

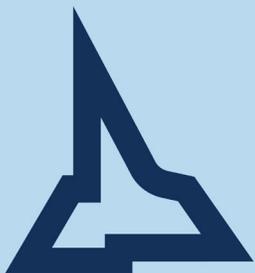
# Kami Mining Project

Champion Kami Partner Inc.

Wabush, NL

## Annex 4: Human Environment Baseline Reports **Environmental Impact Statement**

July 2025





**REPORT**

# Historic and Heritage Resources Baseline Report

## *Kami Iron Ore Mine Project*

Submitted to:

**Champion Iron**

1155 René-Lévesque Blvd. West  
Suite 3300  
Montréal, QC H3B 3X7

Submitted by:

**WSP Canada Inc.**

25 York St.  
Suite 700  
Toronto, ON M5J 2V5

1-416-487-5256

CA0003092.5894

July 2025



## Study Limitations

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has prepared this document in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering and science professions currently practising under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this document. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

This document, including all text, data, tables, plans, figures, drawings, and other documents contained herein, has been prepared by WSP for the sole benefit of Champion Iron Mines. It represents WSP's professional judgement based on the knowledge and information available at the time of completion. WSP is not responsible for any unauthorized use or modification of this document. All third parties relying on this document do so at their own risk.

The factual data, interpretations, suggestions, recommendations, and opinions expressed in this document pertain to the specific project, site conditions, design objective, development and purpose described to WSP by Champion Iron Mines and are not applicable to any other project or site location. In order to properly understand the factual data, interpretations, suggestions, recommendations and opinions expressed in this document, reference must be made to the entire document.

This document, including all text, data, tables, plans, figures, drawings, and other documents contained herein, as well as all electronic media prepared by WSP are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of WSP. Champion Iron Mines may make copies of the document in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for those parties conducting business specifically related to the subject of this document or in support of or in response to regulatory inquiries and proceedings. Electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration, and incompatibility and therefore no party can rely solely on the electronic media versions of this document.

## Executive Summary

The 2023 investigation into archaeological and heritage resources within the Kamistatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Mine Project area was limited to a desktop assessment. As no fieldwork was undertaken, a Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) permit was not required. The background research explored the land-use history of the Project area and its environs. The goals were to identify known archaeological and historic sites and to delineate areas of archaeological potential. Environmental attributes and historical settlement and development patterns of the study area and surrounding region were reviewed to provide the necessary information for evaluating the area's archaeological potential. The background study focused primarily on previous archaeological research and assessments carried out within, or in proximity to, the Project area.

According to the PAO, there are no known archaeological resources within, or near, the immediate Project area (2023). However, previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated the region's archaeological significance with respect to Maritime Archaic, Intermediate Period, Recent Period, Innu, and Naskapi cultures (Loring 1992; McCaffrey 2006; Schwarz 2007; Thomson 1984).

An Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) was completed for the Project area in 2011. The HROA consisted of background research, visual assessment, and limited subsurface testing in select areas determined to exhibit high potential for archaeological resources (Stassinu 2012). Several additional areas of high archaeological potential were identified within the Project area, but outside of planned Project impacts at that time. The remainder of the Project area was determined to exhibit low archaeological potential, and no further archaeological investigation was required in those areas.

The 2011 HROA concluded that additional field assessment may be required, in areas of high archaeological potential, once Project designs have been finalized (Stassinu 2012). Based on a review of the most-recent Project design plans (February 2025), three proposed impact areas intersect with areas of high archaeological potential, specifically: the Waldorf River outflow crossing, the north shore of Riordan Lake, and the West Basin. The review also identified several proposed impact areas that were not included in the 2011 assessment.

The 2023 investigation into archaeological and heritage resources within the Kamistatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Mine Project area makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The following areas, identified as having high archaeological potential in 2011, should be subjected to further archaeological investigation, including subsurface testing, prior to any ground disturbance to determine if archaeological resources are present:
  - a. where the proposed Access Road crosses the Waldorf River outflow into Long Lake
  - b. the north shore of Riordan Lake
  - c. the West Basin

- 2) The following areas, not included in the 2011 HROA, should be subjected to an Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA), including background research and visual assessment, prior to any ground disturbance:
  - a. the north portion of Overburden Stockpile
  - b. the Reserve Ore Stockpile
  - c. the road leading north along the west side of Duley Lake Park
  - d. the proposed road and railway from Elephant Head Lake to Wabush
- 3) The project-specific Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) should include procedures to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of archaeological or cultural resources.

# Table of Contents

**STUDY LIMITATIONS.....1**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION ..... 1**

    1.1 Overview of the Kami Iron Ore Mine ..... 1

**2.0 RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES ..... 3**

**3.0 STUDY AREA ..... 3**

**4.0 METHODS..... 3**

**5.0 STUDY RESULTS..... 4**

**6.0 SUMMARY ..... 7**

**7.0 REFERENCES ..... 9**

## FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Project Location and Site Layout ..... 2

Figure 5-1: Archaeology – LSA and Project Footprint..... 6

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Kamistatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Mine Project (the Project) is a proposed iron ore mine in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Project site is located entirely in Labrador, approximately seven kilometres (km) from the Town of Wabush, 10 km from the Town of Labrador City, and five km east of Ville de Fermont, Québec (Figure 1-1).

The Project was originally proposed by the Alderon Iron Ore Corporation (Alderon) and underwent a provincial and federal environmental impact assessment from 2011 to 2013, including a comprehensive baseline program that was completed in 2011 and 2012. The Project was released from the provincial and federal EA process in 2014. In 2021, Champion Iron Limited (through its subsidiary 12364042 Canada Inc, herein referred to as Champion) completed the acquisition of the Project from Alderon.

Champion is proposing several improvements to the Project design proposed by Alderon through the previous Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). These proposed improvements include optimizations to the Project's water management strategy and modernization of the proposed ore handling, conveyance, and processing. Champion's objective for the Kami Project is to produce high purity (>67.5%) iron concentrate, which can be used as direct reduction pellet feed for electric arc furnaces in the green steel supply chain.

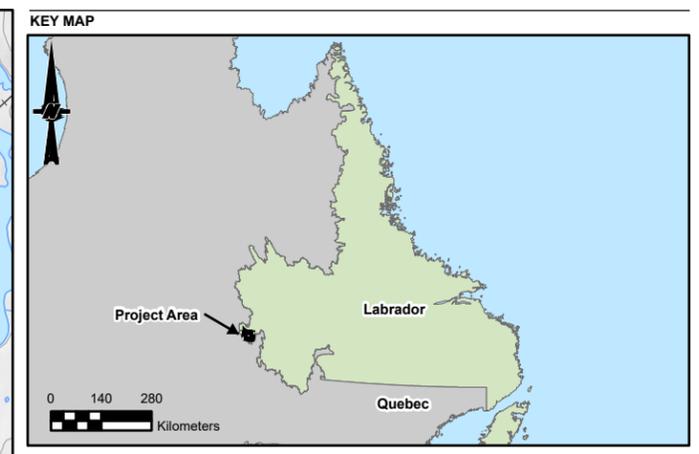
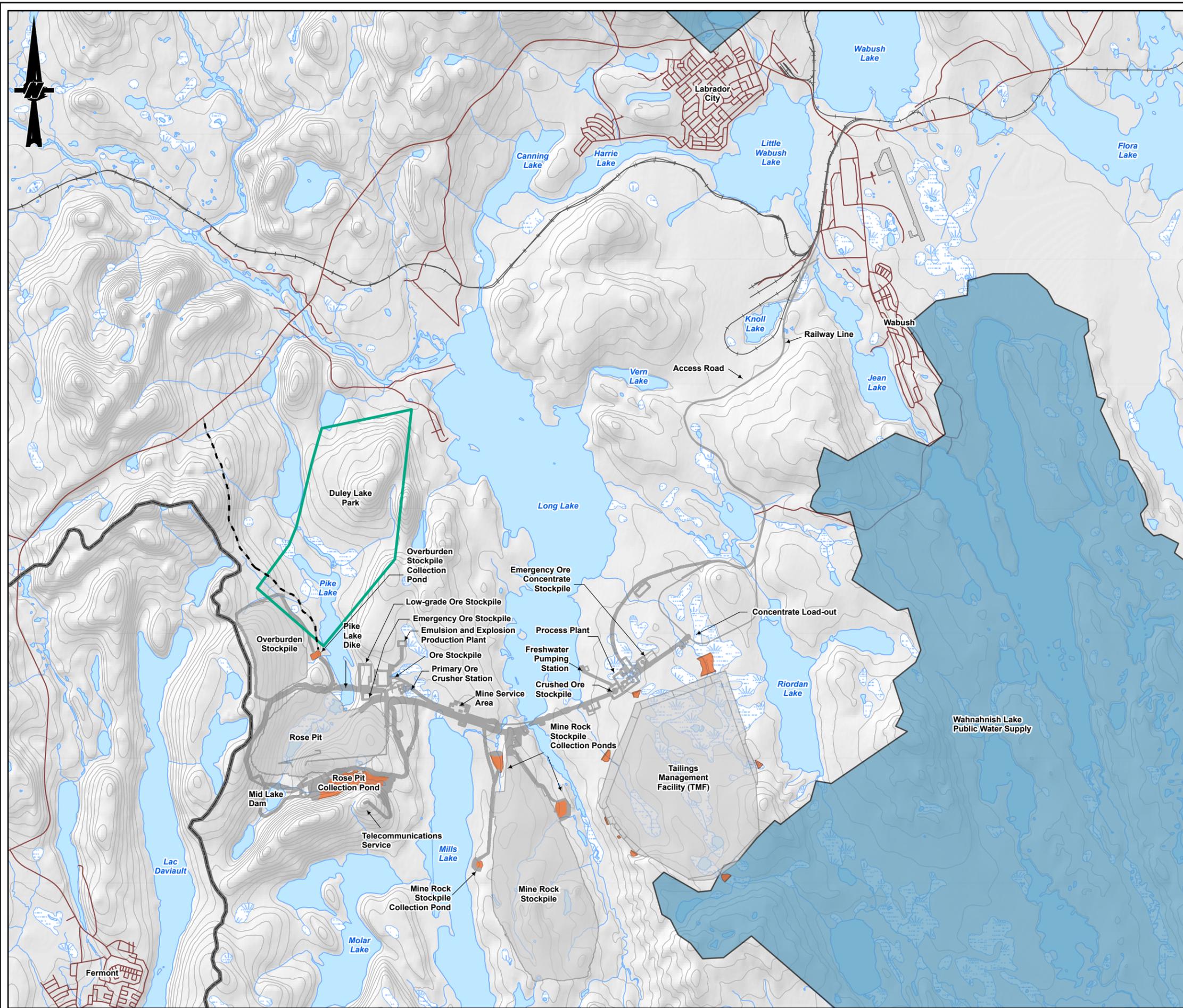
Champion submitted a Project Registration document to the NL Department of Environment and Climate Change (the Department) in April 2024 to restart the EA process for the Project. On June 13, 2024, the Minister issued a Decision Letter to Champion concluding that an EIS would be required for the Project. EIS Guidelines were issued for the Project on December 19, 2024, that includes requirements for baseline studies.

To support the EIS process, Champion has commissioned the services of WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) to complete a comprehensive baseline field program that documents the existing natural and socio-economic environments in the anticipated area of the Project, and this archaeology baseline report represents a component of the comprehensive baseline program. The archaeology baseline study was undertaken to provide context from which effects to archeology could be evaluated and inform the development of mitigation measures and follow-up effect monitoring programs in the EIS. Champion is planning to submit the EIS to the Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Assessment Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change in 2025. be evaluated in the Project Planning and Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

### 1.1 Overview of the Kami Iron Ore Mine

Figure 1-1 outlines some of the main components of the Project site including:

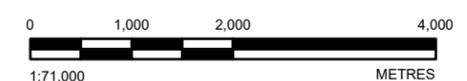
- Open Pit (Rose Pit);
- Mine rock stockpile;
- Ore stockpiles (operational and reserve);
- Tailings management facility (TMF);
- Overburden stockpile;
- Processing infrastructure including crushing and concentrating;
- Ancillary infrastructure to support the mine and process plant.



SCALE 1:20,000,000

**Legend**

<b>PROJECT DATA</b>	<b>BASEMAP INFORMATION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Proposed Project Infrastructure</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ff9933; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Proposed Sediment Pond</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Potential Access Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Road</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Railway</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Watercourse</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid grey; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Contour</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 2px solid green; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Duley Lake Park</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e0e0e0; border: 1px solid blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Bog/Wetland</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #add8e6; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Waterbody</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Labrador/Quebec Boundary</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #4682b4; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Public Water Supply</li> </ul>



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO  
 2. IMAGERY CREDITS:  
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 19N

CLIENT  
**CHAMPION IRON MINES LTD.**

PROJECT  
**KAMI IRON ORE MINE PROJECT (KAMI PROJECT)  
 WABUSH, NL**

TITLE  
**PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE LAYOUT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2025-02-27
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	GM
	REVIEWED	AF
	APPROVED	--



PROJECT NO. CA0038713.5261	CONTROL 0001	REV. B	FIGURE 1-1
-------------------------------	-----------------	-----------	---------------

PART 5 - Client/Champion Iron Ore Mine/Kami Iron Ore/PROJ/CA0038713.5261\_EIS/00 - 0002\_V4.dwg PRINTED ON: A1: 1:57:20 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

## 2.0 RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Historic and heritage resources include sites and objects of historic, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and paleontological importance. In Newfoundland and Labrador, such resources fall under the authority of the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) of the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation. The *Historic Resources Act* (1990), administered by the PAO, protects the province's more than 7000 documented archaeological sites and prohibits any unauthorised interference with newly discovered historic and heritage resources. Known archaeological sites date from almost 9000 years ago to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and represent a variety of cultures: Pre-Inuit, Inuit, Intermediate Period, Innu, Maritime Archaic, Recent Period, Mi'kmaq, Beothuk, and European. In addition, areas exhibiting elevated potential for undiscovered archaeological resources have been identified throughout the province, both on land and in coastal waters (PAO 2015).

It should be noted, a Cultural Heritage baseline report has been prepared, under a separate cover, to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the Project area (WSP 2024).

## 3.0 STUDY AREA

The Project site is located entirely in Labrador, approximately seven km from the Town of Wabush, 10 km from the Town of Labrador City, and five km east of Ville de Fermont, Québec (Figure 1-1). For the purposes of this report, the study area was limited to the proposed Kami Project site.

## 4.0 METHODS

The 2023 investigation into archaeological and heritage resources within the Project area was limited to a desktop assessment. As no fieldwork was undertaken, a PAO Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) permit was not required. The background study explored the land-use history of the Project area and its environs. The goals were to identify known archaeological and historic sites and to delineate areas of archaeological potential. Environmental attributes and historical settlement and development patterns of the study area and surrounding region were reviewed to provide the necessary information for evaluating the area's archaeological potential. The background study focused primarily on previous archaeological research and assessments carried out within, or in proximity to, the Project area.

## 5.0 STUDY RESULTS

According to the PAO, there are no known archaeological resources within, or near, the immediate Project area (PAO 2023). However, previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated the region's archaeological significance with respect to Maritime Archaic, Intermediate Period, Recent Period, Innu, and Naskapi cultures (Loring 1992; McCaffrey 2006; Schwarz 2007; Thomson 1984).

The Maritime Archaic tradition is the name given to people who arrived in southern Labrador, from the Maritimes and the lower north shore of Quebec, approximately 7500 years ago (McGhee and Tuck 1975; Schwarz 2010). Their descendants gradually moved north, along the coast, reaching northern Labrador approximately 6500 years ago (Fitzhugh 1978). Previous archaeological and historical investigations indicate that human occupation of western Labrador, and portions of nearby Quebec, began shortly after deglaciation, which was completed approximately 6000 years ago (Ives et al. 1976; Loring et al. 2003). The Maritime Archaic period lasted until approximately 3000 years ago (Betts and Hrynick 2021). Evidence of Maritime Archaic occupation in western Labrador is limited to stone tools found in the vicinity of what is now the Smallwood Reservoir, over 200 km northeast of the Project area (Neilsen 2016).

The Intermediate Period lasted from approximately 3500 to 1500 years ago (PAO 2015). Human occupation during this period appears to have been focused on interior locations rather than the coast. To date, the majority of archaeological finds recovered in the interior of Labrador have been attributed to the Intermediate Period, although none have been found in the vicinity of the Project area (Schwarz 2007; Stassinu 2012).

The Recent Period dates from approximately 1500 to 500 years ago. Archaeologists recognize two Recent Period populations in Labrador: the earlier Daniel Rattle complex and the later Point Revenge Complex (PAO 2015). These First Nations pre-date European contact and have been identified according to the geographic locations at which each culture was first recognized archaeologically. Sites from this period frequently contain the remains of structures that have been interpreted as communal dwellings. Previous archaeological investigations have revealed a pattern of marine and terrestrial resource use, with a greater emphasis on marine sources in comparison with the preceding period (Stassinu 2012). As such, Recent Period archaeological sites are much less common in the interior of Labrador than those dating to the Intermediate Period.

Approximately 500 years ago, Labrador and the lower north shore of Quebec became a focus for European activities. Basque whalers, as well as fisherman from other European countries, began operating in great numbers along the coast (Tuck and Grenier 1989). European activity in the interior was much more limited at this time. Explorer and trader Louis Jolliet possibly visited the Ashuanipi area (approximately 50 km east of the Project area), in 1695, and wrote of the significance of Ashuanipi Lake as a gathering place for the Innu (Stassinu 2012), though it is not clear if the 'Ashuanipi Lake' referred to by Jolliet is related to the lake in Labrador that bears that name today. No indigenous sites from this period have been identified in the interior of Labrador (PAO 2025). In the later half of the nineteenth century, the fur trade in Labrador reached its peak. Europeans, with the help of Innu guides, first documented the presence of iron in the interior of Labrador during this period (Venovcevs 2022).

The iron deposit's remote location meant that it was of little commercial interest until the Second World War when iron sources became a strategic necessity. The first economically viable iron deposit was identified at Knob Lake, 200 km north of the Project area, which resulted in the growth of the mining town of Schefferville at that location. To access the ore, five U.S.-based companies formed the Iron Ore Company of Canada and built a 579 km railway from Sept-Iles, Quebec to Schefferville. Construction took place from 1950 to 1954 and, ultimately, opened the interior of western Labrador to future development (Venovcevs 2022).

In 2011, an Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) was completed for the Project area, consisting of background research, visual assessment, and limited subsurface testing in select areas determined to exhibit high potential for archaeological resources (Stassinu 2012). Several additional areas of high archaeological potential were identified within the Project area, but outside of any planned Project impacts at that time. The remainder of the Project area was determined to exhibit low archaeological potential, and no further archaeological investigation was required in those areas.

The 2011 HROA concluded that additional field assessment may be required, in areas of high archaeological potential, once Project designs have been finalized (Stassinu 2012). Based on a review of the most-recent 2025 design plans, three proposed impact areas intersect with areas of high archaeological potential, specifically: the crossing of the Waldorf River outflow into Long Lake, the north shore of Riordan Lake, and the West Basin (Figure 5-1). These areas should be subjected to further archaeological investigation, including subsurface testing, prior to any ground disturbance.

