam (B horizon). These were underlain by light brown coarse sand and gravel with occasional cobbles interpreted as till material and the test pits terminated in this layer at a roughly 25 cm dbs. No features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified in either of these test pits.

As the survey continued southward, densely forested terrain once again became steeply sloped from nearby outcrops (20 to 30 degrees) before conditions leveled off and opened up at a broad wetland area encompassing the pond's inlet at its south end. This area is crossed by an existing transmission line (Photo 9, Appendix B). The area is characterized by waist-high grasses over saturated sphagnum moss with frequent areas of standing water and, as the survey rounded the southwestern corner of the pond, open bog land with dense low-lying herbaceous shrubs was encountered with no well-drained areas or landforms (Photo 10, Appendix B). When the survey re-entered forest cover along the western side of the



pond, mature spruce growth was relatively open; however, the deciduous vegetation was extremely dense. Moreover, the generally gently sloping terrain was rugged and undulating with frequent large hummocks and deadfall, boulder scatters, a network of drains and alder swales, exposed dark silts, and sub-surface voids (Photo 11, Appendix B). One test pit was excavated in the centre of a small depression flanked by what initially looked to be berms suggesting a potential house pit feature, although the depression was less than 3 m in diameter (CKM-STP-003 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 12, Appendix B). The test pit revealed a thick layer of pale grey eluviated sand (12 cm thick) beneath humus and this was underlain by dark grey compact gravelly sand and cobble interpreted as till. Testing was abandoned after approximately 5 cm of till. No artifacts or features were identified, and the nearby “berms” were re-interpreted as hummocks or decayed tree-throws. Continuing north, an expedient campsite was identified consisting of a roughly 2 m-long log milled in half to create two makeshift benches along with evidence of a campfire and beer cans (Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 13, Appendix B). The “campsite” is situated in the middle of a wet swale and is unlikely to have been used more than once or for an overnight stay. Given the evidence for selective timber harvesting in this area, it seems more likely to be associated with a lunch break area for foresters working within the last 20 years. The survey of WB-1 terminated at the northwest corner of the pond near an existing boat launch. The shoreline of WB-1 is characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

4.2.2 WB-2

WB-2 is another elongated pond oriented NE-SW measuring 700 m-long by 150 m-wide (Figure 2, Appendix A). The narrow stream / swale connecting WB-1 and WB-2 was also assessed and conditions within the 50 m buffer zone along the stream between the two ponds were found to be gently sloping though heavily grubbed and reworked from previous disturbances involving substantial rutting, frequent pockets of exposed gravel substrate, push piles, and borrow pits (Photo 14, Appendix B). Areas with exposed soil and gravel were examined for artifacts with none being found.

Survey of WB-2 proceeded clockwise starting on its northwestern side where the pond is narrowest and where the shoreline includes a level though saturated riparian zone 10 to 15 m wide (Photo 15, Appendix B). The riparian zone is flanked by densely forested slopes with gradients of approximately 20 degrees. The riparian zone itself comprises low aquatic grasses over wet sphagnum moss with standing water throughout (seasonal). The stream outlet at the northern end of the pond was obstructed by beaver dam activity which inundated the stream shorelines for close to 100 m downstream. On the east side of the stream outlet just north of the pond, an animal trap / snare was identified (Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 17, Appendix B). The snare was attached to a downed and rotting small tree and the specific animal it was targeting is undetermined as is the estimated age of the snare. Aside from moderate rust accumulation, the snare was in fairly decent condition and although it is unclear if it was still functional, it was left in place and the survey continued. A small level and well-drained area was identified in an area on the east side of the pond that was recently cut over and harvested (Photo 18, Appendix B). An exploratory test pit was placed here (CKM-STP-004 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 19, Appendix B) which revealed a thick layer (i.e., 11 cm) of mineral-rich tan-coloured sandy loam beneath the humic layer and overlying compact dark brown gravelly sand (till). The test pit terminated 10 cm into the till and no artifacts or features were identified.



As the survey progressed in a southerly direction along the eastern side of the pond, the riparian zone was no longer present, and the gradients of the forested slopes increased to around 30-35 degrees (due to a nearby ridge to the east) with the base of slopes now abutting the water's edge (Photo 20, Appendix B). Near the southeast corner of the pond, a scatter of mammalian bones (likely moose) was found at the base of a steep slope including mandibles, vertebrae, scapula, rib, and leg bones. No cut marks were found on the bones, and it looked as though the animal probably met a natural end. The survey then skirted around a broad open wetland encompassing the pond's inlet at the southeast corner and this wetland is flanked along its eastern side by heavily undulating forested terrain.

From here, the field team re-grouped via access roads to the western side of WB-2 to complete the shoreline survey on that side. Conditions along the western side of the pond exhibited relatively open spruce growth with occasional immature birch trees; however, conditions remained extremely dense with tall woody shrubs and frequent alders along the shoreline (Photo 21, Appendix B). Terrain is persistently sloped to the water's edge (ranging between 10 and 20 degrees) with an uneven ground surface due to frequent large boulders scattered throughout this side of the pond. Assessment of WB-2 pond concluded when the survey reached its initial starting point at the northwestern end. The survey found no further areas suitable for testing and WB-2 is characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

4.2.3 WB-3

WB-3 is another elongated pond oriented NE-SW, though much smaller than the previous two at only 220 m long by 60 m wide (Figure 2, Appendix A). The survey began in the northwestern corner of the pond and proceeded clockwise around the 50 m shoreline buffer zone. Conditions initially comprised extremely dense immature spruce growth with dense waist-high vegetation over generally level though hummocky and undulating moss and lichen covered terrain (Photo 22, Appendix B). A large alder swale was encountered at the north end of the pond (Photo 23, Appendix B). As the survey progressed down the eastern side of the pond, forest cover began to open up and timber harvesting activities were identified consisting of stumps cut to about 1 m above the ground as well as some junked up log scatters. Level terrain consisting of wet sphagnum moss was encountered at the south end of the pond where conditions were too saturated to test. The western side of the pond was generally more level and relatively open in terms of forest cover although ground conditions were persistently wetter and several forest drains emptying into the pond from the west were encountered (Photo 24, Appendix B). One feature was identified on the western shoreline relating to timber harvesting. It consists of a notched log, measuring 2.75 m long, perched horizontally on two tree stumps that were cut about 65 cm above the ground (Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 25, Appendix B). It is interpreted as a drying stand for junked-up logs. No other features were identified along the shoreline of this pond and no areas suitable for shovel testing were encountered. WB-3 is characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

4.2.4 WB-4

WB-4 is a large irregularly shaped pond nearly a kilometre in length that is connected to WB-3 and situated 250 m to the north by a mapped stream (Figure 2, Appendix A). Based on planned mineral exploration activities, the field team was only required to survey the western shoreline of WB-4. The field team made its way to WB-4 from WB-3 and attempted to follow the mapped stream connecting the two



ponds. Instead, multiple drainages were encountered in relatively open and saturated bogland, and the team retreated to higher and drier ground by way of crossing over an elevated slate rock outcrop to the east of the streams (Photo 26, Appendix B). Given these poorly drained ground conditions, the team concluded that the mapped stream was unlikely to hold archaeological potential. On the very top of the outcrop, a possible feature was identified consisting of stones partially overgrown with lichen but seemingly aligned in a semi-circle about 1 m in diameter (Photo 27, Appendix B). A test pit was dug in the centre to investigate further (MPR-STP-002 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 28, Appendix B). Below the humic layer, the test pit revealed a 5 cm thick layer of light grey compact boulder clay overlying solid bedrock. With no sign of charcoal or other evidence to suggest otherwise, the team concluded that the stones were natural and not associated with a feature. In addition, no seams of tool-stone quality material were observed in the outcrop.

Survey of WB-4's western shoreline was conducted from north to south and the shoreline itself can be characterized as an erosional bank elevated, for the most part, to between 1 and 2 m above the water. Ice scouring in winter is assumed to be the main cause of erosion. Conditions along the 50 m buffer zone are densely forested with a mix of immature, semi-mature, and regenerating spruce growth over extremely uneven lichen or sphagnum moss covered terrain with frequent hummocks, deadfall, boulders, and sub-surface voids (Photo 29, Appendix B). Though slightly higher in elevation, the shoreline's ground nonetheless remained moderately saturated throughout the survey area which may be an effect of seepage slopes originating from a series of elevated slate rock outcrops roughly 150 m west of the pond.

One small, relatively level and dry clearing was identified at the north end of the pond at the outset of the survey where a test pit was placed (CKM-STP-005 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 30, Appendix B). The soil profile is characterized by a 4 cm-thick humic layer overlying three distinct layers: a 5 cm-thick layer of tan-coloured sandy loam (Ae horizon); a 6 cm-thick layer of iron-rich orangey brown gravelly sand (B horizon); and a light brown gravelly sand and cobble till material which reached a 9 cm depth before stopping. No features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified in this test pit. Remaining areas within the small clearing were not as optimal as this test pit location, and the field team concluded that further testing was unnecessary.

Midway down the western shoreline of WB-4, a prominent point of land was encountered. The point itself comprises elevated uneven terrain that undulates in various directions and is covered in a thick, spongy sphagnum moss with occasional large boulders felt underfoot (Photo 31, Appendix B). The point is hemmed in from the west by low-lying and wet boggy ground conditions. Visible in the water around the south side of the point was a scatter of modern detritus comprising beer bottles and cans, fragments of clear Coca-Cola drinking glasses, and fragments of white glass tea cups. No litter was found on land, only in the water, which suggests the area may have been used for respite by foresters returning to collect their junk piles during winter when the pond is frozen over. It may also relate to recreational fishers but the concentration of litter in this one area suggests it's a modest aggregation area. The debris is sparse but extends over a 50 m area in the water, so it is unlikely to be a simple dump site. Less than 100 m south of the point, a relatively recent cut-over was encountered (manually harvested) with frequent junk piles scattered across the area (Photo 32, Appendix B) which adds some credibility to the theory that the litter resulted from logging activity. Further south along the western shoreline, a network of bushed-out corridors was encountered from mechanical logging activity (Photo 33, Appendix B) indicating a second,



more intensive form of logging being carried out in this area. The survey of WB-4 concluded at its southern end where forest cover transitioned to an open wetland area relating to the pond's inlet (Photo 34, Appendix B). No additional testing occurred, and the western shoreline of this pond is characterized overall as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

4.2.5 WB-5

Measuring 440 m in length (N-S) by 120 m in width (E-W), WB-5 is a small teardrop-shaped pond flanked by rugged topography in the north-central portion of the Keats Project assessment area (Figure 2, Appendix A). Based on planned mining exploration activities, the field team was only required to survey the southeastern side of the pond's shoreline. The survey began by approaching the pond from the middle of the south end and heading west to a stream that connects WB-5 to WB-4 before doubling back to the eastern side of the pond toward a second stream. As the team approached the top break-of-slope heading down to the pond, a modern feature was identified on the slope that is possibly related to hunting. It is a blue plastic tarped structure made of immature trees cut into poles and fastened together with rope (Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 35, Appendix B). It could be a hunting blind or a possible meat drying rack for small game. It could also be used for keeping stacked firewood dry though its location is unusually placed for such a purpose. The mossy floor in and around the structure is intact and untrampled and no other evidence as to its exact purpose could be seen. It appears to be a very recent construct and not considered a heritage feature.

As the field team descended the slope and headed west toward the first stream, a log cabin and shed were encountered more than 100 m away from the possible hunting-related structure (Photo 36, Appendix B). This modern cabin, which was unoccupied at the time, is situated near the stream on the east side of it. A small log bridge crossing the stream was also present. The stream itself is characterized as the first and only relatively substantial watercourse that the team had come across. It is approximately 2 m wide with a low flow rate of shallow water (10 cm depth) over cobble and boulder substrate (Photo 37, Appendix B). It has well-defined grass- and moss-covered low sloping banks (0.5 m high) in waist-high vegetation and alders. The siting of modern-day cabins will generally adhere to the same conditions that humans throughout history have sought for their dwellings (i.e., level, well-drained ground near amenities such as water) and this area is no exception with level and dry, moss and duff covered terrain hemmed in by moderate slopes from the south, the stream from the west, and wetlands from the east and north. As such, the area is considered to hold high archaeological potential; though to avoid being too intrusive on the cabin property, one inconspicuous test pit was dug in good terrain 15 m east of the cabin before this terrain transitioned to wetland a few more metres to the east. The test pit (MPR-STP-003 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 38, Appendix B) revealed a thin humic layer overlying a thin and discontinuous lens of pale grey eluviated sand (0-4 cm at its most thick) underlain by light greyish brown gravelly sand and cobble till material which was dug into for a total depth of 19 cm. No features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified.

The survey proceeded eastward through open spruce growth over hummocky, moss covered terrain that slopes to the edge of the pond. The pond's surrounding shoreline at the base of the slope is heavily silted in with grass-covered clayey silt. The second stream was reached on the pond's east side and is characterized as a narrow drain encompassed by a broad and very dense alder swale with wet, exposed



dark silts. The 50 m buffer zone was further surveyed for another 200 m up the eastern side of the pond but moss-covered slopes with sub-surface voids persisted and no terraces were identified. No additional testing was conducted and, aside from the cabin area, the remaining portions of the southeastern shoreline of WB-5 is considered to have low archaeological potential.

4.2.6 WB-6

WB-6 is an irregularly shaped pond in the northeast part of the PDA that is over 500 m in length (N-S) (Figure 2, Appendix A). Based on planned mineral exploration activities, the field team was only required to survey the northwestern corner and the southern side of the pond's shoreline. The area along the western shoreline between these two assessment areas include cottages and is set back far enough from planned mining activities that impacts are not anticipated. The pond's stream outlet in the northwestern corner is the same narrow drain connecting to the east side of WB-5. The shoreline north of this stream is comprised of a mix of open and dense spruce cover over generally sloping moss and sphagnum terrain (alternating between 15 and 25 degrees from horizontal) down to the edge of the water (Photo 39, Appendix A). Terrain does not level off until immediately beyond the 50 m buffer zone where mechanical clear cutting took place. The clear-cut was inspected for suitable testing areas and although level in general sense, it comprised undulating moss and lichen terrain with frequent hummocks, boulders, and voids. One exploratory test pit was placed in a small level area close to where the clear cut meets the tree line. The test pit (CKM-STP-006 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 40, Appendix B) revealed a thin humic layer overlying a thin lens (3 cm) of iron-rich orangey brown gravelly sand (B horizon) underlain by light greyish brown gravelly sand and unconsolidated shale bedrock. No features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified in the test pit. South of the stream outlet on the northwest side of the pond, terrain is much more level though low-lying and wet, alternating between grass-covered wetland with frequent pockets of standing water and undulating wet sphagnum with dense, low herbaceous shrubs (Photos 41 and 42, Appendix B).

Survey of the south end of WB-6 found the 50 m buffer zone alternating between swales of dense alders and dense immature spruce growth over moss terrain gently sloping to the water's edge. As the survey rounded to the east side of the pond's south end, forest cover somewhat opened up with semi-mature spruce over undulating rocky and moss terrain. A test pit was dug amongst a small, relatively level area (MPR-STP-005 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photos 43 and 44, Appendix B) on the north side of a rocky knoll. It revealed a humic layer/root mat of varying thickness (i.e., ranging from 3 cm to 10 cm) overlying mottled podzolized sandy sediments (from tree root disturbances) and unconsolidated bedrock which was underlain by solid bedrock where the test pit terminated at a 22 cm db. No features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified, and the assessed portions of the WB-6 shorelines are characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

4.2.7 T'Railway and WB-7

The PDA includes the recreational hiking trail and provincial park known as the Newfoundland T'Railway (Figure 2, Appendix A) which follows the former rail bed across the province. The HROA found moderate potential for historic resources in proximity to the current trail system relating to the former railway industry such as temporary work camps. Based on planned mineral exploration activities, the field team



was required to survey a roughly 1 km-long section of the T’Railway though the team extended this distance on either end of that section, covering a total distance of approximately 1.5 km.

Visibility on either side of the trail was generally good enough that the team could, for the most part, stay on the trail and inspect the surrounding landscape; however, team members would occasionally leave the trail to assess adjacent conditions more closely. Ground conditions along the trail in general alternated between steep slopes abutting the former rail bed’s toe-of-slope, principally from the north side of the rail bed where a series of rocky outcrops is most prevalent, to low-lying, wet marshy areas well below the level of the rail bed. The survey frequently encountered various forms of modern litter and at least a few modern dump sites in proximity to the trail. The only objects encountered relating to former railway industry were a few railway ties embedded in the compacted gravel trail (Photo 45, Appendix B) and about a dozen railway spikes. No above-ground features of archaeological significance were identified along the trail and no shovel testing areas relating specifically to the T’Railway assessment were identified. No evidence of former railway temporary work camps or similar features were observed and the assessed portion of the T’Railway is characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

Near the west end of the T’Railway assessment area, the field team surveyed the 50 m shoreline buffer along the north end of a large, irregularly shaped pond labelled as WB-7. This pond is approximately 600 m in length (N-S) (Figure 2, Appendix A). Only a small portion of this north end of the pond may be affected by mining activities. The team followed a well-used trail connected to the T’Railway that led down to the water’s edge in an area seemingly frequented by locals as evidenced by recent campfires, mild litter, and an old lawn chair perched on a rock ledge overlooking the pond (Photo 46, Appendix B). The shoreline buffer west of the rock ledge has sporadic forest cover over heavily undulating rocky terrain. A test pit was placed in small, level wooded area near one of the campfires behind the rock ledge (CKM-STP-007 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 47, Appendix B) revealing an 8 cm thick humic layer overlying compact light grey gravelly clayey sand, and unconsolidated shale bedrock. Testing terminated at a 19 cm dbb and no features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified. To the east of the rock ledge, the shoreline starts out with open wetland before transitioning to open but level and relatively dry moss and lichen terrain with dense, low herbaceous shrubs (Photo 48, Appendix B). A test pit was placed in a level spot revealing a 7 cm thick humic / root mat layer overlying thick layers of black peat (MPR-STP-004 on Figure 2, Appendix A; Photo 49, Appendix B). Testing continued to approximately 65 cm dbb when the water table was reached and the base of the pit filled in. No features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified and this portion of the shoreline for WB-7 is characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

4.2.8 WB-8

The final waterbody of the 2023 assessment, WB-8, is a small round pond approximately 150 m in diameter (E-W) and the field team was only required to survey the southwestern shoreline where effects from mining and exploration activities may occur (Figure 2, Appendix A). However, due to its small size the team circled the entire pond. A 50 m-wide fringe of very dense forest cover over generally level but hummocky moss terrain was left in place on the western half of the pond following mechanical clear-cutting, whereas evidence for manual logging activities were found on the eastern half of the pond by way of sparse forest cover with selectively cut stumps and the occasional junk piles. The pond includes a



roughly 5 m-wide riparian zone of waist-high shrubs and grasses and ground conditions elsewhere throughout the 50 m shoreline buffer zone were found to be either too uneven or saturated for shovel testing. The survey concluded at the south end of the pond near a narrow drainage outlet surrounded by open wetland (Photo 50, Appendix B). The entire shoreline of WB-8 is characterized as exhibiting low archaeological potential.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PDA transects an area of the province that could have been used throughout the Pre-Contact, Proto-Historic, and Historic periods for Indigenous hunting, fishing, and gathering. Potential for archaeological resources relating to Historic Period Euro-Canadian / Newfoundlander use of the PDA was also found to be elevated based on the results of a desktop HROA report (Stantec 2023).