The 2023 investigation into archaeological and heritage resources identified several proposed Project impact areas that were not included in the 2011 HROA, specifically: the north portion of Overburden stockpile, the Reserve Ore Stockpile, the road leading north along the west side of Duley Lake Park, and the proposed road and railway from Elephant Head Lake to Wabush. These areas should be subjected to an HRIA, including background research and visual assessment, prior to any ground disturbance.

Finally, the 2011 HROA recommended that the project-specific Environmental Protection Plan include procedures to be followed in the event of the accidental discovery of archaeological or cultural resources, as construction activities and associated ground disturbance, can damage or destroy previously-unknown archaeological and heritage resources.



## 6.0 SUMMARY

The 2023 investigation into archaeological and heritage resources within the Project area was limited to a desktop assessment. The background study focused primarily on previous archaeological research and assessments carried out within, or in proximity to, the Project area.

According to the PAO, there are no known archaeological resources within, or near, the immediate Project Area (2023). However, previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated the region's archaeological significance with respect to Maritime Archaic, Intermediate Period, Recent Period, Innu, and Naskapi cultures (Loring 1992; McCaffrey 2006; Schwarz 2007; Thomson 1984).

An HROA was completed for the Project area in 2011. The HROA consisted of background research, visual assessment, and limited subsurface testing in select areas determined to exhibit high potential for archaeological resources (Stassinu 2012). Several additional areas of high archaeological potential were identified within the Project area, but outside of planned Project impacts at that time. The remainder of the Project area was determined to exhibit low archaeological potential, and no further archaeological investigation was required in those areas.

The 2011 HROA concluded that additional field assessment may be required, in areas of high archaeological potential, once Project designs have been finalized (Stassinu 2012 - see Figure 4.2, pg. 26). Based on a review of the most-recent design plans (February 2025), three proposed impact areas intersect with areas of high archaeological potential, specifically, the Waldorf River outflow crossing, the north shore of Riordan Lake, and the West Basin. The review also identified several proposed impact areas that were not included in the 2011 assessment (Figure 5-1).

The 2023 investigation into archaeological and heritage resources within the Kamistiatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Mine Project area makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The following areas, identified as having high archaeological potential in 2011, should be subjected to further archaeological investigation, including subsurface testing, prior to any ground disturbance to determine if archaeological resources are present:
  - a. where the proposed Access Road crosses the Waldorf River outflow into Long Lake
  - b. the north shore of Riordan Lake
  - c. the West Basin
- 2) The following areas, not included in the 2011 HROA, should be subjected to an Historic Resources Impact Assessment, including background research and visual assessment, prior to any ground disturbance:
  - a. the North portion of Overburden Stockpile
  - b. the Reserve Ore Stockpile
  - c. the road leading north along the west side of Duley Lake Park
  - d. the proposed road and railway from Elephant Head Lake to Wabush
- 3) The project-specific Environmental Protection Plan should include procedures to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of archaeological or cultural resources during construction.

## Signature Page

### **WSP Canada Inc.**

Note, report prepared by departed staff member.

Reviewed by:



Vanessa P. Sullivan, M.A., RPA  
*Archaeologist*  
Atlantic Canada

[https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-kamieaca00030925894/shared documents/04\\_issued to client/00\\_project ca0003092.5894/08\\_archaeology/2025/ca00030925894-r-rev0-final\\_archaeology.docx](https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-kamieaca00030925894/shared%20documents/04_issued%20to%20client/00_project%20ca0003092.5894/08_archaeology/2025/ca00030925894-r-rev0-final_archaeology.docx)

## 7.0 REFERENCES

- Betts, M.W. and Hrynicky, M.G. 2021. *The Archaeology of the Atlantic Northeast*. University of Toronto Press: Toronto, ON.
- Fitzhugh, W.W. 1978. Maritime Archaic cultures of the central and northern Labrador coast. *Arctic Anthropology*, 15(2): pp. 146-174.
- Ives, J.D., Nichols, H. & Short, S. 1976. Glacial History and Paleoecology of Northeastern Nouveau-Quebec and Northern Labrador. *Arctic*, 29 (1): pp. 48-52.
- Loring, S.G. 1992. *Princes and Princesses of Ragged Fame: Innu Archaeology and Ethnohistory in Labrador*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts: Amherst, MA.
- Loring, S.G., McCaffrey, M., Armitage, P. & Ashini, D. 2003. The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of a Drowned Land: Innu Nation Research Along the Former Michikamats Lake Shore in Natassinan (Interior Labrador). *Archaeology of Eastern North America*, 31: pp. 45-72.
- McCaffery, M.T. 2006. Archaic Period Occupation in Subarctic Quebec: A Review of the Evidence. pp. 161-190 in D. Sanger & M.A.P. Renouf (eds). *The Archaic of the Far Northeast*. The University of Maine Press: Orono, ME.
- McGhee, R. & Tuck, J.A. 1975. An Archaic Sequence from the Strait of Belle Isle, Labrador. National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper No. 34, Ottawa.
- Neilsen, S. 2016. *An Archaeological History of Ashuanipi, Labrador*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University: St. John's, NL.
- PAO (Provincial Archaeology Office). 2015. *Archaeology Sites in Newfoundland and Labrador*. Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation, Newfoundland and Labrador. Retrieved October 22, 2021 from <http://www.tcii.gov.nl.ca>.
- PAO (Provincial Archaeology Office). 2023. [Personal Communication]. Email from PAO to WSP Senior Archaeologist Darryl Kelman, October 27, 2023.
- PAO (Provincial Archaeology Office). 2025. [Personal Communication]. Email from PAO to Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Assessment Division, March 27, 2025.
- Schwarz, F. 2007. *A Beguiling Simplicity: The Intermediate Period in Central Labrador Prehistory*. Paper presented at the Canadian Archaeological Association Meetings, May 2007, St. John's, NL.
- Schwarz, F. 2010. *Salvage Archaeological Excavations at the Pinware Hill Site (EjBe-10), Strait of Belle Isle, Labrador*. PAO Permit 09.42. Report on file, PAO, St. John's, NL.
- Stassinu Stantec Limited Partnership (Stassinu). 2012. *Historic Resources Baseline Study, Kami Iron Ore Mine and Rail Spur, Labrador*. Unpublished report on file with PAO, St. John's, NL.
- Thomson, C. 1984. *Historic Resources Evaluation of Km 57-68 of the Trans Labrador Highway, Ashuanipi River, Western Labrador*. Unpublished report on file with PAO, St. John's, NL.
- Tuck, J.A. & Grenier, R. 1989. *Red Bay, Labrador, World Whaling Capital AD 1550-1600*. Atlantic Archaeology Ltd. St. John's, NL.

Venovcevs, A. 2022. A Contemporary Archaeology of Labrador West. In: *Provincial Archaeology Office 2021 Archaeology Review* (April 2022) Volume 20. Hull, S. & Mercer, D. (eds). Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation St. John's, NL.

WSP. 2024. Cultural Heritage Baseline Report, Kami Iron Ore Project. DRAFT. Document on file with Champion Iron Mines Ltd.

wsp

wsp.com





REPORT

# Cultural Heritage Screening Report

## *Kami Iron Ore Mine Project*

Submitted to:

**Champion Iron**

1155 René-Lévesque Blvd. West  
Suite 3300  
Montréal, QC H3B 3X7

Submitted by:

**WSP Canada Inc.**

Suite 700  
Toronto, ON M5J 2V5

1-416-487-5256

CA0003092.5894

June 2025



## Distribution List

Champion Iron Mines Ltd.

## Personnel

<b>Project Manager</b>	Jean-Marc Crew, PMP, Senior Environmental Planner
<b>Report Writer(s)</b>	Robert Pinchin, BA, CAHP Intern, Cultural Heritage Specialist Paul David Ritchie, MA, Senior Archaeologist
<b>Senior Review</b>	Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP, Cultural Heritage Team Lead
<b>Mapping and GIS</b>	Juanita Abbott, GIS Specialist

## Acknowledgements

<b>Government of Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	Owen Savage, Senior Analyst, Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation
<b>Government of Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	Jamie Brake, PhD, Provincial Archaeologist, Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation
<b>Government of Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	Scott Andrews,, Manager, Provincial Historic Sites, Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, and Recreation
<b>Heritage Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	Andrea O'Brien, Outreach/Provincial Registrar

## Study Limitations

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has prepared this document in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering and science professions currently practising under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this document. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

This document, including all text, data, tables, plans, figures, drawings and other documents contained herein, has been prepared by WSP for the sole benefit of Champion Iron Mines. It represents WSP's professional judgement based on the knowledge and information available at the time of completion. WSP is not responsible for any unauthorized use or modification of this document. All third parties relying on this document do so at their own risk.

The factual data, interpretations, suggestions, recommendations and opinions expressed in this document pertain to the specific project, site conditions, design objective, development and purpose described to WSP by Champion Iron Mines and are not applicable to any other project or site location. In order to properly understand the factual data, interpretations, suggestions, recommendations and opinions expressed in this document, reference must be made to the entire document.

This document, including all text, data, tables, plans, figures, drawings and other documents contained herein, as well as all electronic media prepared by WSP are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of WSP. Champion Iron Mines may make copies of the document in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for those parties conducting business specifically related to the subject of this document or in support of or in response to regulatory inquiries and proceedings. Electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore no party can rely solely on the electronic media versions of this document.

## Executive Summary

The Kamistatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Mine Project (the Project) is a proposed iron ore mine in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Project site is located entirely in Labrador, approximately seven kilometres from the Town of Wabush, ten kilometres from the Town of Labrador City, and five kilometres east of Ville de Fermont, Québec. For the purposes of this report, the study area was limited to the proposed Kami Project site.

To support the Project Registration and assessment of effects from the revised Project design changes, Champion has commissioned the services of WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) to complete a comprehensive baseline field program that documents the existing natural and socio-economic environments in the anticipated area of the Project. The Cultural Heritage Screening Report represents a component of the comprehensive baseline program and was undertaken to provide context from which Project effects to potential built heritage resources (architectural resources) and cultural heritage landscapes (cultural, spiritual, and heritage sites) could be evaluated in the Project Planning and Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

The desktop information gathering and data collection determined that there are no known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. The study area is in the vicinity of two properties that are over 40 years old (Dudley Lake Provincial Park and Elephant Head Lake campground), but these properties appear to have been established relatively recently (mid- to late 20th century), have not been identified as having potential heritage significance by stakeholders, and will not be impacted by the Project. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) No potential-built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the study area. No further work is recommended from a cultural heritage perspective.
- 2) Information gathering requests sent to the 'Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador', the 'Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Register of Provincial Historic Sites', the 'Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation' confirmed that there are no protected (registered or designated) built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes in the study area. No further work is recommended from a cultural heritage perspective.
- 3) Cultural heritage landscapes may have significance to Indigenous Nations. This Cultural Heritage Screening Report should be circulated to Indigenous Nations being engaged as part of the Project for information purposes.

# Table of Contents

**1.0 INTRODUCTION ..... 1**

    1.1 Overview of the Kami Iron Ore Mine ..... 1

    1.2 Assessment Boundaries ..... 2

**2.0 RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES ..... 5**

**3.0 METHODOLOGY ..... 5**

    3.1 Legislative Requirements ..... 5

    3.2 Information Gathering and Desktop Data Collection ..... 6

**4.0 RESULTS ..... 6**

    4.1 Information Gathering ..... 6

    4.2 Desktop Data Collection ..... 7

    4.3 Summary of Cultural Heritage Screening ..... 12

**5.0 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 13**

**6.0 REFERENCES ..... 15**

**TABLES**

Table 1-1: Description of the Assessment Boundaries for Heritage and Historical Resources ..... 2

Table 4-1: Summary of Desktop Cultural Heritage Screening Results ..... 12

**FIGURES**

Figure 1-1: Project Location and Site Layout ..... 3

Figure 1-2: Heritage and Historical Resources Assessment Boundaries ..... 4

Figure 4-1: Part of 1983 National Topographic Map of Lac Viroit Showing the Location of the Study Area ..... 9

Figure 4-2: Part of 1990 National Topographic Map of Flora Lake Showing the Location of the Study Area ..... 10

Figure 4-3: Part of 1990 Nation Topographic Map of Flora Lake Showing the Location of the Study Area ..... 11

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Kamistiatasset (Kami) Iron Ore Mine Project (the Project) is a proposed iron ore mine in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Project site is located entirely in Labrador, approximately seven kilometres from the Town of Wabush, ten kilometres from the Town of Labrador City, and five kilometres east of Ville de Fermont, Québec (Figure 1-1).

The Project was originally proposed by the Alderon Iron Ore Corporation (Alderon) and underwent a provincial and federal environmental impact assessment from 2011 to 2013, including a comprehensive baseline program that was completed in 2011 and 2012. The Project was released from the provincial and federal EA process in 2014. In 2021, Champion Iron Limited (through its subsidiary 12364042 Canada Inc, herein referred to as Champion) completed the acquisition of the Project from Alderon.

Champion is proposing several improvements to the Project design proposed by Alderon through the previous Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). These proposed improvements include optimizations to the Project's water management strategy and modernization of the proposed ore handling, conveyance, and processing. Champion's objective for the Kami Project is to produce high purity (>67.5%) iron concentrate, which can be used as direct reduction pellet feed for electric arc furnaces in the green steel supply chain.

Champion submitted a Project Registration document to the NL Department of Environment and Climate Change (the Department) in April 2024 to restart the EA process for the Project. On June 13, 2024, the Minister issued a Decision Letter to Champion concluding that an EIS would be required for the Project. EIS Guidelines were issued for the Project on December 19, 2024, that includes requirements for baseline studies.

To support the EIS process, Champion has commissioned the services of WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) to complete a comprehensive baseline field program that documents the existing natural and socio-economic environments in the anticipated area of the Project, and this cultural heritage screening report represents a component of the comprehensive baseline program. The cultural heritage screening study was undertaken to provide context from which effects to cultural heritage could be evaluated and inform the development of mitigation measures and follow-up effect monitoring programs in the EIS. Champion is planning to submit the EIS to the Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Assessment Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change in 2025.

### 1.1 Overview of the Kami Iron Ore Mine

Figure 1-1 outlines some of the main components of the Project site including:

- Open Pit (Rose Pit);
- Mine rock stockpile;
- Ore stockpiles (operational and reserve);
- Tailings management facility (TMF);
- Overburden stockpile;
- Processing infrastructure including crushing and concentrating;
- Ancillary infrastructure to support the mine and process plant.

## 1.2 Assessment Boundaries

For the purpose of this Cultural Heritage Screening Report, the study area is defined as the Site Study Area (SSA) (Table 1-1 and Figure 1-2).

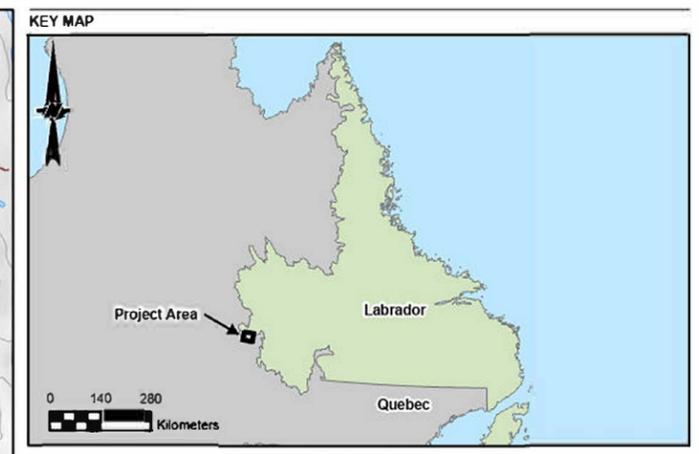
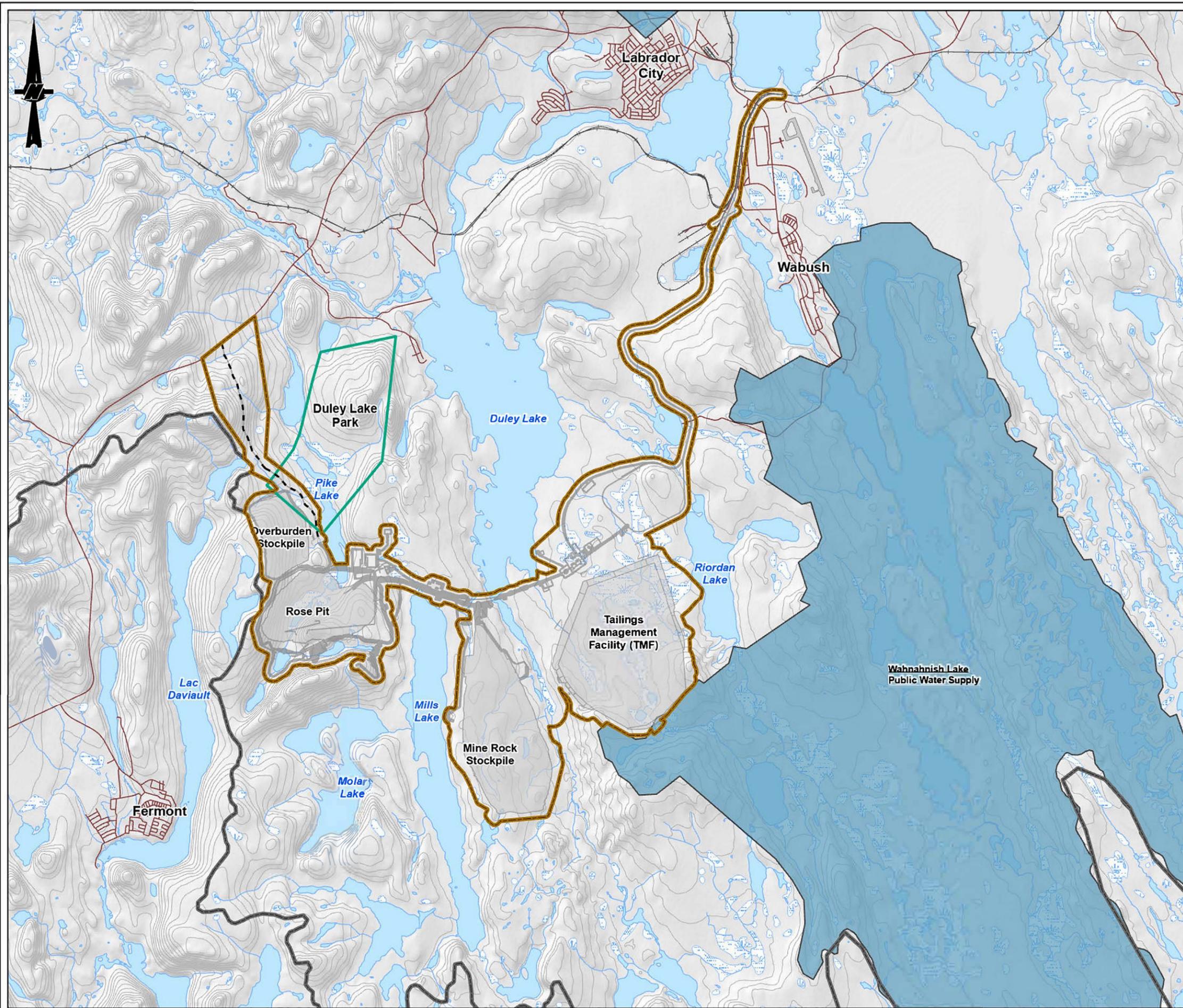
The SSA includes the proposed infrastructure for the Project (i.e., the Project footprint) with an additional buffer to reflect existing uncertainty in the final design of the Project (i.e., the SSA area is twice as large as the anticipated Project footprint). The SSA is constrained to avoid certain features, including major lakes, the Québec-Labrador provincial border and sensitive features, like the Wahnahnish Lake Protected Public Water Supply Area. The SSA represents the smallest scale of assessment and an area where the potential direct effects of the anticipated Project can be assessed accurately and precisely. The SSA represents the scale to which most or all effects on built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes from the Project are anticipated.

The Local Study Area (LSA) and Regional Study Area (RSA) provide a broader context for cultural heritage screening. However, Project interactions with built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are not anticipated to expand beyond the SSA. Accordingly, cultural heritage screening for the Project is limited to the SSA.

**Table 1-1: Description of the Assessment Boundaries for Heritage and Historical Resources**

Study Area	Description/Rationale
SSA	Includes the Project footprint plus additional buffered areas to incorporate a level of uncertainty into the Project design so that effects are not underestimated. The site assessment area was defined using bounding points around the outermost components of the Project footprint. The SSA represents the scale to which most or all effects on built heritage resources (architectural resources) and cultural heritage landscapes (cultural, spiritual, and heritage sites) from the Project are anticipated.
LSA and RSA	The LSA and RSA provide broader context for the assessment of potential effects. However, Project interactions with built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are not anticipated in the LSA or RSA. This spatial boundary is not considered in this Cultural Heritage Screening Report.





SCALE 1:20,000,000

**LEGEND**

**PROJECT DATA**

- Site Study Area (SSA)
- Project Footprint
- Potential Access Road

**BASEMAP INFORMATION**

- Duley Lake Park
- Railway
- Road
- Watercourse
- Contour
- Bog/Wetland
- Waterbody
- Labrador/Quebec Boundary
- Public Water Supply

0 1,000 2,000 4,000  
1:85,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**  
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO  
2. IMAGERY CREDITS:  
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 19N

CLIENT  
**CHAMPION IRON MINES LTD.**

PROJECT  
**KAMI IRON ORE MINE PROJECT (KAMI PROJECT)  
WABUSH, NL**

TITLE  
**HERITAGE AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
BOUNDARIES**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2025-04-10
	DESIGNED	—
	PREPARED	GM
	REVIEWED	CD
	APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO. CA0038713.5261 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 1-2

PATH: S:\geomatics\champs\_wab...\_CA0038713.5261\_0000.dwg...  
 DATE: 2025-04-10 11:18:30 AM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

## 2.0 RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Historic and heritage resources include sites and objects of historic, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and paleontological importance. In Newfoundland and Labrador, such resources fall under the authority of the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) of the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation. The *Historic Resources Act* (1990), administered by the PAO, protects the province's more than 5000 documented archaeological sites and prohibits any unauthorised interference with newly discovered historic and heritage resources.

The objective of this desktop Cultural Heritage (CH) Screening Report is to identify known and potential built heritage resources (architectural resources) and cultural heritage landscapes (cultural, spiritual, and heritage sites) in the vicinity of the Project and determine if the Project will require further cultural heritage studies, such as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report), Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER), or a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

The tasks completed to prepare this desktop review include:

- **Background Review:** Primary and secondary sources, including historical maps and aerial photographs, were reviewed to understand the history of the study area and identify heritage themes.
- **Information Gathering:** Information gathering requests were sent to the following agencies:
  - Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador
  - Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Register of Provincial Historic Sites
  - Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador

## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Legislative Requirements

Under Section 7(1)(l and iii) of the *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA) (Government of Canada 2019), the proponent of a project must not do any act or thing that will impact, with respect to the Indigenous peoples of Canada, physical and cultural heritage, and any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance. Accordingly, consideration of archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes is required for the Project.

The *Historic Resources Act*, RSNL 1990 Chapter H-4 (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 1990) defines a "historic resource" as a work of nature or of humans that is primarily of value for its archaeological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest and includes archaeological, prehistoric, historic or natural sites, structures or objects. The *Historic Resources Act* prohibits a person from moving, destroying, damaging, defacing, altering, adding to, marking, interfering with, and removing from a provincial historic site or registered provincial cultural resource archaeological objects, buildings, monuments, things or other structures located on, in or under a provincial historic site or registered provincial cultural resource (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 1990). The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation may order an impact assessment at their opinion that an operation or activity will or is likely to result in the alteration damage or destruction of or otherwise adversely affect historic resources.

While beyond the scope of this report, under the *Historic Resources Act*, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation may order an impact assessment with regards to paleontological resources at their opinion that an operation or activity will or is likely to result in the alteration damage or destruction of or otherwise adversely affect such resources (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 1990).

### 3.2 Information Gathering and Desktop Data Collection

The desktop review was completed through a combination of desktop data collection and information gathering conducted through correspondence with applicable regulatory agencies. To identify known heritage properties, the following online sources were reviewed:

- Canadian Heritage Rivers List (Canadian Heritage Rivers System n.d.)
- Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage Property Register (Heritage NL 2023)
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation List of Archaeology Sites (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador n.d.a., 2023)
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Provincial Historic Sites Register (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador n.d.b.)
- Parks Canada Heritage Railway Stations of Canada Database (Government of Canada 2022)
- Parks Canada National Historic Sites Database (Government of Canada 2023b)
- UNESCO World Heritage List (UNESCO 1992-2023)

To identify potential resources over 40 years of age, historical mapping (Eaton 1895, 1896), National Topographic System mapping (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1983, 1990) and historical aerial photographs from 1949 from the National Air Photo Library (Government of Canada n.d.) were reviewed to identify the presence of properties containing buildings and structures 40 years or older. The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement Map (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 2010) and the New Dawn Agreement/Tshash Petapen Agreement Map (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 2008) were also reviewed as part of the desktop review to identify areas with potential Indigenous cultural heritage value.

Information requests were submitted to identify known built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, registered/designated cultural/heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area.

## 4.0 RESULTS

The study area was screened for the presence of known or potential built heritage resources. The information gathering results are presented in Section 4.1, the desktop data collection results are presented in Section 4.2, and a summary of the results is presented in Table 4-1.

### 4.1 Information Gathering

Information gathering emails were sent to the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Register of Provincial Historic Sites, and Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation, Government of Newfoundland & Labrador.

Andrea O'Brien, Outreach/Provincial Registrar with the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland & Labrador responded to WSP's information gathering request on February 23 and March 18, 2024. In their response it was confirmed that Heritage Newfoundland & Labrador has not designated any structures in the study area. Andrea O'Brien further noted that WSP should contact the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) to verify these results.

Scott Andrews, Manager, Provincial Historic Sites at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation acknowledged the information gathering request on February 26, 2024 and confirmed that there are no registered heritage sites with the Province in the study area. Scott Andrews also forwarded the request to the PAO.

Owen Savage, Senior Analyst, Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation, acknowledged the information gathering request on March 4, 2024. Owen Savage noted that the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) department would be best positioned to respond to the request and forwarded the email to Jamie Brake. On March 19, 2024 Jamie Blake confirmed that the PAO has no records of non-archaeological heritage sites in the study area.

## 4.2 Desktop Data Collection

The review of the Canadian Heritage Rivers list determined that there are no designated Canadian Heritage Rivers within or adjacent to the study area (Canadian Heritage Rivers n.d.).

The review of Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage Property Register determined that there are no registered heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area (Heritage NL 2023).

The review of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement Map determined that the study area is outside of the identified Labrador Inuit Lands and Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 2010).

The review of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation List of Archaeology Sites determined that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 10 km radius of the study area (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador n.d.a, 2023).

The review of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Register of Provincial Historic Sites determined that there are no registered provincial historic sites within or adjacent to the study area (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador n.d.b.).

The review of the New Dawn Agreement/Tshash Petapen Agreement Map determined that the study area is located outside of the identified Labrador Innu Lands, Labrador Innu Settlement Area, and Category 3 lands (subject to migratory species harvesting rights) (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 2008). However, the background research determined that the region of Little Wabush Lake and Duley Lake was occupied by an Innu family as recently as the early 1960s (Venovcevs 2022:233).

The review of the Canadian Heritage Rail Stations of Canada Database determined that there are no designated heritage rail stations within or adjacent to the study area (Government of Canada 2022).

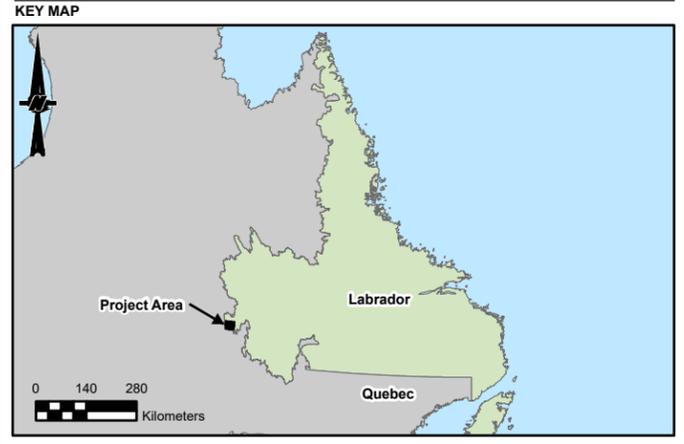
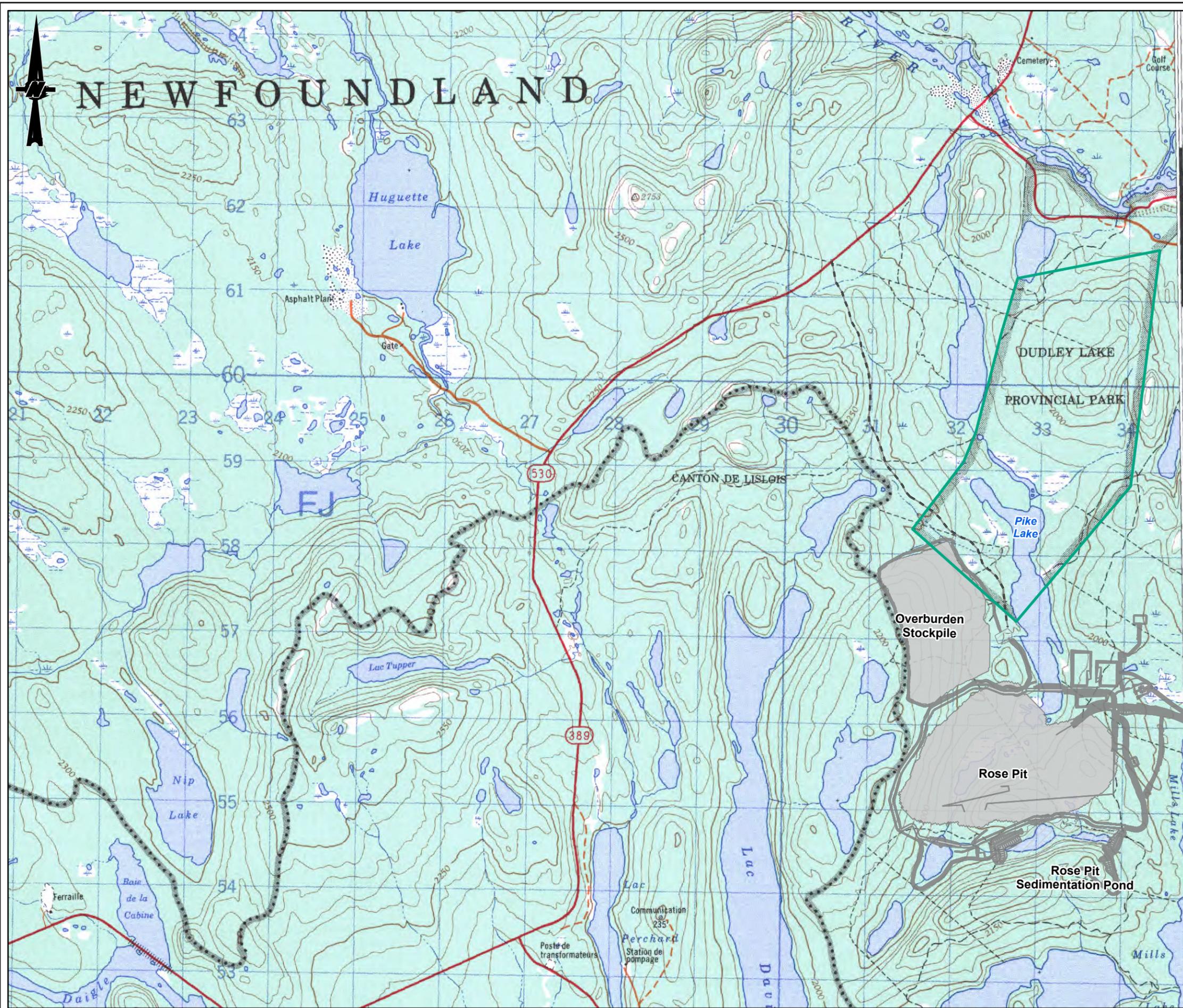
The review of the Heritage Lighthouses in Canada database determined that there are no designated heritage lighthouses within or adjacent to the study area (Government of Canada 2024)

The review of the National Historic Sites database determined that there are no National Historic Sites within or adjacent to the study area (Government of Canada 2023b).

The review of UNESCO's World Heritage List determined that there are no listed UNESCO World Heritage Sites within or adjacent to the study area (UNESCO 1992-2023).

The review of the historical mapping (Eaton 1895, 1896) and historical aerial photographs from 1949 from the National Air Photo Library (Government of Canada n.d.) did not identify potential historical built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes within the study area.

The review of the National Topographic System mapping shows that the study area is adjacent properties that are over 40 years old (Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-3), including the Duley Lake Provincial Park and Elephant Head Lake campground (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1983). The Duley Lake Provincial Park was created in 1975 to "provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities" (Government of Canada 2023a). The study area is located in the vicinity of the Elephant Head Lake campground, multiple warehouses located west of 1st Avenue, and is within 100 m of a private cabin located on the east shore of Long Lake (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1990). The background research did not determine the date of the Elephant Head Lake campground, or the latter mentioned structures. The features shown on the Flora Lake National Topographic map sheet are current as of 1988, making these features at least 35 years old at the time of writing (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1990). Elephant Head Lake campground was popular locally for family camping in the summer (CBC 2014).



**PROJECT DATA**

- Proposed Project Infrastructure
- Duley Lake Park
- Potential Access Road



**NOTE(S)**  
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - NL  
2. IMAGERY CREDITS:  
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 19N

**CLIENT**  
**CHAMPION IRON MINES**

**PROJECT**  
**KAMI IRON ORE PROJECT**  
**WABUSH, NL**

**TITLE**  
**FIGURE 1: PART OF 1983 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF LAC VIROT SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA**

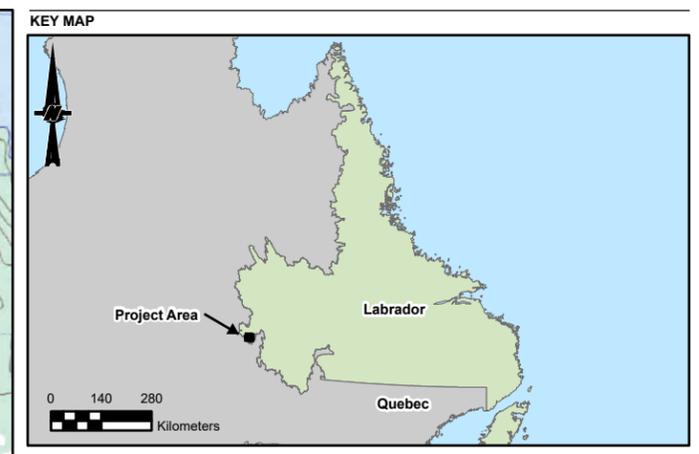
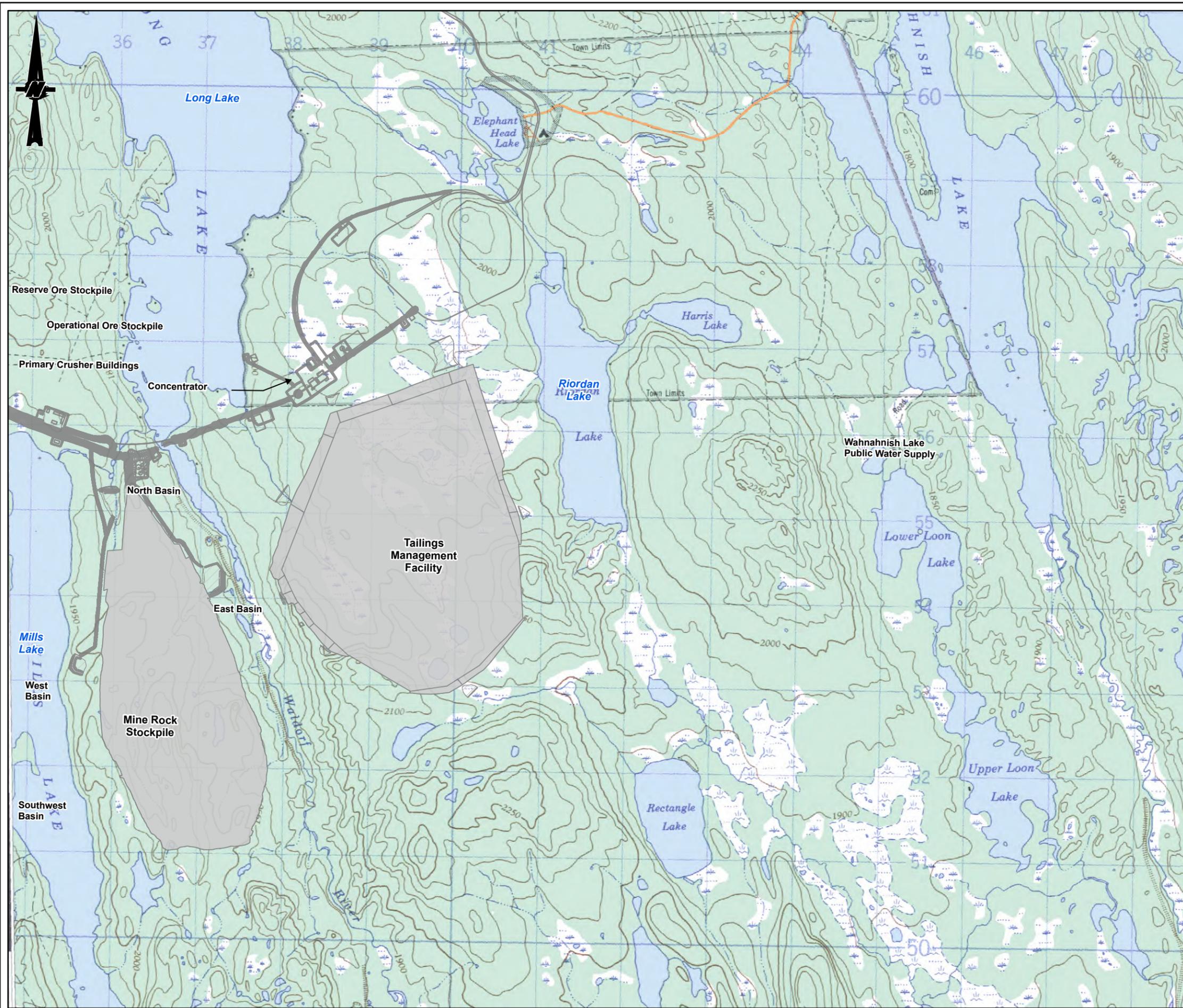
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2025-02-26
DESIGNED	---	---
PREPARED	JMA	---
REVIEWED	---	---
APPROVED	---	---