The field assessment by Stantec archaeologists conducted during the 2023 field season included a reconnaissance survey (walkover) and exploratory shovel testing within a 50 m high potential buffer zone associated with the shorelines (or portions thereof) of eight pond waterbodies and associated streams, and a roughly 1.5 km section of the Newfoundland T’Railway, where Project activities may interact with these locations. No surface-visible features or artifacts of archaeological significance were identified, and these portions of the PDA included in this HRIA, in general, were assessed as exhibiting low archaeological potential for sub-surface archaeological resources. This is largely due to topographic and environmental conditions that alternated between uneven terrain, steep slopes, low-lying swales, open wetlands, and saturated spruce bogs. Moreover, no landform features conducive to past human settlement or activity were identified which limited archaeological shovel testing activities to a few exploratory test pits sporadically placed within the areas of the PDA that were field assessed. A total of 12 exploratory test pits were dug at various small locales that, from the perspective of the field team, were within areas that had a generally low archaeological potential environment. The 12 test pits were negative for archaeological features, artifacts, or deposits.

The field team did identify four recent historical land use features including two relating to trapping and tree harvesting comprising an animal snare and a log drying stand respectively, and two tenuously relating to hunting and tree harvesting, comprising a blue-plastic tarp structure potentially used for a hunting blind or meat drying rack, and an expedient campsite possibly used by tree harvesters. None of these four features are considered historically or archaeologically significant.

Most areas assessed during the 2023 field season, including the 50 m-wide high potential buffer for shorelines or portions of shorelines relating to eight waterbodies (i.e., ponds), associated streams, and a section of the T’Railway path, have been evaluated as exhibiting low potential for archaeological or historic cultural resources and no further investigations or mitigation is recommended for these specific areas. The only exception to this is a small area where a log cabin was encountered at the south end of WB-5 (see MPR-STP-003 on Figure 2, Appendix A). While one negative test pit was placed there (i.e., MPR-STP-003), remaining areas in close proximity to the cabin (i.e., ~ 30 m radius around the cabin) continue to exhibit elevated potential for sub-surface archaeological resources. Accordingly, the following recommendation is provided:



NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH GOLD PROJECT: HISTORIC RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT (2023)

- Avoidance of the area of the log cabin (including ~ 30 m radius around the cabin), by Project-related ground disturbing activities is recommended.
- If avoidance of this area is not possible, then additional shovel testing, subject to discussion with the cabin owner, is recommended to fully investigate the area.

For the other watercourse or waterbody shorelines within the NFG mineral claim that were not assessed in 2023 under Archaeological Investigations Permit 23.35, the following recommendations are provided:

- The generalized 50 m-wide high archaeological potential buffer zone identified during the desktop HROA remains in place and continued avoidance of those areas by Project-related ground disturbing activities is recommended.
- If avoidance of these areas is not possible, then archaeological reconnaissance (i.e., walkover survey) of these areas is recommended in advance of those activities as well as additional investigation (e.g., shovel testing) that may be required following the initial walkover evaluation.

For those areas of the PDA assessed in 2023 as exhibiting low archaeological potential, it is important to note that there is still limited potential for sub-surface archaeological resources to be present. In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are discovered during Project-related ground breaking activities, contractors or NFG should contact the PAO to assess the discovery and develop appropriate mitigation.

6.0 CLOSING

This report has been prepared as a requirement of Archaeological Investigations Permit 23.35 for the sole benefit of NFG and may not be used by any other person or entity, other than for its intended purposes, without the express written consent of Stantec and NFG. Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

The information and recommendations contained in this report are based upon work undertaken in accordance with generally accepted scientific practices current at the time the work was performed. Further, the information and recommendations contained in this report are in accordance with our understanding of the Project as it was presented at the time of our report. The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents, design information provided by NFG, data provided by regulatory agencies and others, as well as field surveys carried out in 2023 specifically in support of this report. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, Stantec requests that we be notified immediately, and permitted to reassess the conclusions provided herein. Follow-up work recommended in this report must be reviewed and approved by the PAO.

This report was prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd. If you have questions or comments on the contents of this report, please contact the undersigned.



**NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH GOLD PROJECT: HISTORIC RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(2023)**

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

Chase McLean

Chase McLean, MA
Archaeologist
(506) 452-7000
Chase.McLean@stantec.com

Laurie McLean

Laurie McLean, MA
Archaeologist
(709) 740-3593
Laurie.McLean@stantec.com

\\CA0151-PPFSS01\work_group\1214\active\121417788\05_report_deliverable\07_arch_report



7.0 REFERENCES

NLTCAR (Newfoundland and Labrador's Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation). 1990. *Historic Resources Act*. Chapter H-4: An Act Respecting the Preservation of the Historic Resources of the Province, St. John's, NL.

PAO (Provincial Archaeology Office). 2009. *Archaeological Investigation Permit Regulations*. Newfoundland and Labrador's Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation, St. John's, NL

Pastore, R.T. and C. Evans. 1979. An Archaeological Survey of Gander River and Bay, June 1979. Report on file with Provincial Archaeology Office, Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's.

Stantec (Stantec Consulting Ltd.). 2023. NFG Queensway North Project: Historic Resources Overview Assessment. Report on file at the Provincial Archaeology Office, Newfoundland and Labrador's Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation, St. John's, NL.

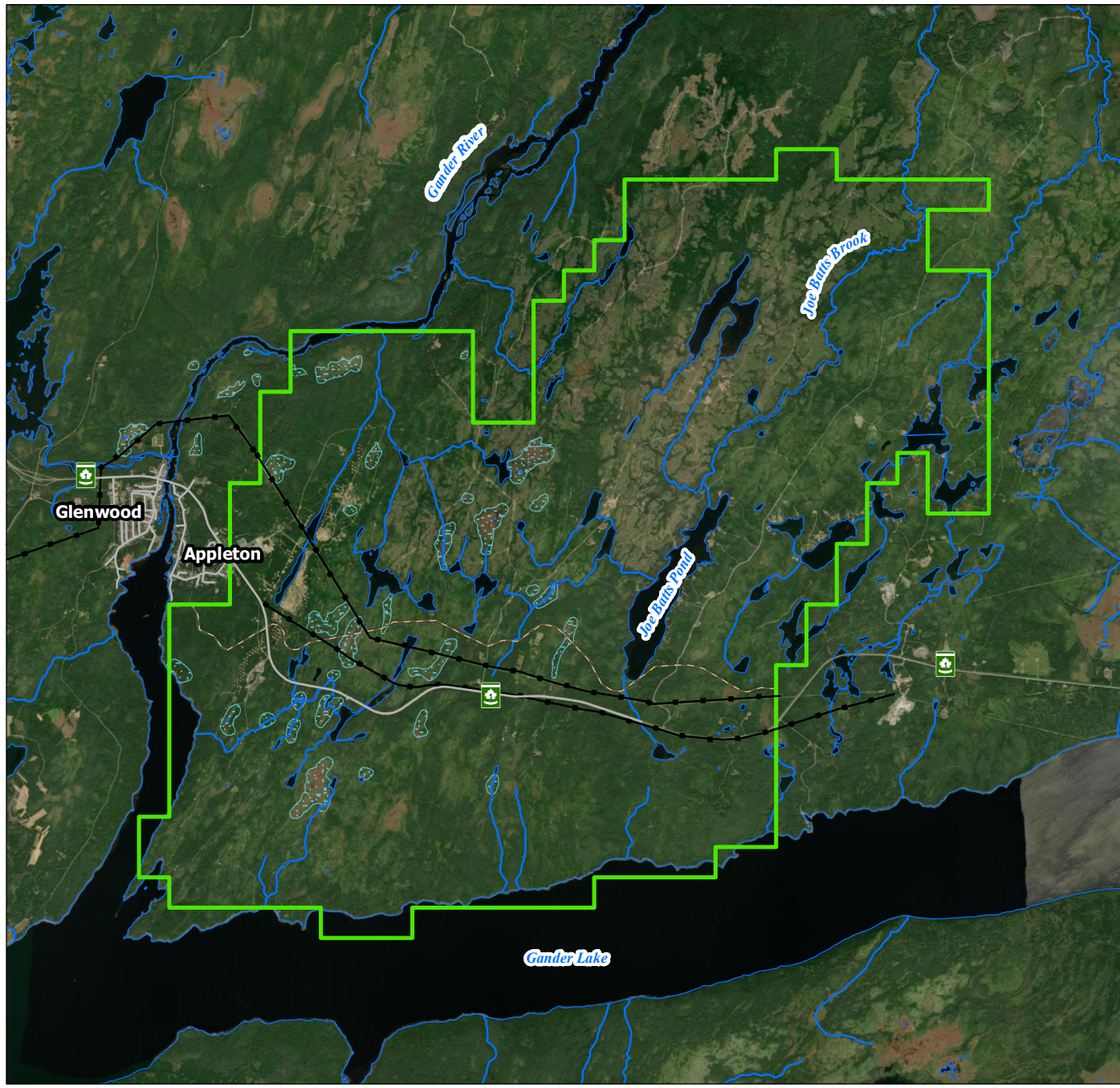


APPENDIX A

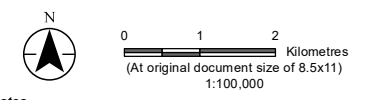
Figures



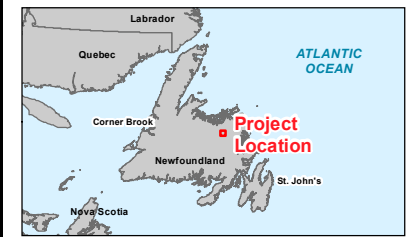
\\ca0151-PPFSS01\work_group\1214\active\12141759803_data\gis_cad\mapping\mxd\general\Archaeology\Figure1-NFG_arch_memo.mxd Revised: 2024-03-15 By: mooney



- NFG Mineral Claim
- Road / Highway
- T'Railway Path
- Transmission Line
- Watercourse / Waterbody
- Wetland



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 21N
 2. Data Sources: GNL and Canvec
 3. Background: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community NRCan, CanVec

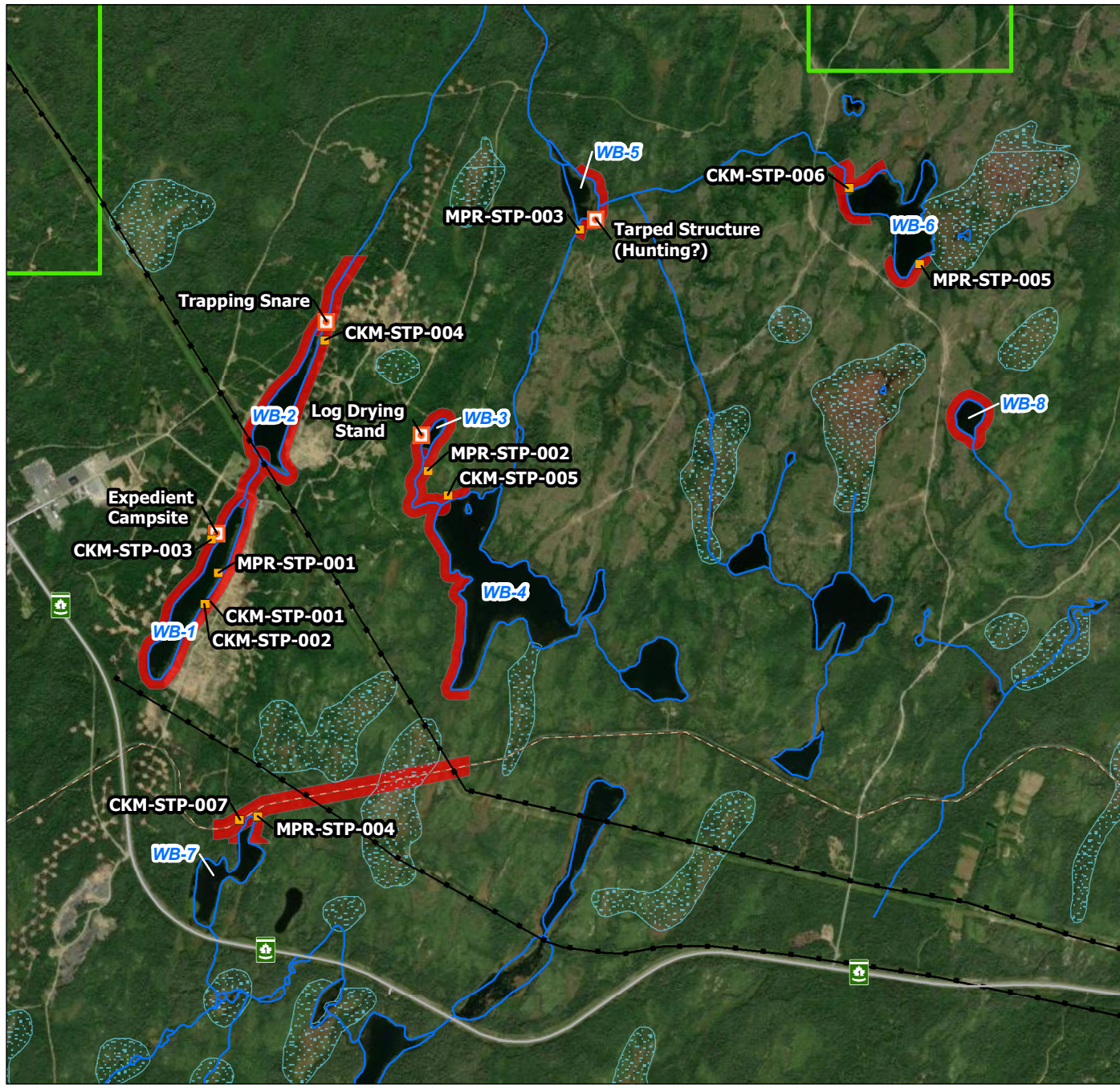



Project Location Prepared by MPR on 3/15/2024
 Appleton, Newfoundland and Labrador
 Client/Project 121417788-0001
 New Found Gold Corp
 Queensway North Project
 Figure No. 1
 Title

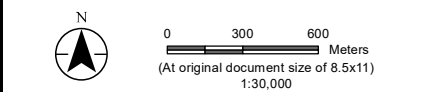
Project Location

Disclaimer: This document has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited in the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result. Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format, and the recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data.

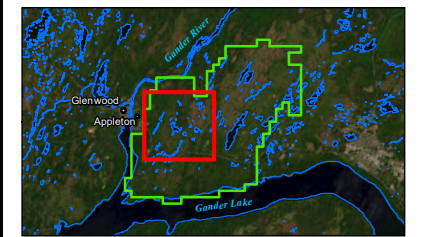
I:\0151-PPF\SS01\work_group\1214\active\121417598\03_data\gis_cad\mapping\mxd\general\Archaeology\Figure2-NFG_arch_pao.mxd Revised: 2024-03-15 By: mmooney



-  Shovel Test Pit
-  Feature
-  Road / Highway
-  T'Railway Path
-  Transmission Line
-  Watercourse / Waterbody
-  Wetland
-  NFG Mineral Claim
-  High Potential Area Surveyed in 2023



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 21N
 2. Data Sources: GNL, Canvec, and GPS
 3. Background: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community NRCan, CanVec



Project Location	Prepared by MPR on 3/15/2024
Appleton, Newfoundland and Labrador	
Client/Project	121417788-0001
New Found Gold Corp Queensway North Project	
Figure No.	
2	
Title	
2023 Field Assessment Results	

APPENDIX B

Photographs



Permit 23.35



Photo 1 View northwest from the northeast corner of WB-1 showing the shoreline and access road in the background.



Photo 2 View southwest from the northeast corner of WB-1 showing the pond and riparian environment.

Permit 23.35



Photo 3 View south from the northeast corner of WB-1 showing portion of the 50 m survey zone.



Photo 4 View south-southwest from midway down the eastern shoreline of WB-1 where terrain begins to level off.

Permit 23.35



Photo 5 View west showing Styrofoam pile amongst a cleared area with test pit in progress (MPR-STP-001).



Photo 6 View of south wall of test pit MPR-STP-001 showing peat layers amongst a network of thick tree roots.

Permit 23.35



Photo 7 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-001) showing gravelly sand and cobble base.



Photo 8 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-002) showing gravelly sand and cobble base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 9 View northwest from south end of WB-1 showing open wetland area.



Photo 10 View north from southwest side of WB-1 showing open bogland.

Permit 23.35



Photo 11 View north from midway up western shoreline of WB-1 dense vegetation amongst open spruce growth.



Photo 12 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-003) showing dark grey gravelly clayey sand base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 13 View west from western shoreline of WB-1 showing expedient campsite.



Photo 14 View north from western side of stream connecting WB-1 and WB-2 showing grubbed and re-worked ground conditions.

Permit 23.35



Photo 15 View south from northeastern corner of WB-2 showing broad riparian zone.



Photo 16 View south from about 80 m downstream from north end of WB-2 with beaver dam in the foreground.

Permit 23.35



Photo 17 View of trapping snare attached to small, downed tree.



Photo 18 View southeast of cut-over near the northeast corner of WB-2 where a test pit was dug.

Permit 23.35



Photo 19 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-004) showing compact dark brown gravelly sand base.



Photo 20 View north-northeast along eastern shoreline of WB-2 showing steeply sloped terrain.

Permit 23.35



Photo 21 View north-northeast from southwest corner of WB-2 showing dense alders along shoreline.



Photo 22 View northeast from northwest corner of WB-3 showing dense spruce growth.

Permit 23.35



Photo 23 View east from north end of WB-3 showing large and dense alder swale.



Photo 24 View southeast along western side of WB-3 showing one of a series of forest drains.

Permit 23.35



Photo 25 View northeast of log drying stand identified on western shoreline of WB3 relating to manual tree harvesting.



Photo 26 View southeast toward WB4 from atop a rock outcrop between WB3 and WB4 showing relatively open bogland.