PROJECT NO. TE23930010	CONTROL 0001	REV. A	FIGURE 4-1
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------	---------------

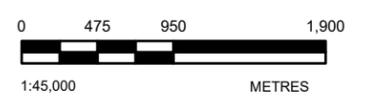
PART 5: Champlain Iron Ore, Mine/Kami Iron Ore, PROJ:CA0038713, 2025, CH: 0000, rev: PRINTED ON: AT: 1:42:24 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



**PROJECT DATA**

Proposed Project Infrastructure



**NOTE(S)**  
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - NL  
2. IMAGERY CREDITS:  
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 19N

CLIENT  
**CHAMPION IRON MINES**

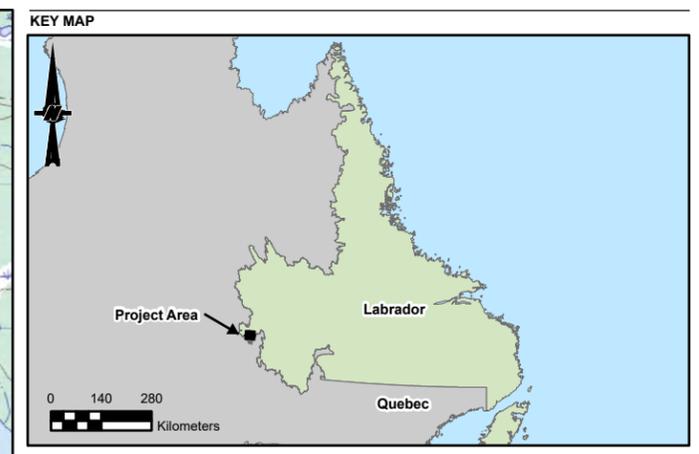
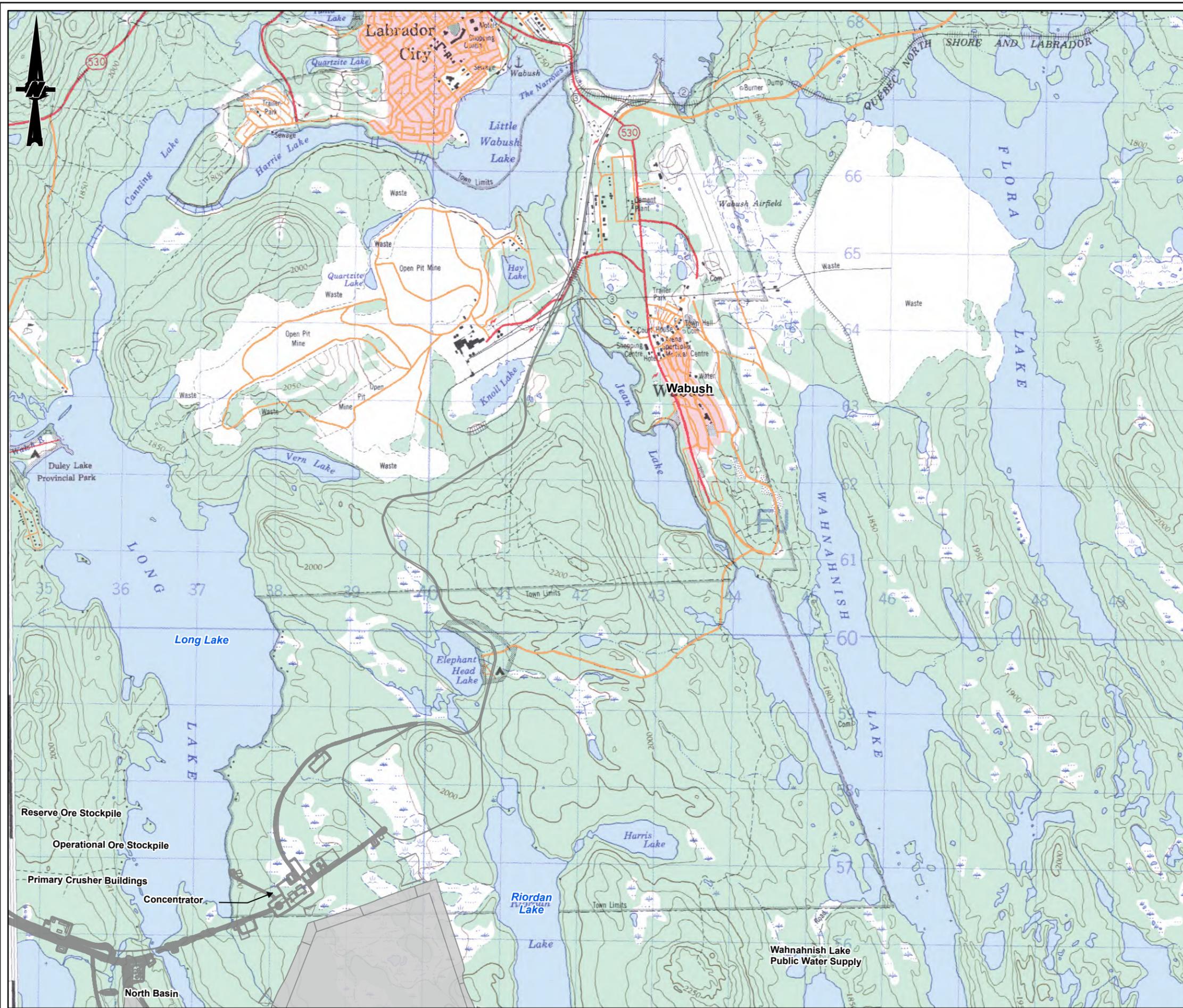
PROJECT  
**KAMI IRON ORE PROJECT  
WABUSH, NL**

**TITLE**  
**FIGURE 2: PART OF 1990 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF FLORA LAKE SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2025-02-26
DESIGNED	---	---
PREPARED	JMA	---
REVIEWED	---	---
APPROVED	---	---



PATH: S:\Client\Champion\_Iron\_Ore\_Mines\Kami\_Iron\_Ore\PROJ\CA0038713\_2501\_2025\_C1\_0000.mxd PRINTED ON: AT: 1:44:57 PM  
 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:20,000,000

**PROJECT DATA**

Proposed Project Infrastructure



**NOTE(S)**  
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - NL  
2. IMAGERY CREDITS:  
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 19N

CLIENT  
**CHAMPION IRON MINES**

PROJECT  
**KAMI IRON ORE PROJECT  
WABUSH, NL**

**TITLE**  
**FIGURE 3: PART OF 1990 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF FLORA LAKE SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2025-02-26
DESIGNED	---	---
PREPARED	JMA	---
REVIEWED	---	---
APPROVED	---	---



PART 5 - Client/Champion Iron Ore - Mine/Kami Iron Ore - PROJ:CA0038713\_0261\_EIS/00 - PROJ:CA0038713\_0261\_0000 - CH: 0000 - REV: PRINTED ON: AT: 1:45:00 PM  
 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

### 4.3 Summary of Cultural Heritage Screening

Based on the results of information gathering and desktop data collection, there are no indicators of known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes in the study area (Table 4-1). While there are properties with structures and landscape elements that are over 40 years old in the vicinity of the Study Area (Dudley Lake Provincial Park and Elephant Head Lake campground), these properties were established relatively recently (mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century) and are not anticipated to be impacted by the Project.

**Table 4-1: Summary of Desktop Cultural Heritage Screening Results**

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?		✓
Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value		
2. Has the Study Area been evaluated before and not found to be of cultural heritage value?		✓
3. Is the Study Area:		
a. Identified, designated or otherwise protected through the 'Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage Property Register' or 'Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Provincial Historic Sites Register'?		✓
b. A National Historic Site (or part of)?		✓
c. Designated under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act?		✓
d. Designated under the Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act?		✓
e. Identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?		✓
f. Located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?		✓
Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value		
Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. Is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?		✓
b. Has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?		✓
c. Is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?		✓
d. Contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?		✓
Part C: Other Considerations		
Is there local or Indigenous knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. Is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?		✓
b. Has a special association with a community, person, or historical event?		✓
c. Contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?		✓

## 5.0 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The desktop information gathering and data collection determined that there are no known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. The study area is in the vicinity of two properties that are over 40 years old (Dudley Lake Provincial Park and Elephant Head Lake campground), but these properties appear to have been established relatively recently (mid- to late 20th century), have not been identified as having potential heritage significance by stakeholders, and will not be impacted by the Project. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) No potential-built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes were identified within the study area. No further work is recommended from a cultural heritage perspective.
- 2) Information gathering requests sent to the 'Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador', the 'Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation Register of Provincial Historic Sites', the 'Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation' confirmed that there are no protected (registered or designated) built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes in the study area. No further work is recommended from a cultural heritage perspective. .
- 3) Cultural heritage landscapes may have significance to Indigenous Nations. This Cultural Heritage Screening Report should be circulated to Indigenous Nations being engaged as part of the Project for information purposes.

## Signature Page

We trust that the information presented in this memo meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

### **WSP Canada Inc.**



Paul David Ritchie, MA  
Senior Archaeologist  
paul.ritchie@wsp.com



Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP  
*Cultural Heritage Team Lead*  
heidy.schopf@wsp.com

[https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-kamieaca00030925894/technical disciplines/01\\_environmental assessment/02\\_project registration/working draft/00\\_technical support documents/cultural heritage screening/2025 submission/ca00030925894-r-rev0-final-culturalheritagescreening\\_check.docx](https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-kamieaca00030925894/technical%20disciplines/01_environmental%20assessment/02_project%20registration/working%20draft/00_technical%20support%20documents/cultural%20heritage%20screening/2025%20submission/ca00030925894-r-rev0-final-culturalheritagescreening_check.docx)

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). (2014). "Lab West residents cleaning up Elephant head park".  
Electronic source: <https://www.cbc.ca/player/play/2470832992> Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Canadian Heritage Rivers. (n.d.) The Rivers. Available online: <https://chrs.ca/en/rivers>. Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. (1983). Lac Virot, Québec Newfoundland. Sheet 23 B/14.  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
- Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. (1990). Flora Lake, Newfoundland Quebec. Sheet 23 B/15.  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
- Eaton, D.I.V. (1895). Sketch Map to Illustrate Exploration by A.P. Law, B.A.Sc. Summary Report 1894. Document on file with the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
- Eaton, D.I.V. (1896). Map of Labrador Peninsula. South East Sheet. Document on file with the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
- Government of Canada. n.d. Earth Observation Data Management System. Electronic source: EODMS ([nrcan-rncan.gc.ca](http://nrcan-rncan.gc.ca)). Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Canada. (2019). Impact Assessment Act (S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1). Last amended on August 28, 2019. Electronic document: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/l-2.75/> Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Canada. (2022). Heritage Railway Stations of Canada. Electronic source: <https://parks.canada.ca/culture/designation/gare-station>. Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Canada. (2023a). Duley Lake Provincial Park. Electronic document: <https://indicators-map.canada.ca/App/Detail?id=0815&GoCTemplateCulture=en-CA>. Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Canada. (2023b). Find a National Historic Site. Electronic source: <https://parks.canada.ca/lhn-nhs/recherche-search> Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Canada (2024). Heritage lighthouses in Canada. Electronic source: <https://parks.canada.ca/culture/designation/phare-lighthouse>. Last accessed on March 4, 2024.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. (n.d.a.) Archaeology Sites in Newfoundland and Labrador.  
Electronic source: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/tcar/archaeology-sites/>. Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. (n.d.b.) Provincial Historic Sites. Electronic source: <https://www.seethesites.ca/> Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. (1990). Historic Resources Act, RSNL 1990 Chapter H-4. Electronic document: [https://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/h04.htm#15\\_](https://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/h04.htm#15_). Last accessed on November 3, 2023.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. (2008). New Dawn Agreement/Tsash Petapen Agreement Map.  
Electronic document: <https://www.releases.gov.nl.ca/releases/2008/exec/0926n07map.pdf>. Last accessed on November 3, 2023.

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. (2010). Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement Map. Electronic document: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/exec/iar/files/map.pdf>. Last accessed on November 3, 2023.

wsp

wsp.com





# Land Use and Socio-Economic Baseline Study

**Kami Iron Ore Mine**

Champion Iron Ore

11 July 2025

→ **The Power of Commitment**



<b>Project name</b>		Socio-Economic Studies – Kami Iron Ore Mine					
<b>Document title</b>		Land Use and Socio-Economic Baseline Study   Kami Iron Ore Mine					
<b>Project number</b>		12648151					
<b>File name</b>		12648151-RPT-Kami Iron Ore Mine Socio-Economic Baseline Study.docx					
<b>Status Code</b>	<b>Revision</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Reviewer</b>		<b>Approved for issue</b>		
			<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
S0	A	Nancy Griffiths	Brigitte Masella Chloe Sullivan	On file	Chloe Sullivan	On file	March 3, 2025
S0	B	Morgan Lessard	Brigitte Masella Chloe Sullivan	On file	Chloe Sullivan	On file	April 2, 2025
SO	C	Morgan Lessard Nancy Griffiths	Brigitte Masella Chloe Sullivan	On file	Chloe Sullivan	On file	June 23, 2025
S4	D	Nancy Griffiths	Brigitte Masella		Chloe Sullivan		July 10, 2025

**GHD**

Contact: Brigitte Masella, Technical Director - Impact Assessment and Community Engagement | GHD  
 1, Place Ville-Marie, Suite 3815  
 Montréal, Québec, H3B 2B6, Canada  
 T +1 438 885 6282 | E [brigitte.masella@ghd.com](mailto:brigitte.masella@ghd.com) | [ghd.com](http://ghd.com)

© GHD 2025

This document is and shall remain the property of GHD. The document may only be used for the purpose for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of Engagement for the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

# Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Project Overview	1
1.2	Rationale and Objectives	1
1.3	Methodology	1
1.3.1	Information Sources	1
1.3.2	Gender-Based Analysis Plus	2
1.3.3	Study Areas	2
1.3.4	Limitations	4
<b>2.</b>	<b>Labrador West</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Communities	5
2.1.1	Labrador City	5
2.1.2	Wabush	5
2.1.3	Demographic Profile	7
2.1.3.1	Population	7
2.1.3.2	Health	10
2.1.3.3	Family Life	12
2.1.3.4	Language and Diversity	13
2.1.3.5	Educational Attainment	14
2.1.3.6	Employment, Labour and Income	14
2.2	Services and Infrastructure	17
2.2.1	Housing and Accommodations	17
2.2.1.1	Permanent Housing	18
2.2.1.2	Supportive Housing	19
2.2.1.3	Short-term Accommodations	20
2.2.1.4	Worker Accommodations	21
2.2.2	Child Care	21
2.2.2.1	Newfoundland and Labrador Early Learning Action Plan	21
2.2.2.2	Child Care and Early Childhood Education in Labrador West	22
2.2.3	Education and Training	23
2.2.3.1	Primary and Secondary Education	23
2.2.3.2	Post-secondary Education and Training	24
2.2.4	Health Care	24
2.2.5	Community Support	25
2.2.5.1	Labrador West Ministerial Food Bank	25
2.2.5.2	Hope Haven	26
2.2.5.3	First Steps Family Resource Centre	26
2.2.5.4	Other Services	27
2.2.6	Transportation	27
2.2.6.1	Air Transportation	27
2.2.6.2	Rail Transportation	28
2.2.6.3	Road Transportation	28
2.2.7	Public Works	28
2.2.7.1	Water and Sewer	28
2.2.7.2	Waste Management	29
2.2.8	Utilities and Communications	29
2.2.8.1	Electrical	29
2.2.8.2	Communications and Telecommunications	29
2.2.9	Safety and Emergency Services	30
2.2.9.1	Policing and Justice	30
2.2.9.2	Fire Prevention and Suppression	30

	2.2.9.3	Emergency Medical	31
	2.2.10	Recreation Facilities and Programs	31
2.3		<b>Non-Indigenous Use of Land and Resources</b>	<b>32</b>
	2.3.1	Land Use Planning	32
	2.3.1.1	Labrador City	32
	2.3.1.2	Wabush	32
	2.3.1.3	Land Use Zoning in the Site Assessment Area	34
	2.3.1.4	Protected Roads	34
	2.3.2	Natural Resources	34
	2.3.2.1	Water Resources	34
	2.3.2.2	Forestry	36
	2.3.2.3	Habitat Management Units	36
	2.3.3	Land Tenure	36
	2.3.4	Industrial and Commercial Development	39
	2.3.4.1	Mining	39
	2.3.4.2	Mineral Exploration	39
	2.3.4.3	Quarrying	40
	2.3.5	Outdoor Recreation and Tourism	40
	2.3.5.1	Snowmobiling	42
	2.3.5.2	Nordic Skiing and Snowshoeing	42
	2.3.5.3	Parks and Camping	42
	2.3.5.4	Cottage Areas and Cabins	42
	2.3.5.5	Recreational Use of Waterbodies	43
	2.3.5.6	Outfitting	43
	2.3.5.7	Other Outdoor Activities	43
	2.3.5.8	Scenic Areas and Viewscapes	43
	2.3.6	Harvesting	43
	2.3.6.1	Hunting	43
	2.3.6.2	Trapping	45
	2.3.6.3	Fishing	45
	2.3.6.4	Domestic Wood-cutting	46
	2.3.6.5	Berry-picking and Other Gathering	46
2.4		<b>Economy</b>	<b>46</b>
	2.4.1	Newfoundland and Labrador Economy	46
	2.4.1.1	Cost of Living	47
	2.4.2	Labrador West Economy	48
	2.4.3	Businesses	50
	2.4.3.1	Business Capacity	51
<b>3.</b>		<b>Fermont</b>	<b>52</b>
	3.1	Overview	52
	3.2	Demographic Profile	52
	3.2.1	Population	52
	3.2.1.1	Population Change	52
	3.2.1.2	Population by Age and Gender	53
	3.2.1.3	Mobility and Migration	54
	3.2.2	Health	55
	3.2.2.1	Perception of Health and Quality of Life	55
	3.2.2.2	Mortality	55
	3.2.3	Family Life	56
	3.2.4	Language and Diversity	57
	3.2.5	Educational Attainment	58
	3.2.6	Employment, Labour and Income	58
	3.2.6.1	Employment and Labour	58
	3.2.6.2	Employment by Economic Sector	58
	3.2.6.3	Employment Income	59