Permit 23.35



Photo 27 View southwest showing semi-circle of stones on top of rock outcrop (not archaeological).

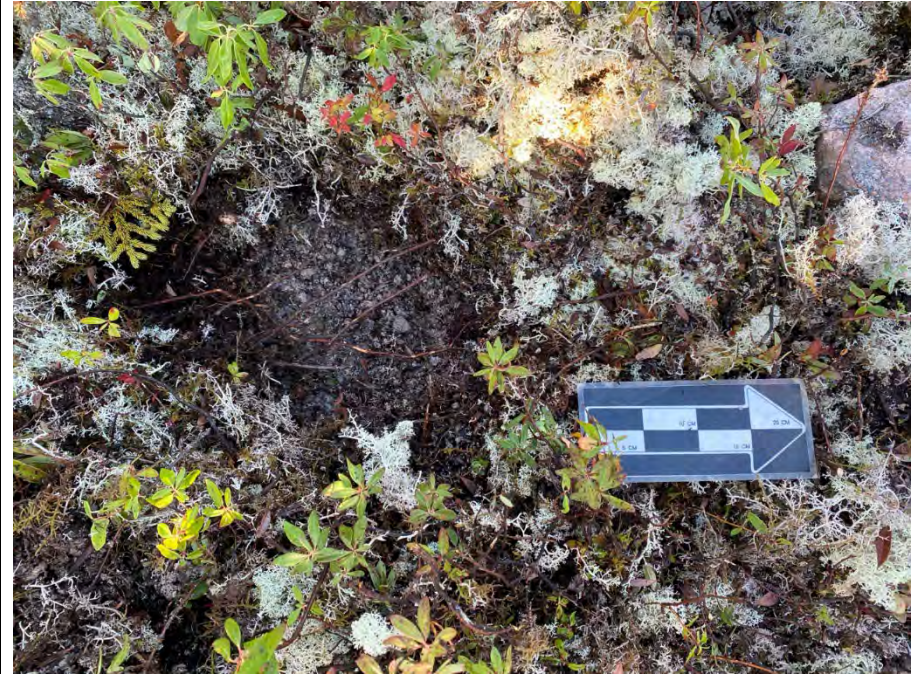


Photo 28 Overhead view of test pit (MPR-STP-002) within semi-circle of stones showing gravel and bedrock base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 29 View southwest from north end of WB-4 showing dense growth over sloped terrain.



Photo 30 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-005) showing light brown gravelly sand and cobble base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 31 View southeast from along western shoreline of WB-4 showing prominent point of land.



Photo 32 Overhead view of junked up logs in cut-over along western shoreline of WB-4.

Permit 23.35



Photo 33 View west of bushed-out corridor along western shoreline of WB-4.



Photo 34 View south of wetland area at the south end of WB-4.

Permit 23.35



Photo 35 View southeast of tarped structure possibly related to hunting along the southern shoreline of WB-5.



Photo 36 View southeast of log cabin near a stream at the south end of WB-5.

Permit 23.35



Photo 37 View south-southwest of stream at the south end of WB-5.



Photo 38 Overhead view of test pit (MPR-STP-003) showing compact gravelly sand and cobble base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 39 View east along shoreline in the northwest side of WB-6 showing sloped and undulating terrain.



Photo 40 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-006) showing light greyish brown gravelly sand and unconsolidated shale bedrock base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 41 View north along shoreline in northwest part of WB-6 showing open grassy wetland area.



Photo 42 View south along shoreline in northwest part of WB-6 showing boggy sphagnum terrain.

Permit 23.35



Photo 43 View east from the south end of WB-6 showing relatively level area where test pit was dug (MPR-STP-005).



Photo 44 View of north wall of test pit MPR-STP-005 showing mottled stratigraphy and compact gravelly sand and cobble base.

Permit 23.35



Photo 45 View west along T'Railway path showing railway tie embedded in gravel path.



Photo 46 View northwest of rock ledge (with lawn chair) at the north end of WB-7.

Permit 23.35



Photo 47 Overhead view of test pit (CKM-STP-007) showing gravelly clayey sand and unconsolidated shale bedrock base.



Photo 48 View east from northeast corner of WB-7 showing open, level area where a test pit was dug (MPR-STP-004).

Permit 23.35



Photo 49 Overhead view of test pit (MPR-STP-004) showing thick peat deposit (~60 cm db).



Photo 50 View north from south end of WB-8 near stream outlet showing saturated ground conditions.

APPENDIX C

Field Notes



12141788

NEW FOUND
GOLD

MAY 24, 2023

→ ON SITE FOR WALKOVER ~ 12:30.
RAINING STEADY.

- SEMI FLAT AREA @ (KM-ARCH-070)
- TREE MAQUETED
- MEDIUM POTENTIAL
- SEMI FLAT
- ADJACENT TO POND
- MOSSY
- SOFTWOOD (MOSTLY SPRUCE)
- PHOTO 1) SOUTHWEST
- PHOTO 2) NORTHEAST

ABOUT 175m SOUTHWEST, DOCUMENTED:

- (KM-ARCH-071)
- UNDULATING
- WET
- MOSSY
- BOG GRASS GROWING
- LITTLE SOIL DEVELOPMENT
- POND LIKELY FLOODS
- PHOTO 3: SOUTHWEST
- PHOTO 4: NORTHEAST

Fieldnotes - Chase McLean (CKM)

~ 600m SOUTH, DUG STP'S
IN CUT OVER AREA (NOT SUPER
FLAT)

→ CKM-STP-001

- HUMIC LAYER/ROOT MAT 0-5cm
- PALE GREEN ELUVIATED SAND
- MID GREYISH BROWN SAND ^{5cm-10cm}
- LIGHT OR GRAVELLY BROWN SAND 10-25cm
- NO ARTIFACTS

→ CKM-STP-002

- HUMIC LAYER/ROOT MAT 0-5cm
- ELUVIATED, PALE GREEN SANDS 5cm-7cm
- ORANGEY BROWN 7-10cm
- LIGHT BROWN GRAVELLY SAND
10cm-23cm

→ CKM-ARCH-042

- WETLAND
- LOW POTENTIAL
- PHOTO 1) NORTHWEST
- PHOTO 2) NORTH-SOUTH-EAST

→ LAURIE & I DUG ONE STP IN
AN AREA WHERE IT WAS STILL MOSSY
BUT DRYER, SOME PASTURE BERMS
AROUND THIS AREA, LIKELY FROM THE
JAMS OR FROM TREE DEVELOPMENT.
- PRIMARILY ALL POSTWOOD.

CKM-STP-003

- HUMIC LAYER/ROOT MAT 0-7cm
- ELUVIATED PALE GREY SAND 5cm-7cm
- DARK GREY GRAVELLY SAND/W
- SOME CORBLES AT BOTTOM 19cm-21cm
- NO ARTIFACT

→ NEAR THE END OF THE SOUTHERN
BEND OF THE POND, TO BE ASSESSMENT
NOTE @

→ CKM-ARCH-043

- LARGE CORBLES & SMALL GLACIAL
ERRATICS
- LOOKS LIKE A SEASONAL
RUN OFF AREA
- LOW POTENTIAL

12/11/7188

NEW FOUND
GOLDTUESDAY, OCT 17,
2023

→ RAIN STOPPED PRIMARILY BY
THE END OF THE DAY, BUT THE WIND
PICKED UP

→ LAURIE McLEAN, MICK ROONEY &
I COMPLETED THE SURVEY 2.5 PM.

- NO HIGH POTENTIAL AREAS
ENCOUNTERED, INTERPRETED AS LOW POTENTIAL

- MRIA PERMIT # 28.35

→ SURVEYING NORTHERN SECTION
OF LARGE POND WE STARTED YESTERDAY.

WEATHER: COOL (~5°C).

- SUNNY / OVERCAST / BIT OF
A BREEZE.

→ CKM-ARCH-074

- GLACIAL ERRATICS
- APPEARS PUSHED
- EVIDENCE OF REE MARVELLING
IN AREA
- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
2) NORTHEAST

→ SEVERELY WET FROM LAST POINT
TO THE NEW ONE & FURTHER.

→ CKM-ARCH-075

- NORTHERN EXTENT OF POND
- ALDEAS
- FERNS
- BEAVER ACTIVITY
- SPRUCE & FIR TREES DOMINATE THE
SHORELINE

- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
2) NORTHEAST

LEVEL

→ EVIDENCE OF PRE NEWFOUND GOLD
FORESTRY LOGGING.

CKM-ARCH-076

- POSSIBLE 1950'S CUT OVER
- OGDER STUMPS
- FEW HARDWOODS
- PHOTO 1) SOUTHWEST
2) SOUTHWEST

CKM-STP-004

- HUMIC LAYER / ROOT MAT 0.7cm
- TAN (CLAYED) SANDY LOAM
- (A OR B LAYER) 7-18cm
- DARK GREY GRAVELLY SAND 18cm
- NO ARTIFACTS - 20cm

→ LARGELY MATURE SOFTWOODS
(PRIMARY BLACK SPRUCE)

CKM-ARCH-077

- SPRUCE TREE FALL
- POOR SOIL DEVELOPMENT
- MOSS
- ROCKY
- PHOTO 1) NORTHWEST
2) NORTHWEST

→ WALKED TO THE SOUTHERN
EXTENT OF THIS POND 2:30pm
- HAD TO WALK WAY
OUTSIDE BUFFER DUE TO POOR
ACCESS

CKM-ARCH-078

- WETLAND
- T-LINE DISTURBANCE
- INUNDATED
- PHOTO 1) NORTH
2) SOUTH

→ WILL FOLLOW SKITTER TRAIL
AND WALK BACK IN ON
WESTERN SIDE OF POND.

→ FULL OF ALDERS, DENSE SPRUCE,
& MOSSY/UNDULATING TERRAIN

CKM-ARCH-079

- EVIDENCE OF TREE CLEARING
- TREES CUT w/ CHAIN SAW
- FLAGGING TAPE VISIBLE
- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
2) SOUTHWEST

LOW POTENTIAL

• WE TOOK A DRIVE TO A POTENTIAL
TERRACE ONCE WE FINISHED
THE WALKOVER TO SEE IF THERE
WAS ANY SUITABLE TESTING.

→ CHM-ARLH-090

- GRASSY
- UNDULATING
- BULLDOZER DISTURBED
MUCH OF THE GROUND
- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
- 2) SURFACE (CROWD)
- 3) NORTHEAST
- 4) SOUTHWEST

→ DONE BY 5:30 PM.

12/17/2023

NEW FOUND
GOLD

WEDNESDAY,
OCT. 18th
2023

→ ON SITE ~ 9:30 AM

→ WEATHER: BRISK LATE FALL
MORNING.

- FROST ON GROUND, DEW IS
FROZEN.
- SUNNY W/ LIGHT BREEZE.
- 22°C.

→ WALKED NORTH ~ 100m;

CHM-ARLH-091

- ALDER STAND
- VERY MOSSY
- WET
- PHOTO 1) NORTH
- 2) SOUTH

→ HEADED SOUTH, THERE'S
CONSISTENT EVIDENCE OF TREE
CUTTING.

CHM-ARLH-092

- MOSSY, UNDULATING GROUND - 4 FEET
- SMALL GRASSES
- WILD BLUEBERRIES? BUFFER OF SOFTWOOD
AROUND THE POND LEVEL

- PHOTO 1) SOUTH
2) WEST

→ APPEARS THAT FORESTRY
OPERATIONS (LIKELY PRE-NFG)
CUT A LOT OF WOOD.

- NEXT TO NO GRASS HERE

COMPLETED ONE HALF OF WATERBODIES
AND NOW ARE FOLLOWING THE
SOUTH (~SOUTH) TO WATERBODY 4.

• THE AREA IN BETWEEN IS
DRYER, BUT BEDROCK IS DIRECTLY
UNDER THE MOSS.

- NO GRASS

- SLOPE UPWARDS IN PARTS
WHERE TREES HAVE BEEN CUT.

CKM-ARCH-083

- OFF A SKITTER TRAIL
IN BETWEEN POND 3 & 4.

- SPRUCE & FIR TREES

- POOR SOIL DEVELOPMENT

- PHOTO 1) SOUTH
2) EAST
3) NORTH

→ PIPED A STP @

- CKM-STP-085

- HUMIC LAYER / ROOT MAT 0-4cm

- AE (LIGHT BROWN) SAND/DAM 4cm-15cm

- ORANGEY BROWN GRAVELS SAND 1cm-1.5cm

- FEW ROUGH CORBLES / LIGHT BROWN

- NO ARTIFACTS GRAVELS AND
1.5-2.3cm

→ WALKED SOUTH ~1KM

- THICK DENSE SPRUCE

• LOW VISIBILITY

→ ARRIVED AT POINT I NEAR
MID SECTION OF POND 4.

• LAURIE MEAN PIPED A 7.5"
DPT AND IT WAS PRIMARILY
MSS

- MIKE & I FOLLOWED THE SHORELINE
IN THE WATER & NOTICED SOME
COCA-COLA CANS & BEER BOTTLES.

- WATER IS SHALLOW.

- SHALE BEDROCK HAS MADE A LOT
OF A SHALE BEACH W/ NO EVIDENCE
OF CULTURAL MATERIALS.

CKM-ARCH-084

- VIEW OF POND #4
- SHALLOW WATER
- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
- 2) NORTHEAST

→ ~ 600M SOUTH, MORE EVIDENCE
OF CUTTING

CKM-ARCH-085

- MULLHEED & CHAI ROAD/TRAIL
- SEMI RECENT
- ROCKY SOIL
- PHOTO 1) SOUTH
- 2) NORTH

→ ~ 150M SOUTH, WE FINALLY
GOT TO THE SOUTHERN END OF
POND #4.

CKM-ARCH-086

- POND
- WETLAND FLOWING INTO THE
POND FROM THE SOUTH (LIKELY FROM
GANDER RIVER)
- PHOTO 1) NORTH
- 2) SOUTH

- RETURNED TO FINISH SURVEYING
THE WEST OF POND #3 ~ 2pm.

CKM-ARCH-087

- CHANNEL FLOWING INTO THE POND
FROM THE NORTH
- MOSSY
- MATURE SOFTWOODS
- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
- 2) SOUTHWEST

- MIKE DOCUMENTED AN ETHNOGRAPHIC
SITE IN THIS SECTION.

→ IT LOOKS LIKE A WOODEN
STAND WHERE PEOPLE STACKED
THEIR FIRE WOOD TO DRY OUT.

→ WEATHER WAS BEAUTIFUL AND
SUNNY BY LUNCH TIME.

→ BACK TO AIRBNB BY 5:30pm.

12/14/23

NEW FOUND
GOLDTHURSDAY,
OCT, 19TH,
2023→ HEADED TO POND #5
(WB5)→ WE ONLY NEED TO SURVEY THE
(SOUTHERN SECTION.

- SAW A WOODEN BLEND
FEATURE (EITHER ASSOCIATED
W/ HUNTING OR (HELTER)

CKM-ARCH-008

- WOODEN POSTS
- BLUE TARD
- CHAIN SAW CUT MARKS
- ~ 4 PA & BFI
- PHOTO 1) NORTH
2) SOUTH

• ~ 225m WEST, MIKE & LAURIE FOUND
A LOG CABIN.

→ ASSESSMENT NOTE @

CKM-ARCH-004

- STANDING ON SMALL WOODEN BRIDGE
- STREAM FEEDING INTO WBC
- PHOTO 1) NORTH
2) SOUTH

→ CAME UP AROUND THE EASTERN
SIDE OF WB5

CKM-ARCH-090

- MOSSY
- SLOPE GREATER THAN 25°
- SEMI MATURE SPRUCE
- PHOTO 1) EAST
2) WEST

→ HEADED TO POND #6
(WB6)

- VERY WET & MOSSY.
- THIN BUFFER ZONE (~30m)
- POND SEEMS A BIT DRIER

CKM-ARCH-091

- LONG GRASS
- MURPHY/WET
- TOO WET TO REST HERE
- PHOTO 1) NORTHEAST
2) SOUTHWEST
- BY MOOSE BEDS IN LONG
GRASS

LEVEL

→ DUG AN STP ON EASTERN
"MORSEHUE" CORNER OF WA 6.

→ CAM-SIP-006

• BLACK HUMIC LAYER/ROOT MAT 0-6cm

• NO A OR B LAYERS

- LIGHT BROWN GRAVELY SAND W/
SHALE

- NO ARTIFACTS

6cm-22
cm

- NO SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS FOUND.
CONSISTENT WET, MOSSY & ROCKY
TERRAIN AROUND WATERBODIES
THAT WE'VE SURVEYED SO FAR IN
THE AREA.

- RETURNING BACK TO ATR AND B
TO DO SOME DATA ANALYSIS
AND PLAN FOR TOMORROW.

12/14/2023

NEW FOUND

FRIDAY, JUL 20th

GOLD

2023

→ MIKE, LAURIE & I ARE SURVEYING
THE RAIL BED TRAIL THIS
MORNING.

→ WEATHER: SUNNY AND BEAUTIFUL
(~7-10°C)

→ VERY DRY ALONG THE TRAIL. TO
THE NORTHWESTERN SIDE, THERE
IS A BEDROCK RIDGE CREEPING
OUT OF THE LANDSCAPE.

- MOSTLY SOUTHWOOD
- MOSSY
- ADV TRAIL

→ RECORDED A HISTORIC DUMP (W)

CAM-ARCH-092

- FRYING PAN
- CUR CASSETTE
- COOLIE SHIRT, METAL

→ FURTHER DOWN THE TRAIL
NEAR ANOTHER WATERBODY, WE
ENCOUNTERED A CUT-OPEN AREA
THAT GOES RIGHT DOWN TO A POND.

→ DOCUMENTED RECENT FIRES

CKM-ARCH-093

- NO STONES
- LIKELY RECENT
- (HARIDAL ON SURFACE
- PHOTOS 1) SURFACE
- 2) SURFACE

→ CKM-STP-007

- HUMIC LAYER/ROOT MAT 0-8cm
- NO AC OR B HORIZONS
- LIGHT GREY COMPACT CLAYEY SAND
- AND SHALE 8cm-19cm
- NO ARTIFACTS

→ CONTINUING EAST ON THE FORMER
RAILROAD.

- WE HAVE NOTICED SOME RAILWAY
SPIRES EMBEDDED INTO THE TRAIL
SURFACE.

→ DOCUMENTED A RAILROAD
TINE (BLOCK OF TIMBER)

- SMALL PIECE OF METAL
STRAPPING IN END PIECE.

CKM-ARCH-094

→ THE T-LINES THAT RUN
ADJACENT TO THE TRAIL
ARE IN VERY WET AREAS w/
POOR SOIL DEVELOPMENT.