	3.2.6.4	Low Income and Income Support	60
<b>3.3</b>		<b>Services and Infrastructure</b>	<b>60</b>
	3.3.1	Housing and Accommodations	60
	3.3.1.1	Société d'habitation communautaire de Fermont	61
	3.3.1.2	Habitat de Fermont	61
	3.3.1.3	Short-term Accommodation	61
	3.3.1.4	Worker Accommodations	62
	3.3.2	Child Care	62
	3.3.3	Health Care	63
	3.3.4	Community Support	63
	3.3.4.1	Maison d'aide et d'hébergement Fermont	63
	3.3.4.2	Association des jeunes de Fermont	64
	3.3.4.3	Réseau d'Éclaireurs	64
	3.3.5	Education and Training	64
	3.3.6	Transportation	64
	3.3.6.1	Air Transportation	64
	3.3.6.2	Rail Transportation	65
	3.3.6.3	Road Transportation	65
	3.3.7	Public Works	67
	3.3.8	Electrical Power	67
	3.3.9	Communications and Telecommunications	67
	3.3.10	Emergency Preparation and Response	67
	3.3.11	Recreation Facilities and Programs	68
<b>3.4</b>		<b>Use of Land and Resources</b>	<b>68</b>
	3.4.1	Land Use Planning	68
	3.4.2	Industrial and Commercial Development	68
	3.4.2.1	Mining and Mineral Exploration	68
	3.4.2.2	Quarrying	70
	3.4.2.3	Forestry	70
	3.4.3	Outdoor Recreation and Tourism	72
	3.4.3.1	Snowmobiling	72
	3.4.3.2	Nordic Skiing and Snowshoeing	72
	3.4.3.3	Parks and Camping	72
	3.4.3.4	Cottage Areas and Cabins	72
	3.4.3.5	Recreational Use of Waterbodies	72
	3.4.3.6	Outfitting	72
	3.4.3.7	Other Outdoor Activities	74
	3.4.3.8	Scenic Areas and Viewscapes	75
	3.4.3.9	Tourism	75
	3.4.4	Harvesting	75
<b>3.5</b>		<b>Economy</b>	<b>75</b>
	3.5.1	Businesses	75
	3.5.2	Chambre de commerce de Fermont	77
	3.5.3	Strategic Plan	77
<b>4.</b>		<b>Indigenous Groups</b>	<b>78</b>
	4.1	Innu Nation	82
	4.1.1	Governance	82
	4.1.2	Demographic Profile	84
	4.1.2.1	Population	84
	4.1.2.2	Age	84
	4.1.2.3	Language	84
	4.1.2.4	Households	85
	4.1.2.5	Educational Attainment	85
	4.1.2.6	Employment, Labour and Income	86
	4.1.3	Services and Infrastructure	86

	4.1.3.1	Child Care, Education and Training	86
	4.1.3.2	Health Care	87
	4.1.3.3	Community Support	87
	4.1.3.4	Recreation and Culture	88
	4.1.3.5	Housing	88
	4.1.3.6	Economic Development	88
	4.1.3.7	Transportation	89
	4.1.3.8	Communications	89
	4.1.3.9	Safety and Security	89
	4.1.4	Land and Resource Use	89
4.2		<b>Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam</b>	<b>90</b>
	4.2.1	Governance	92
	4.2.2	Demographic Profile	92
	4.2.2.1	Population	92
	4.2.2.2	Age	92
	4.2.2.3	Language	92
	4.2.2.4	Households	93
	4.2.2.5	Educational Attainment	93
	4.2.2.6	Employment, Labour and Income	94
	4.2.3	Services and Infrastructure	94
	4.2.3.1	Child Care, Education and Training	94
	4.2.3.2	Health Care and Community Support	95
	4.2.3.3	Recreation and Culture	95
	4.2.3.4	Housing	95
	4.2.3.5	Economic Development	95
	4.2.3.6	Transportation	96
	4.2.3.7	Communications	96
	4.2.3.8	Safety and Security	96
	4.2.4	Land and Resource Use	97
4.3		<b>La Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John</b>	<b>99</b>
	4.3.1	Governance	99
	4.3.2	Demographic Profile	99
	4.3.2.1	Population	99
	4.3.2.2	Age	99
	4.3.2.3	Language	100
	4.3.2.4	Households	100
	4.3.2.5	Educational Attainment	101
	4.3.2.6	Employment, Labour and Income	101
	4.3.3	Services and Infrastructure	101
	4.3.3.1	Child Care, Education and Training	102
	4.3.3.2	Health Care and Community Support	102
	4.3.3.3	Recreation and Culture	102
	4.3.3.4	Housing	102
	4.3.3.5	Economic Development	102
	4.3.3.6	Transportation	102
	4.3.3.7	Communications	102
	4.3.3.8	Safety and Security	102
	4.3.4	Land and Resource Use	102
4.4		<b>Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach</b>	<b>103</b>
	4.4.1	Governance	105
	4.4.2	Demographic Profile	105
	4.4.2.1	Population	105
	4.4.2.2	Age	106
	4.4.2.3	Language	106
	4.4.2.4	Households	106
	4.4.2.5	Educational Attainment	107
	4.4.2.6	Employment, Labour and Income	107

4.4.3	Services and Infrastructure	108
4.4.3.1	Child Care, Education and Training	108
4.4.3.2	Health Care and Community Support	108
4.4.3.3	Recreation and Culture	108
4.4.3.4	Housing	109
4.4.3.5	Economic Development	109
4.4.3.6	Transportation	109
4.4.3.7	Communications	109
4.4.3.8	Safety and Security	109
4.4.4	Land and Resource Use	110
4.5	NunatuKavut Community Council	110
4.5.1	Governance	112
4.5.2	Demographic Profile	112
4.5.2.1	Population	112
4.5.2.2	Age	114
4.5.2.3	Language	115
4.5.2.4	Households	115
4.5.2.5	Educational Attainment	116
4.5.2.6	Employment, Labour and Income	117
4.5.3	Services and Infrastructure	118
4.5.3.1	Child Care, Education and Training	118
4.5.3.2	Health Care	118
4.5.3.3	Community Support	118
4.5.3.4	Recreation and Culture	118
4.5.3.5	Housing	119
4.5.3.6	Economic Development	119
4.5.3.7	Transportation	119
4.5.3.8	Communications	120
4.5.3.9	Safety and Security	120
4.5.4	Land and Resource Use	120
<b>5.</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>122</b>

## Table index

Table 1	Population (2016, 2021)	7
Table 2	Natural Population Change, Local Area 79: Labrador West (2020-2022)	8
Table 3	Median and Average Age (2016, 2021)	8
Table 4	Working Age Population Cohorts (2021)	8
Table 5	Mobility Status (2016, 2021)	10
Table 6	Self-Reported Health Characteristics, Annual Estimate of NL Population (2021, 2022)	11
Table 7	Median Age of Death (2016, 2021)	11
Table 8	Suicide Mortality in Canada, Provinces and Territories (2020-2023)	12
Table 9	Census Family Private Households (2021)	12
Table 10	Average Household Size (2016, 2021)	13
Table 11	Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)	13
Table 12	Knowledge of Official Languages (2021)	13
Table 13	Selected Diversity Indicators (2021)	14
Table 14	Educational Attainment (2021)	14
Table 15	Labour Force Characteristics (2021)	15
Table 16	Labour Force by Industry (2021)	16

Table 17	Employment Income (2020)	17
Table 18	Low Income (2020)	17
Table 19	Total Private Dwellings and Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents (2016, 2021)	18
Table 20	Housing Value, Costs and Affordability (2021)	18
Table 21	Hotel Capacity (2024)	20
Table 22	School Enrolment and Capacity	23
Table 23	Health Care Vacancies in Labrador West	24
Table 24	Selected Community Support Programs and Services	27
Table 25	Water and Wastewater Services and Infrastructure	28
Table 26	Land Use Zoning in the Site Assessment Area	34
Table 27	Hunting in Western Labrador (2024-2025)	44
Table 28	Trapping in Western Labrador (2023-2024)	45
Table 29	Trout Fishing in Western Labrador (2023-2024)	45
Table 30	NL Nutritious Food Basket by Health Authority and Region	48
Table 31	Major Capital Projects, Western Labrador (2024)	49
Table 32	Number of Businesses by Industry (NAICS, 2017), Economic Zone 2: Western Labrador	50
Table 33	Number of Businesses by Employment Size (2023)	51
Table 34	Natural Population Change: Caniapiscau (2020-2023)	53
Table 35	Median and Average Age (2016, 2021)	53
Table 36	Working Age Population Cohorts (2021)	54
Table 37	Mobility Status (2016, 2021)	54
Table 38	Self-Reported Health Characteristics, Annual Estimate of Québec Population (2021, 2022)	55
Table 39	Average Household Size (2016, 2021)	56
Table 40	Census Family Private Households (2021)	56
Table 41	Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)	56
Table 42	Knowledge of Official Languages (2021)	57
Table 43	Selected Diversity Indicators (2021)	57
Table 44	Educational Attainment	58
Table 45	Employment (2021)	58
Table 46	Labour Force by Industry (2021)	59
Table 47	Average Employment Income (2020)	60
Table 48	Low Income (2020)	60
Table 49	Total Private Dwellings and Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents	61
Table 50	Hotel Capacity	62
Table 51	Mont Daviault Hiking / Biking Trails	74
Table 52	Monts Severson Trails	74
Table 53	Types of Businesses in Fermont (2025)	76
Table 54	Population (2016, 2021)	84
Table 55	Average and Median Age (2021)	84
Table 56	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (2021)	84
Table 57	Average Household Size (2016, 2021)	85
Table 58	Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)	85
Table 59	Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2016, 2021)	85
Table 60	Median Total Income of Individuals (2016, 2021)	86
Table 61	Median Employment Income of Individuals (2016, 2021)	86

Table 62	Schools	86
Table 63	Child Care Centres	87
Table 64	Community Clinics	87
Table 65	Innu Development Limited Partnership: Business Ventures	88
Table 66	Transportation	89
Table 67	Population (2016, 2021)	92
Table 68	Age	92
Table 69	Language Most Often Spoken at Home (2021)	93
Table 70	Average Household Size (2016, 2021)	93
Table 71	Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)	93
Table 72	Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2021)	93
Table 73	Median Total Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)	94
Table 74	Median Employment Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)	94
Table 75	Schools and Child Care Centres	94
Table 76	Population (2016, 2021)	99
Table 77	Average and Median Age (2021)	100
Table 78	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (2021)	100
Table 79	Average Household Size (2016, 2021)	100
Table 80	Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)	100
Table 81	Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2016, 2021)	101
Table 82	Median Total Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)	101
Table 83	Median Employment Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)	101
Table 84	Population (2016, 2021)	106
Table 85	Average and Median Age (2021)	106
Table 86	Knowledge of Official Languages (2021)	106
Table 87	Average Household Size (2016, 2021)	106
Table 88	Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)	107
Table 89	Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2016, 2021)	107
Table 90	Median Total Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)	107
Table 91	Median Employment Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)	107
Table 92	Electoral Areas	112
Table 93	Population (2016, 2021)	112
Table 94	Métis Population (2016, 2021)	113
Table 95	Average and Median Age (2021)	114
Table 96	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (2021)	115
Table 97	Average Household Size (2021)	115
Table 98	Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2021)	116
Table 99	Median Total Income (2020)	117
Table 100	Nunacor Development Corporation Businesses	119
Table 101	Transportation	119

## Figure index

Figure 1.1	Study Areas	3
Figure 2.1	Location and Access	6

Figure 2.2	Labrador City and Wabush Population Change (Statistics Canada 2019; 2023; NLSA 1988; 2002; 2013)	7
Figure 2.3	Age-Gender Distribution: Wabush (left) and Labrador City (right) (Statistics Canada 2023a)	9
Figure 2.4	Annual Hotel Room Occupancy Rate (NLTCR 2024; IOC 2024)	21
Figure 2.5	School Enrolment (NLE 2024; Centre Éducatif L'ENVOL 2024)	23
Figure 2.6	Hospitalizations, Labrador West Health Centre (IOC 2024)	25
Figure 2.7	Food Bank Usage (IOC 2024)	26
Figure 2.8	Land Use Planning	33
Figure 2.9	Natural Resources	35
Figure 2.10	Industry	38
Figure 2.11	Recreation	41
Figure 3.1	Population Change: Fermont (Statistics Canada 1977; 1998; 2003; 2007; 2019c; 2023e; ISQ 2024a)	53
Figure 3.2	Age-Gender Distribution: Fermont (Statistics Canada 2023e)	54
Figure 3.3	Annual occupancy rates of accommodation establishments in Duplessis and Québec (Ministère du Tourisme 2024)	62
Figure 3.4	Major Railways and Roads in Northeastern Québec and Western Labrador	66
Figure 3.5	Mineral Titles and Quarry Permits	71
Figure 3.6	Recreation	73
Figure 4.1	Indigenous Groups of Interest to the Project	79
Figure 4.2	Indigenous Land and Resource Use Spatial Boundaries	81
Figure 4.3	Innu Nation Land Claims Agreement-in-Principle Area	83
Figure 4.4	Traditional Territory of Innu TakuaiKAN Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John	91
Figure 4.5	Beaver Management Lots	98
Figure 4.6	Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach Treaty Area and Land Claim Area	104
Figure 4.7	NunatuKavut Community Council Land Claim Area	111

# Acronyms

Term	Definition
AIP	Agreement-in-Principle
Alderon	Alderon Iron Ore Corp.
ATV	All-terrain Vehicle
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CDEM	Corporation de développement économique Montagnaise [Montagnais Economic Development Corporation]
Cégep	Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel [College of General and Valedictorian Education]
Champion	Champion Iron Ore Limited
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs
CISSS Côte-Nord	Centre intégré de santé et de services sociaux de la Côte-Nord [Côte-Nord Integrated Health and Social Services Centre]
CLSC	Centre local de services communautaires [Local Community Services Centre]
Cliffs	Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.
CNA	College of the North Atlantic
Côte-Nord	Région administrative 09 - Côte-Nord [Administrative Region 09 – North Shore]
CPE	Centre de la petite enfance [Early Childhood Centre]
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CREA	Centre régional d'éducation aux adultes [Regional Centre for Adult Education]
CSSS	Centre de santé et services sociaux [Health and Social Services Centre]
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECE	Early Childhood Educator
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
FIFO	Fly-in, Fly-out
FMD	Forest Management District
GBA+	Gender-based Analysis Plus
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBA	Impact and Benefit Agreement
IDL	Innu Development Limited Partnership
IOC	Rio Tinto Iron Ore Company of Canada
IRT	Innu Round Table
ITUM	Innu Takuaihan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam
JSMS	Jimmy Sandy Memorial School
LGH	Labrador-Grenfell Health
LIORC	Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Corporation
LSA	Local Study Area
LWCCI	Labrador West Child Care Inc.
LWHC	Labrador West Health Centre
LWHHC	Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MA	Management Area
MARC	Mike Adam Recreation Complex
MRC	Municipalité régionale de comté [Regional County Municipality]
MRNF	Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts [Natural Resources and Forests Ministry]
MSSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MTIE	Mamu Tshishkutamashutau [Let's All Learn Together] Innu Education
NA	Not Applicable
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NCC	Nunatukavut Community Council
NEQA	Northeastern Québec Agreement
NIMLJ	La Nation Innu Matimekush Lac-John
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador
NLHC	Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation
NLMB	Naskapi Local Management Board
NLNFB	NL Nutritious Food Basket
NNK	Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach
Nunacor	Nunacor Development Corporation
Project	Kami Iron Ore Mine Project
QC	Québec
QCM	Quebec Cartier Mining
QNS&L	Quebec North Shore & Labrador Railway
Québec	Province of Québec
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RNC	Royal Newfoundland Constabulary
RSA	Regional Study Area
RV	Recreational Vehicle
Sachidun	Sachidun Childcare Centre
SDEUM	Société de développement économique de Uashat mak Mani-Utenam [Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Economic Development Company]
SEIA	Socio-economic Impact Assessment
SHCF	Société d'habitation communautaire de Fermont [Fermont Community Housing Corporation]
SQ	Sûreté du Québec [Québec Provincial Police]
SR-C	Sept-Rivières--Caniapiscau
Project	Kami Iron Ore Project
Tacora	Tacora Resources Inc.
TLH	Trans-Labrador Highway
TRT	Tshiuetin Rail Transportation Inc.
TSMC	Tata Steel Minerals Canada
US Steel	United States Steel Corporation

# Units

Symbol	Definition
%	Per cent
#	Number
B	Billion
cm	Centimetre
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometre
m	Metre
M	Million
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
MW	Megawatt

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Overview

Champion Iron Ore (Champion) is proposing to construct the Kami Iron Ore Mine Project (the Project) in Labrador West, with the main Project components within the municipal boundaries of the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush. The planned mine would produce approximately 8.6 million (M) tonnes (t) of iron ore concentrate annually over 26 years. The Project will include an open pit mine, conveyors, ore stockpiles, a processing plant, an ore concentrate load-out, access roads, workforce accommodations and a railway corridor to connect to the Quebec North Shore & Labrador Railway (QNS&L).

The Project has been registered for environmental assessment (EA) with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) Department of Environment and Climate Change, pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA) and the *Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2003*. In response to comments from an Interdepartmental Environmental Assessment Screening Committee and / or the public on the Project Registration document, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change announced that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required under Part X of the EPA.

This report provides an overview of potentially affected communities, as follows:

- Labrador City and Wabush, NL;
- Fermont, Québec (QC);
- Innu Nation;
- Innu Takuaihan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM);
- La Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John (NIMLJ);
- Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (NNK); and
- NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC).

The report provides socio-demographic profiles and describes socio-economic baseline information for several valued components, including services and infrastructure, economy and employment, non-Indigenous use of land and resources, traditional use of land and resources, and community health and well-being.

## 1.2 Rationale and Objectives

The Project Registration and the Minister's response identified several socio-economic concerns and interests, including public participation, noise and dust, Project staffing, food security, water quality, land use, health and well-being, services and infrastructure, businesses, snowmobile trails and cabin / recreation areas. Indigenous interests that were identified include consultation, Indigenous Rights and Title, traditional land use, impacts on wildlife, and employment and business opportunities.

This report provides more in-depth discussion of topics than the 2024 Kami Iron Ore Project Socio-Economic Baseline Report prepared in 2024 as part of the Project Registration. The present report also adds information on health and well-being as well as land and resource use to enable a clearer understanding of baseline conditions relevant to impact pathways for the purpose of the Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA).

## 1.3 Methodology

The methodology used to prepare this report is outlined in the following sections.

### 1.3.1 Information Sources

This report has been prepared taking into account the following documents:

- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Environment and Climate Change. 2024. Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines: Kami Iron Ore Mine, December 19, 2024.

- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Environment and Climate Change. 2024. Environmental Assessment – A Guide to the Process.
- Champion Iron Mines Ltd. 2024. Project Registration: Kami Iron Ore Mine Project, April 2024.
- Champion Iron Mines Ltd. 2024. Socio-economic Baseline Report: Kami Iron Ore Mine Project, April 2024.
- Alderon Iron Ore Corp. 2013. Kami Iron Ore Mine Project Environmental Impact Statement Amendment.
- Alderon Iron Ore Corp. 2012. Kami Iron Ore Mine Project Environmental Impact Statement.

Various studies prepared for the 2025 Kami EIS have provided valuable input for the socio-economic baseline and impact assessment, including an analysis of economy and employment baseline information and economic impact simulations by Strategic Concepts Limited, as well as a Human Health Risk Assessment and a Visual Aesthetics Impact Assessment prepared by WSP. Other information on the Project Description provided important inputs for the baseline information and the SEIA.

Quantitative and qualitative information used to inform this report was drawn from various published and unpublished information. Publicly available information was sourced from municipal, provincial, federal and Indigenous government departments and agencies, in addition to academic publications, media articles, public services agencies, non-government organizations and other sources, including Champion’s Indigenous and stakeholder engagement program. Information from Rio Tinto Iron Ore Company’s (IOC) long-term socio-economic knowledge base was also used with the permission of IOC.

### 1.3.2 Gender-Based Analysis Plus

Given that the Project has the potential to affect the socio-economic conditions of various groups within the communities of concern, such as under-represented or at-risk groups, attention was afforded to Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+), which assists in understanding issues and in evaluating how positive and negative impacts may be experienced disproportionately by segments of a population, thus helping to establish mitigation and monitoring measures that seek to avoid disproportionate burdens and promote equitable sharing of benefits. GBA+ involves collecting baseline data disaggregated by social identity factors from an intersectional perspective. In that light, refined and disaggregated data, both qualitative and quantitative, were sought to describe the conditions for relevant community groups, with the understanding that data are not available for all identified parameters in the context of small communities.

### 1.3.3 Study Areas

Since the Project is located in Labrador West and is subject only to the EA process of the Government of NL, the formal study areas defined in this report are limited to areas of Labrador. The Local Study Area (LSA) includes the Municipal Boundaries and Planning Areas of the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush, whereas the Regional Study Area (RSA) is Census Division No. 10, NL (Figure 1.1). The LSA and RSA were determined based on several factors, including consideration of the 2024 Socio-economic Baseline Report for the Project and the previous EIS for the Kami Project produced by Alderon Iron Ore Corp (Alderon). While spatial boundaries define the geographic extent of potential impacts, the delimitation of boundaries for socio-economic impacts is constrained by the available datasets, which is why the LSA and RSA are based on relevant administrative boundaries used in the 2021 census of the Canadian population.

As noted in Section 1.1, baseline information for Fermont is provided given its proximity to the Project site. While both local and regional information is provided for Fermont, formal study areas were not defined for the purpose of baseline information and impact assessment. Rather, information collection and analysis focused on issues of relevance to the Project and its potential impacts on Fermont.

Respecting the potentially affected Indigenous groups identified in Section 1.1, the baseline information provided in this report focuses on each community and traditional land and resource use.

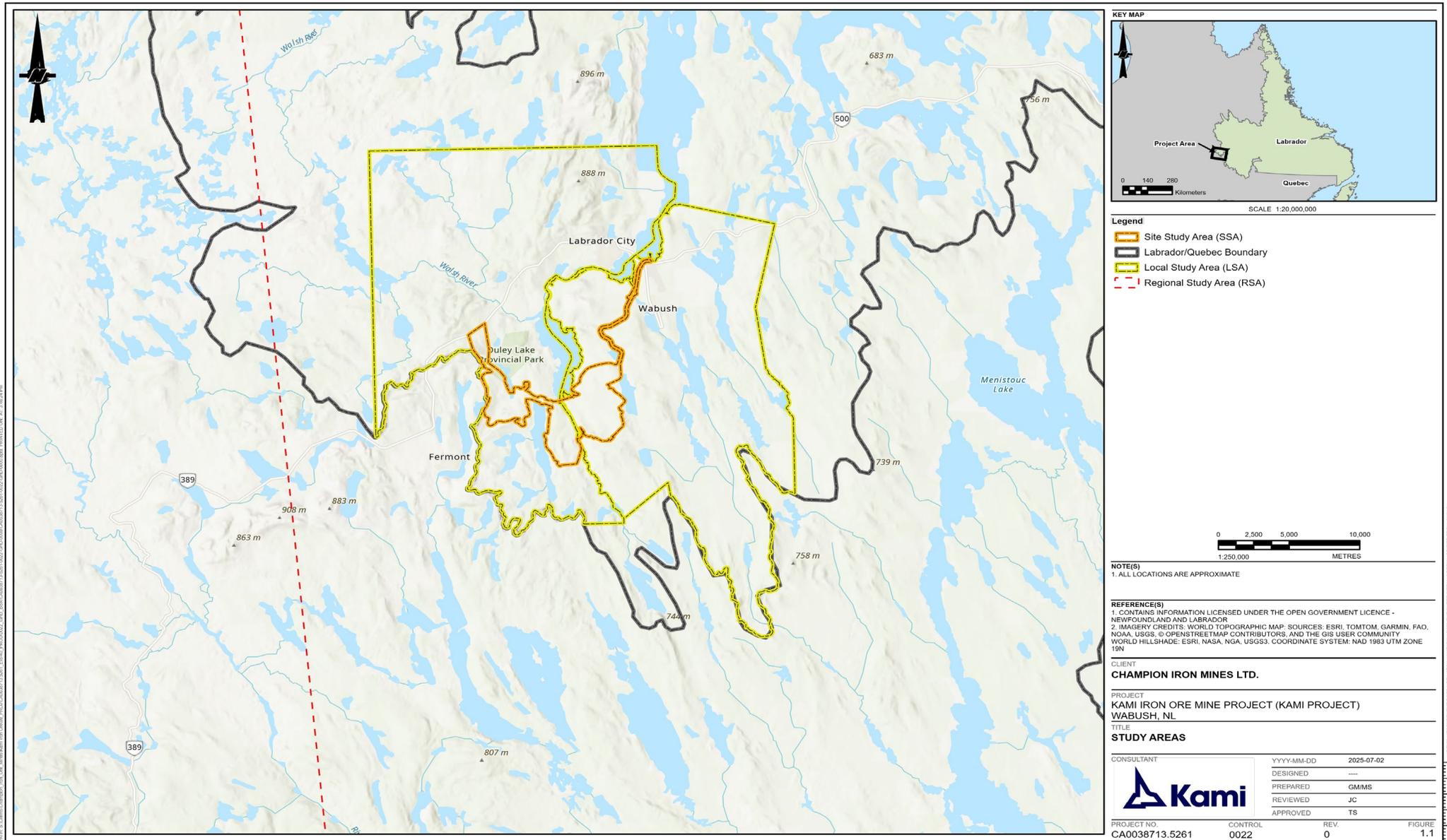


Figure 1.1 Study Areas

### 1.3.4 Limitations

The most recent census of the Canadian population, conducted in June 2021, is one of the most important sources of demographic data for this report. Even with current census data, some detailed data were not available, particularly at the community level. The National Household Survey, last conducted in 2017, is also a source, yet it provides limited data: the survey is not mandatory, and some data are unavailable or not released, particularly for smaller communities such as Wabush, though the NL Statistics Agency publishes some of the data for the region through Community Accounts.

Information varies by jurisdiction and may be limited at community or regional levels. Some information may be limited for Labrador West, which unless noted otherwise in this report, refers to Labrador City and Wabush. Depending on the source, information for Labrador West may also include Churchill Falls (e.g., Economic Zone 2: Western Labrador or Local Area 79: Labrador West). The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary's (RNC) Labrador West jurisdiction includes Churchill Falls. Also, information may not be released due to privacy concerns regarding small populations.

In Labrador, the most complete dataset for health indicators is hospital admissions, which does not capture data for conditions treated by family physicians in clinics or office settings. Detailed data on the incidence of diseases are not available for Labrador West itself, and only particular information is available for Labrador as a whole. Data may be reported for Labrador Grenfell Health (LGH) region, which includes all of Labrador and all communities north of Bartlett's Harbour on the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some 2020 and 2021 data are not as useful for identifying general trends. For instance, typical indicators such as hotel occupancy, vehicle rentals, airport activity, restaurant usage, retail activity, child care access, school attendance and recreation were all affected by public health emergency measures, including closures, limits on usage and travel restrictions. Thus, some data may be misrepresentative of increases and decreases that would normally reveal changes and community challenges.

In the Statistics Canada 2021 long-form census questionnaire, the term "at birth" was added to the question on sex and a new question on gender was added (Statistics Canada 2022a), maintaining historical continuity of data on sex while allowing data collection on gender diversity (i.e., cisgender, transgender and non-binary). The result is that 0.33% of nearly 30.5 M people in Canada (those aged 15 and older living in a private household in May 2021) identified as transgender or non-binary (Statistics Canada 2023I). For privacy and confidentiality reasons, Statistics Canada does not disseminate detailed data for small communities or for sectors of the population.

Information sources and limitations specific to the potentially affected Indigenous groups are discussed in Section 4.

## **2. Labrador West**

This section describes baseline conditions for the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush.

### **2.1 Communities**

Labrador City and Wabush (Figure 2.1) were established in the 1960s as company towns to support the mining industry in Labrador West. Both were incorporated as municipalities in the early 1980s (Labrador City and Wabush 2025a). The presence of mining and other industries for nearly 65 years has resulted in strong employment and business opportunities for several generations in Labrador West. While many people work in mining and mining support services, others are employed in other sectors, such as public services and commercial / retail sectors.

#### **2.1.1 Labrador City**

Labrador City was established by IOC as a temporary workers' camp for the Carol Mine in 1960 and incorporated as the Local Improvement District of Labrador City in 1961 (Labrador City and Wabush 2025a). Labrador City and Wabush operate as a regional community with people traveling between the two Towns for work, school and access to other services and infrastructure. For instance, Labrador City has the only supermarket, shopping centre, post-secondary institution and hospital in the region. Some recreational facilities (e.g., Alpine ski hill and Nordic Ski Trails) are found only in Labrador City.

#### **2.1.2 Wabush**

Wabush, which was organized as a mining camp by Wabush Mines Ltd. (a subsidiary of Canadian Javelin Company) in 1962, was incorporated as a Local Improvement District in 1967 (Labrador City and Wabush 2025a). The regional airport and the only recreation centre and swimming pool in Labrador West are located in Wabush.

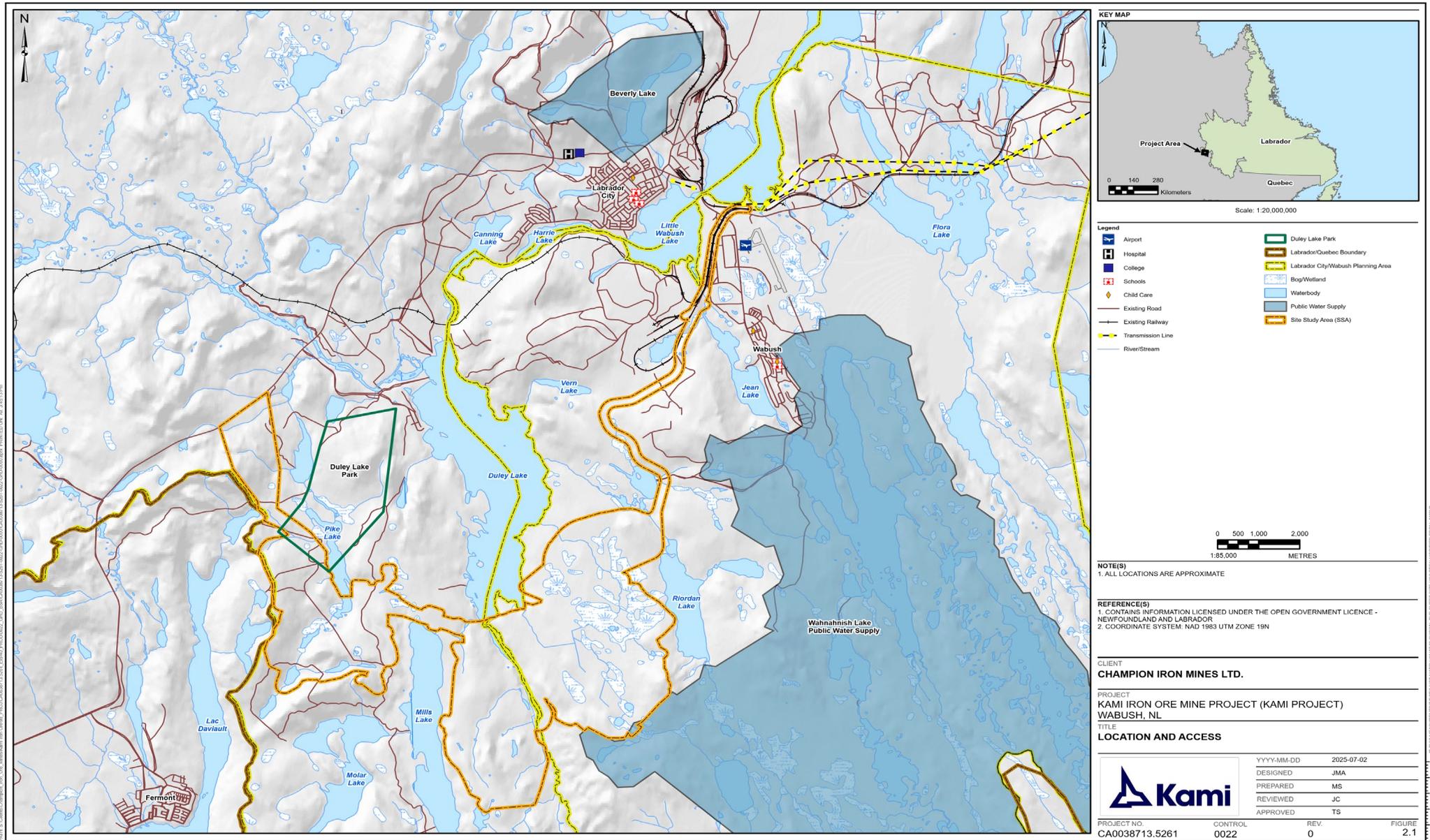


Figure 2.1 Location and Access

## 2.1.3 Demographic Profile

The following sections provide an overview of demographic data and information for the municipalities of Labrador City and Wabush (the LSA), as well as for Census Division No. 10 (the RSA) and NL.

### 2.1.3.1 Population

In 2021, a combined population of 9,380 residents was reported for Labrador City and Wabush, while the RSA had a population of 24,332 people (Statistics Canada 2019; 2023). The LSA population increased between 2016 and 2021, contrary to the RSA and NL (In 2021, a combined population of 9,380 residents was reported for Labrador City and Wabush, while the RSA had a population of 24,332 people (Statistics Canada 2019; 2023). The LSA population increased between 2016 and 2021, contrary to the RSA and NL (Table 1).

Table 1 Population (2016, 2021)

Indicator	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10		NL	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Population	7,220	7,415	1,905	1,965	24,639	24,332	519,716	510,550

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

#### 2.1.3.1.1 Population Change

The census population of Labrador City and Wabush was at its highest in 1976 and generally declined until 2011, at which time it showed a small increase (Figure 2.2). The 2021 census indicated that the LSA population grew by 255 individuals (2.7%) since 2016 (Statistics Canada 2019; 2023): Wabush had a population gain of 60 individuals, while Labrador City gained 195 residents.

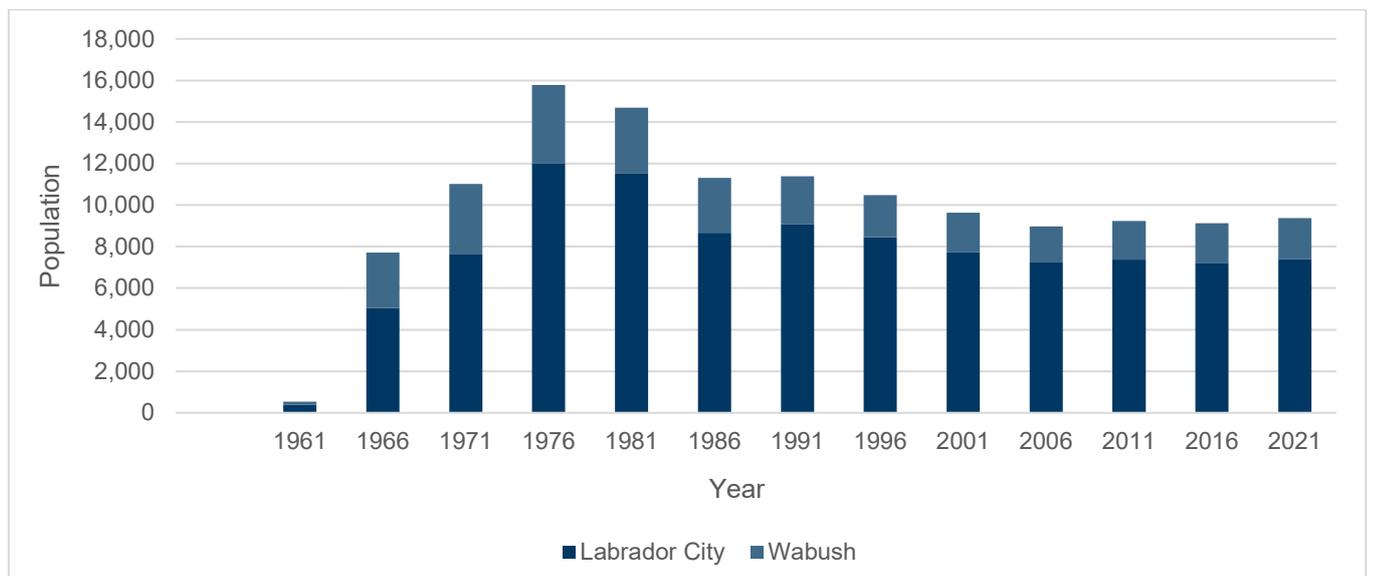


Figure 2.2 Labrador City and Wabush Population Change (Statistics Canada 2019; 2023; NLSA 1988; 2002; 2013)

In 2021, the number of births in Local Area 79 (i.e., Labrador City, Wabush and Churchill Falls) exceeded the number of deaths by 55 (Table 1). The lack of data for 2020 and 2022 limits the ability to establish any trends. Section 2.1.3.1.3 provides more insights into population change in Labrador West.

**Table 2** Natural Population Change, Local Area 79: Labrador West (2020-2022)

Indicator	2020 (#)	2021 (#)	2022 (#)	Change	
				#	%
Births	NA	95	80	-15	-15.8
Deaths	35	40	NA	5	14.3

Source: (NLSA 2024)

### 2.1.3.1.2 Population Age and Gender

The median and average ages for the LSA and RSA were similar in 2021, but lower than those for NL (Table 3). Median and average ages increased from 2016 to 2021 across all jurisdictions.

**Table 3** Median and Average Age (2016, 2021)

Indicator	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10		NL	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Median age	37.4	38.4	36.4	36.8	37.8	39.2	46	48.4
Average age	36.7	37.8	35.5	36.8	37.3	38.8	43.7	45.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2019a; 2023a

The working age cohort (ages 15 to 64 years) made up a larger proportion of the 2021 population in the LSA and RSA compared to the province (Table 4), which aligns with the younger median and average ages in the LSA (Table 3), as people may not continue to reside in Labrador West through retirement or into the older working age cohorts.

**Table 4** Working Age Population Cohorts (2021)

Cohort (years)	Labrador City (%)	Wabush (%)	Census Division No. 10 (%)	NL (%)
15 to 64	70.5	69.7	68.2	63.0
20 to 34	20.6	21.8	19.4	15.4
35 to 49	25.7	24.2	22	18.6
50 to 64	18.6	18.1	20.8	24.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

In 2021, the largest age cohorts in Wabush and Labrador City were between 30 and 55 years (Figure 2.3). The population had slightly higher proportions of men+<sup>1</sup> than women+ in the working age cohorts, which may suggest that the mining industry attracts more men+. Women+ outnumber men+ in older age cohorts (above 65 years).

<sup>1</sup> "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons (Statistics Canada 2023).