- RETURNED BACK TO VEHICLE,
HEADED ONTO TRANS CANADA
HIGHWAY TO TURN DOWN A ROAD
AND PROCEEDED TO ANOTHER
WATERBODY THAT RESEMBLES A
WATER DROP.

(WB 7) ?

→ MIKE & I EACH TOOK TWO
ASSESSMENT NOTES & SURVEYED
AROUND THE ENTIRE SHORELINE
OF THE POND.

- CKM-ARCH-095
- POND & MARSHY CONDITIONS
 - FERNS & SPHAGNUM LOSS
 - LOW POTENTIAL
 - PHOTO 1) EAST
 - 2) SOUTH

~ 140m AWAY FROM CKM-ARCH-
095, I TOOK ANOTHER
ASSESSMENT NOTE ON THE
OTHER SIDE OF THE POND
(ALMOST DIRECTLY ACROSS THE
POND)

- CKM-ARCH-096
- SIMILAR TOPOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS
AROUND POND
 - SMALL ISLE OF JUNKS,
SITTING ON EDGE OF POND
 - PHOTO 1) NORTH
 - 2) NORTH

→ THERE'S A SMALL WATER COURSE
THAT FEEDS INTO WB7 TO
THE SOUTHEAST

- IT'S NEAR MPR-ARCH-150

- RETURNED TO THE VEHICLE AND
DROVE BACK UP THE ROAD TO THE
SAME WATER COURSE AS YESTERDAY.
(WB6)

- THIS TIME, WE PARKED ON SIDE
OF THE ROAD AND WALKED THROUGH
A CLEAR CUT TO THE SOUTHERN
END OF WB6.

- SIMILAR GROUND CONDITIONS
- WET, MOSSY & RUCY SOIL
ON EDGE OF THE POND.
- SLOPE GREATER THAN 20°

→ MIKE DUG ONE STOP
MPR-ARCH-151

- NO ARTIFACTS FOUND
- STERILE SOIL.

→ LAURIE MCLEAN DUG ONE
STEP IN THIS LOCATION AS
WELL BUT I WAS UNABLE TO
GET A PHOTOGRAPH OF IT
- HE INDICATED SIMILAR
GROUND CONDITIONS & NO FINDINGS

→ WALKED WEST ALONG THE
EDGE OF THE POND & NOTICED
ANOTHER ROAD W/ A COTTAGE
AT THE END OF THAT ROAD.

- MADE SURE TO AVOID
WALKING ON SOME POSSIBLE
PRIVATE PROPERTY.

→ NO AREAS OF ELEVATED
POTENTIAL FOUND.

- RETURNED TO VEHICLE.

→ END OF SURVEY PROGRAM.

Fieldnotes - Mike Rooney (MPR)

2023/10/16 121417788 2023-MPR-066

- NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH PROJECT
- PERMIT 23.35
- CREW IS CHASE MCLEAN, ME, + LAURIE MCLEAN.

- WEATHER IS COLD, HEAVY RAIN, + STRONG WIND.

→ MPR-ARCH-106

- NE CORNER OF WATERBODY 1 (WB-1)
- RIPARIAN WETLAND ENVIRONMENT w/ WET TERRAIN + BOULDER SCATTERS.
- WAIST HIGH GRASSES AND ALDER SWAMP

- PHOTO 1 = N
- PHOTO 2 = NW
- PHOTO 3 = W
- PHOTO 4 = SW
- PHOTO 5 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-107

- LEVEL AREA BUT WET (OPEN)
- SPHAGNUM MOSS w/ KNEE-HIGH AQUATIC GRASSES

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = N

→ MPR-ARCH-108

- RECENT BOAT LAUNCH FOR NFG
- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = N
- PHOTO 3 = EXPOSED SOILS BELOW SWAMP MAT (NO LITHICS).

2023/10/16 121417788 2023-MPR-067

→ MPR-STP-001

- SMALL CLEARED AREA w/ FELLED TREES + DUMPED STYROFOAM
- DUG 1 TEST PIT (LAURIE)
- THICK PEAT PROFILE BEFORE WATER WAS REACHED (25 cm DBS)

- NO ARCH.

- PHOTO 1 = STYROFOAM

- PHOTO 2 = TEST PIT.

→ MPR-ARCH-109

- DENSE SPRUCE + ALDER SWAMP OVER UNDULATING WET SPHAGNUM MOSS TERRAIN.

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = N

→ MPR-ARCH-110

- UNDULATING WET SPHAGNUM TERRAIN (OPEN AREA)
- FREQUENT WAIST-HIGH HERBACEOUS SHRUBS.

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = N

→ MPR-ARCH-111

- RIPARIAN WETLAND THROUGHOUT 50 M ZONE

- PHOTO 1 = NW ; PHOTO 2 = E

2023/10/16 121417788

2023-MAR-068

→ MPR-ARCH-112

- NO CHANGE? RIPARIAN WETLAND
- w/ STANDING WATER THROUGHOUT
- PHOTO 1 = N; PHOTO 2 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-113

- MOVING OUT OF OPEN WETLAND AND ENTERING DENSE FORESTED WETLAND (SPRUCE + ALDER)
- UNOCCUPYING SPHAGNUM TERRAIN
- w/ EXPOSED DARK SILTS AND SUB-SURFACE VOIDS.
- TREE THROWS REVEAL POOR SOIL DEVELOPMENT

- BOULDER SCATTERS BELOW HUMIC LAYERS.

- PHOTO 1 = N; PHOTO 2 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-114

- DENSE ALDER SWALE SURROUNDED BY SPRUCE GROWTH.
- PHOTO 1 = N; PHOTO 2 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-115

- CAMP SITE BY BURNT LOGS, BEER CANS, + BENCHES
- LIKELY FROM FORESTERS FROM WITHIN THE LAST 10-20 YEARS.

2023/10/16

121417788

2023-MAR-069

- PHOTOS 1 TO 4 SHOW CAMP SITE.

→ MPR-ARCH-116

- END OF SURVEY AT NW CORNER OF WB-1
- BOAT LAUNCH HERE.
- HUGE ALDER SWALE AT NORTH END OF POND, EAST OF BOAT LAUNCH.
- PHOTO 1 = NNW; PHOTO 2 = SE

2023/10/17

121417788

2023-MAR-069

- NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH PROJECT
- PERMIT 23.35
- CREW IS ME, CHASE, + LAURIE
- WEATHER IS COOL, BREEZY + PARTLY SUNNY
- SURVEYING WATERBODY 2 (WB-2)
- MPR-ARCH-117
- DENSE ALDER SWALE OVER GENTLY SLOPING TERRAIN
- 20 M WIDE ALONG SHORELINE.
- BEAVER LODGE HERE
- PHOTO 1 = N; PHOTO 2 = S (BEAVER LODGE).

2023/10/17 121417788 2023-MPR-070

→ MPR-ARCH-118

- RIPARIAN WETLAND ENVIRONMENT W/ INUNDTED SHORELINES RESULTING FROM BEAVER DAM.

- PHOTO 1 = N

- PHOTO 2 = NNE

- PHOTO 3 = S (BEAVER DAM)

→ MPR-ARCH-119

- TRAPPING FEATURE (RABBIT SNARE)

- TIED TO DEAD SPRUCE TREE

- PHOTOS 1 TO 3

→ MPR-ARCH-120

- GRASSY WETLAND W/ ANKLE DEEP WATER THROUGHOUT.

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = N

- PHOTO 3 = WATER

→ MPR-ARCH-121

- NFG BOAT LAUNCH FROM LAST YEAR W/ SWAMP MATS REMOVED.

- SHOWS DEGREE OF SATURATION.

- PHOTO 1 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-122

- OPEN SPRUCE GROWTH OVER VERY STEEP SLOPES

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = N

2023/10/17 121417788 2023-MPR-071

→ MPR-ARCH-123

- SCATTER OF MAMMALIAN BONES

- (MOOSE)

- INCLUDING INCISORS, MANDIBLE, VERTEBRAE, SCAPULA, RIBS, + LEG BONES.

- LOOKS TO BE FROM A NATURAL DEATH

- NO CUT MARKS ON ANY OF THE BONES.

- PHOTO 1 TO 8

→ MPR-ARCH-124

- ALDER SWALE ON A SLOPE AT SW CORNER OF SECOND HERMONS

- SLOPE IS APPROX. 15° DOWN TO WATER'S EDGE.

- PHOTO 1 = N ; PHOTO 2 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-125

- GIANT TREE THROW HERE SHOWING A PATCH OF DECENT PODZOLIZED SOILS. ABOVE LARGE BOWLER + COBBLE.

- NO LITHICS.

- PHOTO 1 TO 3 (NW)

2023/10/18 121417788 2023-MPR-072

- NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH PROJECT

- PERMIT 23.35

- WEATHER IS VERY CHILLY BUT CLEAR

- CREW IS ME, CHASE, + LAURIE

- SURVEYING WB3 + WB4

→ MPR-ARCH-127

- MODERATELY DENSE FORESTED WETLAND

- LEVEL BUT WET SPHAGNUM MOSS

- SEMI-MATURE BLACK SPRUCE.