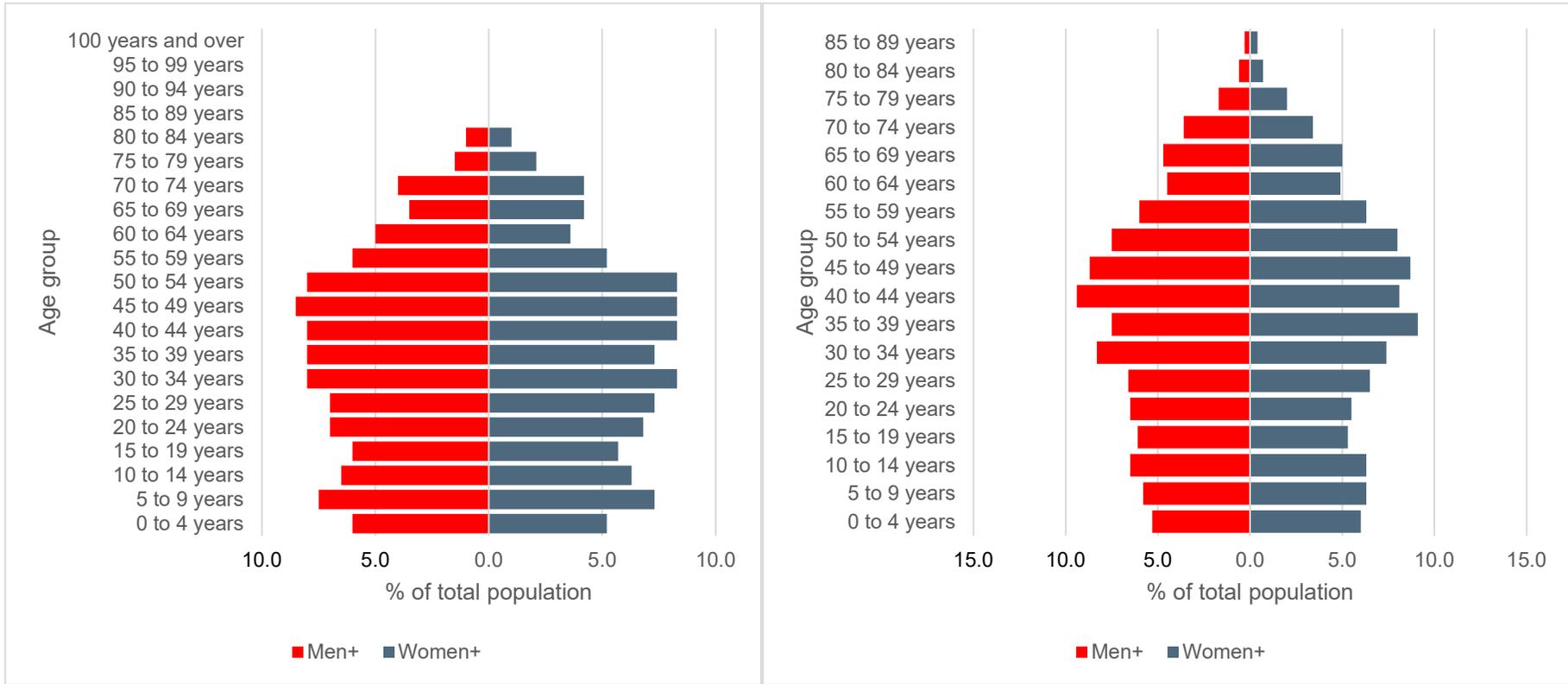


Figure 2.3 Age-Gender Distribution: Wabush (left) and Labrador City (right) (Statistics Canada 2023a)

### 2.1.3.1.3 Mobility and Migration

Mobility status refers to a person’s place of residence on the day of the census (May 11, 2021) in relation to their place of residence on the same date one or five years earlier (Statistics Canada 2022c). It includes non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who moved, but remained in the same community (e.g., city, town). Migrant status refers to internal migrants who moved to a different community within Canada, as well as to external migrants who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

Excluding consideration of non-migrants, mobility in Labrador City and the RSA increased between 2016 and 2021, while it decreased for Wabush (Table 5). The proportion of the Wabush population in 2016 that had migrated within the previous year was nearly double that of 2021. Conversely, the proportion of the Labrador City population that had migrated within the previous year was nearly half of the proportion in 2021. Meanwhile, the one-year mobility status for both the RSA and NL remained relatively stable in 2016 and 2021.

The data for individuals who migrated over the course of five years show similar trends in the RSA and NL for both 2016 and 2021. However, the five-year migration rate in Wabush in 2016 was more than double that of Labrador City. In 2021, 25.6% of the Wabush population had migrated since 2016, compared to 17.7% for Labrador City.

Table 5 Mobility Status (2016, 2021)

Jurisdiction	Mobility Status 1 Year Ago		Mobility Status 5 years ago	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
	% Migrants	% Migrants	% Migrants	% Migrants
Labrador City	2.4	4.2	13.3	17.7
Wabush	8	4.4	27	25.6
Census Division No. 10	4	4.3	14.9	18.5
NL	4.8	4	14.8	18.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

### 2.1.3.2 Health

The following sections provide data on health and wellness for Labrador West and NL derived from Statistics Canada, NL Community Accounts and NL Centre for Health Information. Where possible, data for Labrador West are compared to those for the LGH region and NL. Some data on diseases are not available for Labrador West itself, but for Labrador as a whole. For various reasons (as indicated), data may be highly variable.

The leading causes of hospital morbidity in Labrador West in 2020-2021 were diseases of the digestive and circulatory systems (NLSA 2023), which was consistent with the LGH region and NL.

#### 2.1.3.2.1 Perception of Health and Quality of Life

Recent health status data were not available for the LSA or RSA. The general health and well-being of NL's population declined between 2021 and 2022 according to self-reported data (Table 6), which may be due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. During this period, the number of those who perceived their health as “very good or excellent” decreased by 13%, while the number of those who perceived their health as “fair or poor” increased by about 27% (Table 6). Similar trends were observed for Canada, where 6% fewer Canadians reported a decrease in perceived health as “very good or excellent” and 23% more reported their health as “fair or poor” (Statistics Canada 2023d).

Perceptions of mental health followed the same trends. From 2021 to 2022, the number of those who reported their mental health as “fair or poor” increased by 23.5% in NL, whereas the number of those who reported their mental health as “good or excellent” over the previous year decreased by 7.4%. An increase in risk habits, such as heavy drinking, smoking cigarettes and cannabis use, was reported in the same period. Residents reported an increase in “life stress” and a decrease in “life satisfaction.” Canadians generally experienced similar changes in self-reported mental health (Statistics Canada 2023d).

**Table 6 Self-Reported Health Characteristics, Annual Estimate of NL Population (2021, 2022)**

Health Characteristics	2021	2022	Difference	Percentage
Perceived health, very good or excellent	276,900	241,900	(35,000)	-12.6
Perceived health, fair or poor <sup>2</sup>	63,100	80,400	17,300	+27.4 <sup>3</sup>
Perceived mental health, very good or excellent	271,100	251,000	(20,100)	-7.4
Perceived mental health, fair or poor	53,500	66,100	12,600	+23.5
Perceived life stress, most days quite a bit or extremely stressful	69,100	83,800	14,700	+21.3
Current smoker, daily or occasional	61,800	75,500	13,700	+22.2
Cannabis use, past 12 months	103,800	109,800	6,000	+5.8
Heavy drinking <sup>4</sup>	104,900	115,900	11,000	+10.5
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	353,800	336,600	(17,200)	-4.9
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	404,000	394,400	(9,600)	-2.4

Source: [Statistics Canada 2023](#)

In 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, NL residents had the highest self-reported mental health among Canadian provinces and territories – nearly 75% of the population reported mental health as “very good” or “excellent” (Conference Board of Canada 2014). No current data were available to see if health perceptions have changed in NL since the pandemic. Statistics Canada indicates that self-reported assessments of mental health are improving in Canada (Statistics Canada 2023m). In 2023, the proportion of adults reporting “excellent” or “very good” mental health, a “strong sense of belonging to local community” and high ratings of overall “life satisfaction” were at least five percentage points higher than in February to May 2021 during the pandemic. However, reported symptoms of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder remained unchanged in Canada (2021-2023), especially among young adults, Indigenous people and 2SLGBTQ+<sup>5</sup> individuals.

### 2.1.3.2.2 Mortality

The median age of death in Labrador West increased between 2016 and 2021 (Table 7), which may be reflective in part to the ageing population (Section 2.1.3.1.2). Similar data were not available for the RSA. The median age of death in Labrador West in 2021 was 73 years in comparison to 77 years for NL. Over the reporting period, Labrador West exhibited the lowest median age of death of the three regions (NLSA 2021a).

**Table 7 Median Age of Death (2016, 2021)**

Year	Labrador West	LGH Region <sup>6</sup>	NL
2016	69	73	77
2021	73	NA	77

Source: NLSA 2021

<sup>2</sup> Population aged 12 and over who reported perceiving their own health status as being either excellent or very good or fair or poor, depending on the indicator. Perceived health refers to the perception of a person's health in general, either by the person himself or herself, or, in the case of proxy response, by the person responding. Health means not only the absence of disease or injury but also physical, mental and social well-being (Statistics Canada 2023d).

<sup>3</sup> The observed disparity in the percentage change between those reporting “fair or poor” health or mental health and those reporting “very good or excellent” may be attributable to a significant shift among respondents who previously identified their health as “good” in the Canadian Community Health Survey. In the 2022 survey, a considerable proportion of these respondents appear to have reclassified their health status as “fair or poor”, rather than moving toward more positive health ratings. This trend suggests a general decline in perceived health and mental well-being. The overall deterioration in these perceptions of health between 2021 and 2022 is plausibly linked to the prolonged impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>4</sup> Heavy drinking refers to males who reported having five or more drinks, or women who reported having four or more drinks, on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year (Statistics Canada 2023d).

<sup>5</sup> Two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and those who use other terms related to gender or sexual diversity (Statistics Canada 2023m).

<sup>6</sup> All of Labrador and communities on the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland north of Bartlett's Harbour.

Data on causes of mortality were not available for the three jurisdictions. The leading causes of death in Canada from 2019 to 2022 were malignant neoplasms and diseases of the heart, followed by accidents and COVID-19 (Statistics Canada 2023d).

The suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) in NL varied between 2020 and 2023, but was higher in 2021 and 2022 (Table 8). Suicide mortality rates varied widely across Canada during the reporting period, with some provinces and territories showing higher rates during the COVID-19 pandemic and others showing higher rates since that time.

**Table 8** Suicide Mortality in Canada, Provinces and Territories (2020-2023)

Jurisdiction	Per 100,000 <sup>7</sup>			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Canada	11.8	11.7	12.5	11.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	12.7	15.7	15.4	13.7
Nova Scotia	12.2	14.7	15.2	13.6
Prince Edward Island	8.8	9.3	13.8	9.2
New Brunswick	13.8	9.4	9.4	15.7
Québec	12.0	11.6	12.7	10.1
Ontario	9.8	9.6	10.6	9.8
Manitoba	15.0	14.5	15.3	16.8
Saskatchewan	17.5	18.5	20.7	17.6
Alberta	14.4	13.7	14.1	10.7
British Columbia	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.6
Nunavut	68.4	92.3	66.7	90.9
Northwest Territories	22.5	24.7	44.8	22.4
Yukon	14.3	27.9	11.4	11.1

Source: (Government of Canada 2025; Canadian Centre for Suicide Prevention 2025)

### 2.1.3.3 Family Life

In 2021, the LSA had higher proportions of couple families than the RSA and NL, and a greater proportion of couple families had children compared to the province (Table 9). Additionally, there were fewer one-parent families in the LSA compared to the RSA and NL, which is consistent with the higher number of couple families. One-parent families were most typically led by a woman+ in each of the jurisdictions.

**Table 9** Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No. 10	NL
Total couple families	86.3	87.6	83.5	84.2
Total with children	44.8	47.1	41.8	34.9
Total without children	41.3	40.5	41.7	49.3
Total one-parent families	14	12.4	16.4	15.8
In which the parent is a woman+	10	7.4	11.4	12.3
In which the parent is a man+	4	5	5	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

<sup>7</sup> Cases of medical assistance in dying (MAID) are excluded from suicide mortality data (Government of Canada 2025).

Household sizes in the LSA and in the RSA were slightly larger than those in the province for both 2016 and 2021, though there has been a slight decrease in the LSA and the RSA over that period (Table 10).

**Table 10** Average Household Size (2016, 2021)

Indicator	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No.10		NL	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Average household size	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

In 2021, the percentages of non-census family households<sup>8</sup> were lower in the LSA and in the RSA compared to NL (Table 11). The percentage of households with one person living alone was higher in Labrador West, mostly in Labrador City.

**Table 11** Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No. 10	NL
Non-census family households	14.3	12.2	14	17.8
Living alone	16.8	12.5	9.1	12.4
Living with other relatives	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.1
Living with non-relatives only	2.4	4.3	2.2	3.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

### 2.1.3.4 Language and Diversity

According to the 2021 census, over 87% of LSA and RSA residents spoke English only, whereas approximately 12% of LSA residents spoke both official languages (Table 12). The proportion of residents reporting having a non-official language as a mother tongue was higher in Labrador City (5.3%) than in Wabush (1.5%), but lower than in the RSA (10%).

**Table 12** Knowledge of Official Languages (2021)

Indicator (%)	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No.10	NL
English only	87.6	87.0	88.8	94.7
French only	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
English and French	12.0	12.7	10.5	5.1
Neither	0.1	0.0	0	0.2
Knowledge of non-official languages	7.6	2.3	13.5	4.2
Mother tongue English	90.6	94.4	86.6	96.6
Mother tongue French	2.4	2.5	1.6	0.4
Mother tongue non-official	5.3	1.5	10	2.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

In 2021, there were proportionately more persons with diverse backgrounds in the LSA and the RSA than in the whole of NL (Table 13). The self-identified Indigenous population in the LSA indicated that they were Métis, First Nations or Inuk. Additionally, Labrador City had a larger proportion of visible minorities relative to the other jurisdictions, with Wabush having the lowest proportion. The visible minority population was mostly of Filipino origin (over 60% of the visible minority population in Labrador City), followed by Chinese and South Asian origins.

<sup>8</sup> Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family (Statistics Canada 2023c).

Immigrant populations in Labrador West originated from various countries in Asia, Europe, the Americas and Africa.

**Table 13** Selected Diversity Indicators (2021)

Indicator (%)	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No. 10	NL
Immigrant population	6.2	3.3	4.7	2.8
Indigenous identity	10.1	12.5	38.2	9.3
Indigenous ancestry	6.4	11.5	28.9	6.3
Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestry	7.9	6.4	11.6	5.4
Visible minority	8.1	2.3	5.3	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

### 2.1.3.5 Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is a factor of the socio-economic status of a population. It is also important in the ability of individuals to participate in employment opportunities and gain higher incomes, as well as for the capacity of the community to provide industry with a skilled workforce to meet its needs.

In 2021, LSA residents had higher levels of post-secondary educational achievement compared to the provincial average, except for university-level education (Statistics Canada 2023a). Roughly 62% of LSA residents held a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 52% for NL. The percentage of individuals in the LSA with post-secondary education in trades (approximately 20%) was about twice as high as the provincial population, which is consistent with the technical nature of skills required in the mining industry. In each of the jurisdictions, women+ tended to have higher rates of post-secondary education compared to men+ (Table 14); the former were more likely to have university education, while the latter were more likely to be educated in trades.

**Table 14** Educational Attainment (2021)

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10		NL	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
High school diploma or equivalent	23.6	30.2	23.2	29.2	22.9	28.1	26.7	28.4
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	66.9	55.9	67.7	58.4	57.3	51.9	51.9	52
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	31.9	10.4	32.3	9.7	22.8	7.2	14.9	5.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.6	16.6	5.5	22.7	8.4	17	14.4	18.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

### 2.1.3.6 Employment, Labour and Income

The following sections discuss employment, labour and income in the LSA, the RSA and NL. Some data for Wabush may be suppressed to protect privacy of data associated with a small number of individuals.

#### 2.1.3.6.1 Employment and Labour

Labour force statistics describe the population employed or looking for work. In 2021, Labrador City and Wabush had higher labour force participation and employment rates than the RSA and NL (Table 15), which points to robust employment opportunities in the LSA. The participation and employment rates were lower for women+ than for men+ in each of the jurisdictions, most notably in the LSA.

Table 15 Labour Force Characteristics (2021)

Indicator – Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10		NL	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Participation rate	78.3	66.5	84.8	68.2	72.4	65	58.6	53.7
Employment rate	74.6	62.2	80.5	65.6	63	57.8	48.1	47
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.5	4.3	4.8	13.1	11	18	12.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

### 2.1.3.6.2 Employment by Economic Sector

Table 16 shows the labour force organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2017, including disaggregated data by gender. In 2021, Labrador City’s largest economic sectors in terms of employment were “Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction” (42%), “Retail trade” (10.7%) and “Healthcare and social assistance” (7.6%). Wabush had a similar profile, as the largest economic sectors in terms of employment were “Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction” (36.1%), “Construction” (7.4%) and “Healthcare and social assistance” (7.4%). Generally, the RSA and NL economies were more diversified, with a broader distribution of employment across sectors. “Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction” (19.3%) was the leading employment sector in the RSA, while “Healthcare and social assistance” (27.9%) was in the lead in NL.

While employment in “Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction” is a smaller proportion of the economy in the other jurisdictions compared to the LSA, women+ occupied less than half of the proportion of men+ employed in each of the geographic areas examined. Women+ were more likely than men+ to be employed in “Retail trade” or “Healthcare and social assistance” in all jurisdictions, though the difference between genders was more prominent in both Labrador City and Wabush.

Table 16 Labour Force by Industry (2021)

North American Industry Classification System 2017 (%)	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10		NL	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	0	0	0	3.2	1.3	5.8	1.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	55.9	24.5	50	18.1	27.6	10	6.6	1.3
Utilities	0.4	0	2.1	0	5	1.7	1.7	0.6
Construction	6.8	2.1	9.3	3.8	10.6	2.7	13.9	1.8
Manufacturing	3.5	1.3	2.9	1.9	3.5	2.6	6.4	3.1
Wholesale trade	4.3	2.1	5.7	6.7	3.1	2	2.9	1.0
Retail trade	8.4	13.6	3.6	10.5	8.3	12.5	10.7	14.0
Transportation and warehousing	3.3	3.1	5.7	1.9	6.1	3.2	7.2	2.4
Information and cultural industries	0.4	0.5	0	0	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.0
Finance and insurance	0	2.3	0	0	0.3	1.4	1.2	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.8	1	0	3.8	0.6	1	1.0	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	2	2.2	5.4	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0.4	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1.2	3.4	1.4	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.5
Educational services	0.6	5.5	1.4	13.3	1.8	9	4.5	9.7
Health care and social assistance	1	15.9	1.4	16.2	3.4	21.1	5.6	27.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	1.3	0	0	0.8	1	1.5	1.6
Accommodation and food services	3.5	9.1	2.1	6.7	3.6	8.3	4.9	7.8
Other services (except public administration)	4.1	5.2	2.1	6.7	3.3	4	3.8	4.3
Public administration	1.6	5	5.7	2.9	10	10.2	8.8	9.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

### 2.1.3.6.3 Employment Income

The LSA's median and average employment incomes in 2020 were considerably higher than those in the RSA and NL (Table 17), which may be indicative of the higher percentage of individuals working in the mining industry and supporting sectors. Nonetheless, a wide variance existed between men+ and women+ in the LSA: the median employment income of women+ was roughly 40% that of men+, whereas their average employment income was slightly more than half that of men+. For both indicators, the variances between men+ and women+ were notably wider for the LSA than for the RSA and NL.