- PHOTO 1 = N ; PHOTO 2 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-128

- DENSE ALDER SWALE AT NORTH

END OF WB3

- PHOTO 1 = E

→ MPR-ARCH-129

- BIT OF OLDER LUMBERING ACTIVITY
IN HERE

- PHOTO 1 = STUMP + LOGS

→ MPR-ARCH-130

- NO CHANGE BUT THERE IS A PEPSI
CAN HERE

- PHOTO 1 = S

- PHOTO 2 = N

- PHOTO 3 = PEPSI CAN

2023/10/18 121417788 2023-MPR-073

→ MPR-ARCH-131

- POSSIBLE FEATURE HERE ON
ELEVATED RIDGE

- CIRCLE OF STONES

- DUG A COUPLE OF TEST PITS

- ca. 5 CM of BOULDER

CLAY BELOW HUMIC LAYER AND
THEN BEDROCK.

- PHOTO 1 = STONES

- PHOTO 2 = STONES

- PHOTO 3 = TEST PIT 1 (ME)

- PHOTO 4 = " " 2 (LAURIE)

- NO SIGN OF FIRE PIT OR UTENSILS.

- NOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL.

- PHOTO 5 = SE

- PHOTO 6 = NW

→ MPR-ARCH-132

- REACHED SHORELINE FOR WB4

- UNDULATING MOSS + LICHEN TERRAIN

- OPEN SPRUCE GROWTH.

- FREQUENT BOULDERS

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = W ; PHOTO 3 = E

2023/10/13 121414788 2023-MPR-074

→ MPR-ARCH-133

- COMING UP TO A PROMINENT POINT OF LAND ALONG THE SHORELINE

- UNFORTUNATELY VERY WET THROUGHOUT

- UNOULATING SPHAGNUM w/ OCCASIONAL PEEL BUT LOW LYING + WET AREAS

- NO SIGN OF WELL DRAINED AREAS

- PHOTO 1 = E PHOTO 4 = SW

- PHOTO 2 = SE

- PHOTO 3 = S

→ MPR-ARCH-134

- STILL ON POINT OF LAND; NO CHANGE

- FOUND BEER CANS, BEER BOTTLES,

A BROKEN COKE GLASS, + A BROKEN

GLASS MUG IN WATER NEAR SHORE.

- PHOTO 1 = COKE GLASS

- PHOTO 2 = BEER CAN

- PHOTO 3 = BEER BOTTLES / CAN

- PHOTO 4 = GLASS MUG

- PHOTO 5 = " "

- LIKELY DEPOSITED BY FORESTERS OR SNOW MOBILERS.

2023/10/13 121417788 2023-MPR-075

→ MPR-ARCH-135

- OLD CUT OVER HERE

- SEVERAL PIECES OF JUNKED UP LOGS.

- PARTIALLY OVERRUN

SUGGESTING THEY COULD HAVE BEEN SITTING HERE FOR A COUPLE OF DECADES.

- PHOTO 1 = JUNK PILE

- PHOTO 2 = JUNK PILE

→ MPR-ARCH-136

- BOTTOM OF WBY (SOUTH END)

- NOTHING BUT FORESTED + RIPARIAN WETLAND w/ DENSE ALDERS.

- MUCH OF THE SURVEY OF THIS SHORELINE, WE HAD LIMITED VISIBILITY DUE TO THE DENSE SPRUCE + VEG GROWTH.

- BETWEEN 1M TO 5M VISIBILITY

- PHOTO 1 = W

- PHOTO 2 = E

- PHOTO 3 = N

- PHOTO 4 = S

2023/10/18 121417788 2023-MAR-076

→ MPR-ARCH-137

- BACK AT WB3 (WEST SIDE)

- FOUND A FORESTRY FEATURE

- LOG DRYING STAND

COMPRISING 1 A-NOTCHED LOG SITTING ON TWO STUMPS

- SITS APPROX. 60-70 CM OFF THE GROUND

- HORIZONTAL LOG MEASURES 2.75 M LONG

- CONDITION IS POOR BECAUSE BOTH THE STUMPS AND HORIZONTAL LOG ARE QUITE ROTTEN

- PROBABLY FROM MID TO LATE 20th CENTURY

- PHOTO 1 = S ; PHOTO 2 = NE ; PHOTO 3 = NW

→ MPR-ARCH-138

- END OF SURVEY AT SOUTH END OF WB3

- FORESTED WETLAND W/ WET SPHAGNUM MOSS

- PHOTO 1 = N ; PHOTO 2 = W

2023/10/19 121417788 2023-MAR-077

- NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH PROJECT

- PERMIT 23.35

- CREW IS ME, CHLOE, + LAURIE

- WEATHER IS CHILLY BUT CLEAR

- SURVEYING SE CORNER OF WB-5

→ MPR-ARCH-139

- CAMP/ LOG CABIN HERE (DID NOT SHOW UP ON AERIAL MAPS, SO MUST BE RECENTLY BUILT)

- SHED INCLUDED

- LOTS OF CUT LOGS AROUND

- PHOTO 1 = W MPR-STP-003

- PHOTO 2 = NW 0-6 cm = HUMUS

- PHOTO 3 = NE 6-10 cm = POLE GRASS SAND (A₂)

- PHOTO 4 = W 10-19 cm = CRUMBLY SAND + COBBLE (TILL)

- PHOTO 5 = S

* NEW AREA * (WB-6)

→ MPR-ARCH-140

- SUBTLE POINT OF LAND HERE

- OPEN SPRUCE GROWTH OVER WET

→ VERY SPONGY SPHAGNUM

- WATER POOLING UP OVER BOOTS

- PHOTO 1 = SSE

- PHOTO 2 = NW

2023/10/19 121417788 2023-MPR-078

→ MPR-ARCH-141

- SHORELINE MOSTLY OPEN, GRASSY WETLAND.

- PHOTO 1 = WNW ; PHOTO 2 = E

→ MPR-ARCH-142

- SLOPING BOWDERY TERRAIN HERE

- FREQUENT DEADFALL.

- PHOTO 1 = NE ; PHOTO 2 = SW

→ MPR-ARCH-143

- SMALL COVE LIKE AREA

- VERY WET LEVEL TERRAIN (OPEN)

- PHOTO 1 = SE

- PHOTO 2 = N

- PHOTO 3 = SW

2023/10/20 121417788 2023-MPR-078

→ NFG QUEENSWAY NORTH PROJECT

- PERMIT 23.35

- CREW IS ME, CLASE, + LAURIE

- WEATHER IS SUNNY + COLD.

- SURVEYING THE TRAILWAY/HIKING TRAIL

→ MPR-ARCH-144 + WB-7

- REPURPOSED OIL DRUM. SOME KIND OF TROUGH W/ LEGS ADDED TO THE DRUM. PHOTOS 1 & 2

2023/10/20 121417788 2023-MPR-079

→ MPR-ARCH-145

- SHORELINE OF WB-7

- VERY UNDULATING TERRAIN

- LAWN CHAIR HERE

- COULD BE ASSOCIATED W/ NEARBY CAMP FIRES.

- PHOTO 1 = S

- PHOTO 2 = W

- PHOTO 3 = N

- PHOTO 4 = NE

→ MPR-ARCH-146

- UNDULATING TERRAIN TRANSITIONS TO GRASSY WETLAND HERE.

- PHOTO 1 = S

- PHOTO 2 = SW

→ MPR-ARCH-147

- NE CORNER OF W06

- ELEVATED AND RELATIVELY LEVEL AND OPEN AREA BUT WITH VERY SPONGY + THICK SPHAGNUM + LICHEN TERRAIN W/ KNEE HIGH HERBACEOUS SHRUBS.

- DUG A TEST PIT BUT WE HIT WATER AFTER 60-70 CM OF BLACK PEAT. (MPR-STP-004)

2023/10/20 121417788

2023-MPR-080

- PHOTO 1 = W
- PHOTO 2 = SW
- PHOTO 3 = N
- PHOTO 4 = E
- PHOTO 5 + 6 = TEST PIT

→ MPR-ARCH-148

- END OF TRAILWAY SURVEY
- DOUBLING BACK FROM HERE

- PHOTO 1 = N
- PHOTO 2 = W
- PHOTO 3 = S
- PHOTO 4 = E

- FOUND 9 OF 10 RAILWAY SPIKES ON THE TRAILWAY PATH.

* NEW AREA *

- WATERBODY 8 (WB-8)

→ MPR-ARCH-149

- SMALL UNNAMED POND (WB7)
- FORESTED WETLAND THROUGHOUT 50M w/ SEDGE NEAR SHORELINE
- SPONGY SPHAGNUM MOSS w/ WATER POOLING UP OVER BOOTS.

- PHOTO 1 = N
- PHOTO 2 = S
- PHOTO 3 = W

2023/10/20 121417788

2023-MPR-081

→ MPR-ARCH-150

- POND OUTLET HERE.
- PHOTO 1 = NE
- PHOTO 2 = SW
- PHOTO 3 = NW

→ MPR-ARCH-151 (SOUTH END OF WB-6)

- OPEN SPRUCE GROWTH IN ELEVATED AREA HEMMED IN BY WETLAND.
- DRY, RELATIVELY LEVEL MOSS TERRAIN.

MOTTLED
- TEST PIT REVEALED PODZOLIZED SOILS (A₀ + B) WITH UNCONSOLIDATED BEDROCK GRAVEL + COBBLE THROUGHOUT.

- NO ARCH. / SEVERE TREE ROOT DISTURBANCE.
- PHOTO 1 = N
- PHOTO 2 = E

- PHOTO 3 = TEST PIT (MPR-STP-005)

- " 4 = " "

→ MPR-STP-005

0-10 cm = HUMIC / ROOT MAT

10-22 cm = MOTTLED PALE GREY + LIGHT BROWN SAND + UNCONSOLIDATED BEDROCK

22 cm = SOLID BEDROCK

- END OF SURVEY