Table 17 Employment Income (2020)

Employment Income (\$)	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10		NL	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Median employment income	108,000	40,800	107,000	44,000	70,000	37,600	37,600	27,400
Average employment income	98,500	55,650	100,600	54,600	77,700	47,720	52,900	37,840

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

### 2.1.3.6.4 Low Income and Income Support

In 2020, the rates of low income in Labrador City and Wabush were much lower than those in the RSA and NL (Table 18), which is consistent with the information on average employment income (Table 17).

The number of individuals and families requiring income support from government sources can also be an indication of the economic health of an area. Approximately 60% of the LSA population received government transfer income in 2020, which was lower than for the RSA and NL and is likely due to fewer retirees and higher employment. The reopening of the Scully mine in 2019 likely contributed to a lower unemployment rate (Table 15) and helped to reduce the need for income assistance.

Table 18 Low Income (2020)

Low Income (%)	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No. 10	NL
Low income <sup>9</sup>	4.6	3.4	7.7	15.2
Government transfer recipients aged 15 years and over	60	61.7	67.7	80.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

## 2.2 Services and Infrastructure

The following sections describe trends and capacity in services and infrastructure, including housing and accommodations, child care, education and training, health care, community support, transportation, public works, utilities and communications, safety and emergency services, as well as recreation and culture.

### 2.2.1 Housing and Accommodations

Housing issues, namely availability and affordability, are experienced in Labrador West for a variety of reasons, including the presence of non-resident workers occupying houses and apartments. New builds are limited, as land is constrained by mineral exploration licenses and mining leases, the cost of construction materials is high and construction labour shortages result in increased wages in the construction industry.

<sup>9</sup> Low-income status refers to the income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income below this line are considered to be in low income (Statistics Canada 2022b).

### 2.2.1.1 Permanent Housing

The combined population of Labrador City and Wabush was nearly 16,000 in 1976, but it has remained below 10,000 since 2001 (Section 2.1.3.1). Still, the region has a housing shortage, which is at least partially explained by non-resident workers being accommodated in residential dwellings (Section 2.2.1.4).

The number of total private dwellings decreased from 2016 to 2021 in the LSA, with 106 fewer dwellings in Labrador City and 86 fewer dwellings in Wabush, while it increased in the RSA (Table 19). The reason for the decreased number of total private dwellings is unknown, though it may be explained by a change in classification of buildings, an increase in short-term rentals and / or an increase in private dwellings being occupied by non-resident workers.

**Table 19** Total Private Dwellings and Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents (2016, 2021)

Indicator	Labrador City		Wabush		Census Division No. 10	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Total private dwellings	3 474	3 368	950	864	10758	10941
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	2 909	3 070	741	798	9193	9518

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

It is challenging to identify the exact reason for the decrease in the number of private dwellings, but several factors may have contributed to it, including shifts in the classification of types of dwellings – meaning a building might be classified as a private dwelling in one census and as a collective dwelling (e.g., rooming or boarding house) in another census. Regions such as Labrador West with a higher number of non-resident workers may also experience more fluctuations from year to year.

Housing prices in Labrador West have been affected by large local construction projects, especially those that do not provide temporary worker housing and thus create added demand for other accommodations. Housing prices escalated in Labrador West between 2011 and 2014 (NLMAA 2016; 2021), though prices fell after 2014, possibly due to the closure of Scully Mine.

The average values of dwellings in the LSA in 2016 and 2021 decreased for Wabush (- \$14,739) and increased for Labrador City (+ \$29,826) (Statistics Canada 2019a; 2023a).

In 2021, 77% of houses in Labrador City were owned rather than rented, compared to 84% in Wabush. The proportions in Labrador West were higher than for the RSA and NL (Table 20). Monthly shelter costs were higher in Labrador West for both owners and renters compared to the other jurisdictions. Conversely, the proportion of residents who spent 30% or more of income on shelter costs was generally lower for Labrador West.

**Table 20** Housing Value, Costs and Affordability (2021)

Indicator	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No. 10	NL
Owner (%)	77.0	84.0	70.6	75.7
Renter (%)	22.2	16.7	25.2	24
Owner households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs (%)	5.4	3.1	6.1	14.6
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	1,250	1,120	960	750
Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	1,195	1,140	1,082	1,014
Median value of dwellings (\$)	300,000	250,000	266,000	240,000
Average value of dwellings (\$)	296,000	282,500	266,800	246,800

Indicator	Labrador City	Wabush	Census Division No. 10	NL
Tenant households in subsidized housing <sup>10</sup> (%)	13.0	0	19.6	19.6
Tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs (%)	14.6	0	11.5	32.5
Tenant households in core housing need <sup>11</sup> (%)	5.9	0	6.7	20.8
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)	1,000	1,100	900	870
Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)	992	1,020	894	903

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

## 2.2.1.2 Supportive Housing

When housing costs are high, a broader sector of society may be affected by housing affordability issues. In Labrador West, several agencies are involved in addressing supportive housing issues for low-income earners, single parents, seniors and those with complex needs. Some of these agencies provide housing or support services to help individuals and families secure suitable long-term housing, as discussed below.

### 2.2.1.2.1 Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation

The NL Housing Corporation (NLHC) office in Labrador City serves Labrador West (NLHC 2019). Its programming is aimed at both renters and home owners. Eligible individuals or families may rent NLHC housing units based on 25% of net monthly income. Due to the high cost of housing in Labrador West, the NLHC increased the family income cap for subsidized housing. In the past 20 years, the NLHC has sold approximately 50 units in a combination of apartment buildings and row houses in Labrador West (NLHC 2021).

NLHC has 85 properties in Labrador City. From 2021 to 2023, the Government of NL invested \$2 M to renovate over 20 NLHC units on Cavendish Crescent (NLCSSD 2023). The work included exterior renovations for accessibility and energy efficiency, as well as interior upgrades to vacant units. In October 2024, NL announced an additional \$1.8 M to develop six new homes in Labrador West, scheduled for completion in spring 2025 (NLHC 2024).

### 2.2.1.2.2 Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition

The Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition (LWHHC) assists individuals and families to obtain and maintain safe, affordable and stable housing. Limited capacity in affordable units in Labrador West results in high vulnerability for homelessness for sectors of the population (IOC 2024). Those in need sometimes make short-term arrangements with family or friends. Women fleeing violent relationships can live temporarily at Hope Haven, which is described in Section 2.2.5.2.

To address affordable housing issues in Labrador West, the LWHHC accessed funding from federal and provincial governments and IOC to develop Courtyard Place, a 10-unit affordable housing development in Labrador City (GNL 2017; LWHHC 2024). These homes, which became available in 2017, have been fully occupied on an ongoing basis.

The LWHHC accessed funding from Infrastructure Canada's Rural and Remote Homelessness program for a staffed three-bed emergency shelter in Labrador City, which opened in January 2022 (IOC 2024). The shelter provides short-term accommodations and supports to access permanent housing for individuals aged 16 years and older. The NLHC provides a dwelling for the shelter and the Government of NL provides annual funding and a housing support worker (NLCSSD 2023).

<sup>10</sup> Subsidized housing refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

<sup>11</sup> "Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy, affordability or suitability, and would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (attains all three housing indicator thresholds)." (Statistics Canada 2021a)

### 2.2.1.2.3 Seniors' Housing

Labrador West has no dedicated senior citizens' housing. Land is available for 20 cottages in Labrador City and 10 in Wabush, but development has not moved beyond the conceptual stage (IOC 2024).

Labrador West Pioneers Inc. is pursuing development of an affordable aging-in-place housing option for seniors (NLCSSD 2023) The Government of NL has provided financial support for the planning stage and is working with federal and municipal governments and other partners to advance the project. In August 2024, the federal government announced funding for a minimum of 100 seniors' units to be built in Happy Valley-Goose Bay over the next five years (CBC 2024b). However, no seniors' housing is planned for Labrador West, which has resulted in higher rates of out-migration among seniors compared to provincial averages (Labrador West 2024).

### 2.2.1.3 Short-term Accommodations

In 2024, the provincial tourism webpage listed five hotels in Labrador West (Table 21) for a total of 358 rooms. Rooms at Dexter Inn & Suites are available as hotel accommodations when not filled by Dexter's non-resident workers (IOC 2024). The Collegiate Suites and Northern Inn and Suites, formerly used to house non-resident workers, are currently offered as hotel rooms. The Wabush Hotel is no longer listed as a hotel, having been sold for non-resident worker accommodations. The building now also includes a child care centre. Lodging 215 (former Carol Inn) is used to house non-resident workers.

Table 21 Hotel Capacity (2024)

Facility	Capacity (Units, Rooms, Suites)
Dexter Inn & Suites	214
The Collegiate Suites	64
Two Seasons Inn	54
Northern Inn & Suites	24
Trish's Place B&B	2
Total	358

Source: (NLTCR 2024; Dexter Inn, n.d.; Northern Inn and Suites, n.d.; The Collegiate, n.d.; Two Seasons Inn, n.d.)

Annual hotel occupancy rates for registered accommodations in NL are generally between 45 to 50% (Figure 2.4). In Labrador West (Economic Zone 2, which also includes Churchill Falls), the hotel market is mainly business-related and has more consistent usage year-round. The annual average occupancy rate in Economic Zone 2 increased from about 47% in 2005 to a high of nearly 84% in 2012. It declined to approximately 45% in 2016 when Scully Mine was closed and rose again in 2018 as the mine was being redeveloped. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in business slow-downs and travel restrictions that adversely affected hotel occupancy. The hotel trade began recovering in 2021 and Labrador West hotel occupancy exceeded 80% in 2023.

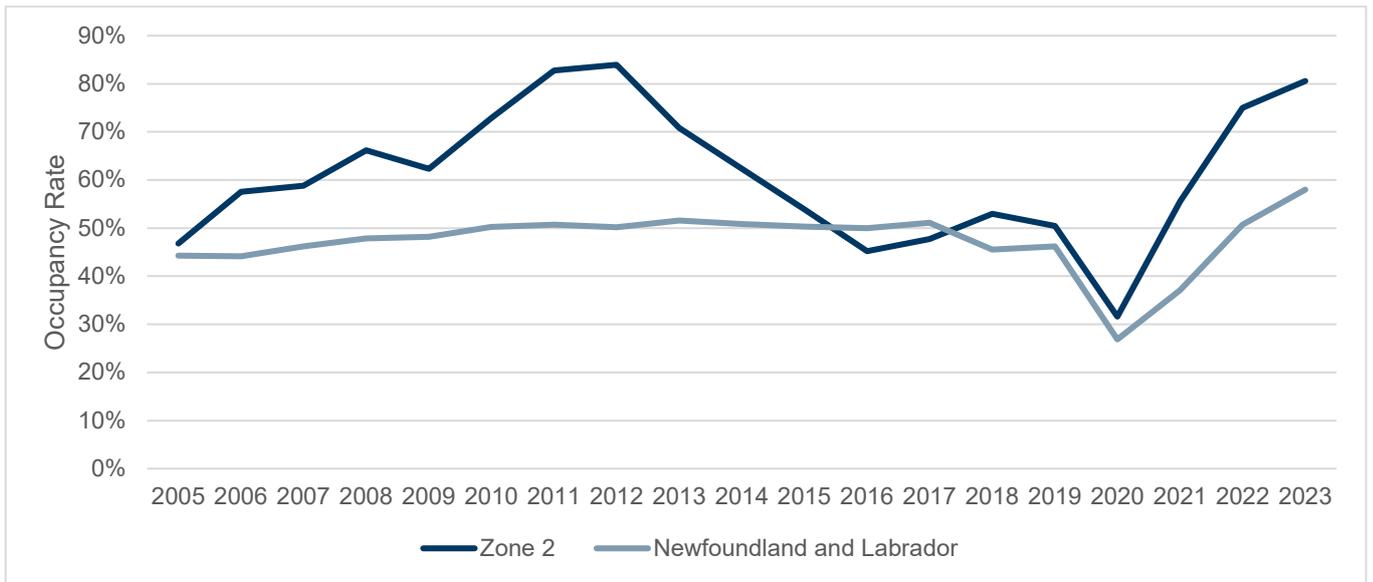


Figure 2.4 Annual Hotel Room Occupancy Rate (NLTCR 2024; IOC 2024)

### 2.2.1.4 Worker Accommodations

Attraction and retention of local workers and / or those willing to relocate to a remote region can be challenging. Thus, non-residents are an important component of the workforce, especially for project-based construction activities with shorter timelines.

In Labrador West, non-resident workers are housed in dedicated worker accommodations, houses or apartments, as well as hotels (IOC 2024). Companies purchase or rent apartment buildings, apartments, houses and hotels for non-resident employees. Where these workers occupy apartments and houses, they may have an adverse effect on the availability and affordability of homes for residents, affecting attraction and retention in all sectors. When non-resident workers occupy hotels for extended periods of time, these accommodations may not be available for tourism, business use and / or residents requiring accommodations in urgent situations.

IOC’s accommodations include a non-resident worker accommodations camp in the Labrador City Industrial Park (IOC 2024). Workers on rotation use a dorm room when they are in Labrador City and check out upon departure. These buildings are at capacity during peak activity periods. Visiting IOC non-resident staff (and sometimes contract workers) are housed in apartments at The Booth building. Other businesses also provide non-resident worker accommodations in the LSA.

## 2.2.2 Child Care

Quality child care is important for children and their parents. Children who are cared for by skilled early childhood educators (ECEs) show advanced development in literacy and numeracy competencies, as well as problem-solving, social-emotional and behavioural skills, thus contributing to overall academic, behaviour and health outcomes (McCuaig et al., 2022). When adequate child care is unavailable, parents report changing work schedules, working fewer hours, using multiple or temporary care arrangements and / or postponing return to work following birth or adoption. With the support of reliable child care, women specifically are more likely to upgrade their skills and take advantage of employment opportunities, both of which lower gender disparities in the workplace and improve individual and family financial security.

The following sections describe the NL Early Learning Action Plan and child care and early childhood education in Labrador West.

### 2.2.2.1 Newfoundland and Labrador Early Learning Action Plan

The NL Early Learning Action Plan (2024-2026) is part of a broader federal-provincial effort to enhance early learning and child care programs across the province. With a budget exceeding \$280 M, the plan has targeted increasing access, affordability and quality of child care. More than \$136 M has been allocated to maintaining the \$10 per day fee for regulated child care services for eligible children aged 0 to 5 years, while more than \$43 M has

been directed toward creating 5,895 new regulated spaces by March 2026. This expansion will be supported through growth of the Pre-Kindergarten Program and partnerships with municipalities, non-profit organizations and public providers. The plan also dedicates \$3 M to expanding child care services in underserved sectors, such as rural areas, linguistic minority families and Indigenous communities (Hood 2024).

In August 2024, the Government of NL announced the Non-Standard Hours of Care pilot program, which will enable provision of extended daytime and overnight care for families with irregular working hours, such as health care workers, on a trial basis (Head 2024). The program funds family child care services to offer up to 13 hours of extended daytime or overnight care (ESDC 2024). Although logistical delays have postponed the opening of many of the 200 planned spaces, a child care centre offering extended hours has successfully opened in Labrador (Section 2.2.2.2.2) (Head 2024). Two additional centres offering extended hours (both operated by the YMCA) were set to open in fall 2024 in St. John's (NTV 2024).

Increasing spaces either in child care facilities or pre-kindergarten programs will help to increase capacity, but may be limited if there are not enough available ECEs. Additionally, the availability of \$10 / day child care has increased demand, which may further affect shortages. Though increased and standardized salaries may attract new and former ECEs to the sector, it appears that other improvements such as benefits will be required to meet child care needs.

## **2.2.2.2 Child Care and Early Childhood Education in Labrador West**

Inadequate supply of child care has been evident in Labrador West and lack of availability (including lack of care after hours, on weekends, during school breaks and to accommodate shift-work) has affected the ability of all sectors to attract and retain workers, especially women (IOC 2024). Labrador West currently has two registered non-profit child care centres - one in Labrador City and one in Wabush. A registered for-profit centre is in Wabush (ELCC Directory 2024). Pre-kindergarten programs are available in English and in French. Child care is also provided in unregistered home daycares.

### **2.2.2.2.1 Labrador West Child Care Inc.**

Labrador West Child Care Inc. (LWCCI) operates two child care facilities in Labrador West. Building Blocks Child Care Centre, which opened in 2012 in Wabush, has a current capacity of 56 and serves children aged 18 months to five years and nine months. Hours of operation are 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM. The Labrador West Child Care Centre, which opened in 2017 in Labrador City, has a current capacity of 80 and serves children aged 1 year, 6 months to 13 years. Hours of operation are from 7:30 AM to 5:15 PM (ELCC Directory 2024).

Both facilities typically have waitlists, with a stronger need for care of younger children, and have experienced periods of reduced hours due to staff shortages and recruitment challenges. The current need for qualified staff is evident, as LWCCI has active job postings for ECEs on online job boards (Simply Hired 2024).

### **2.2.2.2.2 Lil' Snowflakes Early Learning and Child Care Center**

In 2023, Lil' Snowflakes Early Learning and Child Care Center opened in Wabush. The privately-owned facility accommodates children aged 18 months to five years and nine months. Geared towards mine shift-workers, it presents more flexible options for parents / guardians, as it is open from 6:30 AM to 8:30 PM (14 hours) seven days per week year-round, with few exceptions. It has capacity for 33 children (ELCC Directory 2024).

### **2.2.2.2.3 Bon Départ**

Bon Départ is a pre-school-aged program to prepare francophone children to enter kindergarten in the following year (École l'ENVOL 2020). The program is located at École l'ENVOL, the francophone school in Labrador City.

### **2.2.2.2.4 Pre-Kindergarten**

A pre-kindergarten program for English-speaking children is under development at A.P. Low Primary school in Labrador City (YMCA 2024). The program will be managed by the YMCA, which provides pre-kindergarten programs throughout NL.

## 2.2.3 Education and Training

Education and training from primary to post-secondary systems, as well as educational attainment are described below.

### 2.2.3.1 Primary and Secondary Education

Labrador West has four schools, namely A.P. Low Primary (Labrador City), J.R. Smallwood Middle School (Wabush), Menihék High School (Labrador City) and Centre Éducatif L'ENVOL (Labrador City). The former three are operated by the NL English School District, Labrador Region, and the fourth by Conseil scolaire francophone de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, which governs all French schools in NL (CSFTNL 2019).

Total school enrolments in Labrador West have generally increased in recent years, but school facilities still operate below capacity (Table 22). In the 2023-2024 school year, primary enrolment decreased while middle school, high school and francophone enrolment increased. No data on pre-kindergarten enrolment were available.

Table 22 School Enrolment and Capacity

School	Enrolment				Availability (23/24)	
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Number of Spaces	Portion of Total (%)
A.P. Low Primary (K–3)	421	475	467	460	40 / 500	8
J.R. Smallwood Middle School (4–7)	469	465	466	468	732 / 1,200	61
Menihék High School (8–12)	520	535	566	583	67 / 650	10
Centre Éducatif L'ENVOL (K–12)	34	37	36	51	NA	NA
Total	1,444	1,512	1,535	1,562	839 / 2,350	36

Source: NLE 2023; Centre Éducatif L'ENVOL 2024

From the 2004-2005 to the 2023-2024 school years, total annual enrolment in Labrador West was generally between 1,400 and 1,600 students (Figure 2.5). The highest enrolments in this period were in the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 school years.

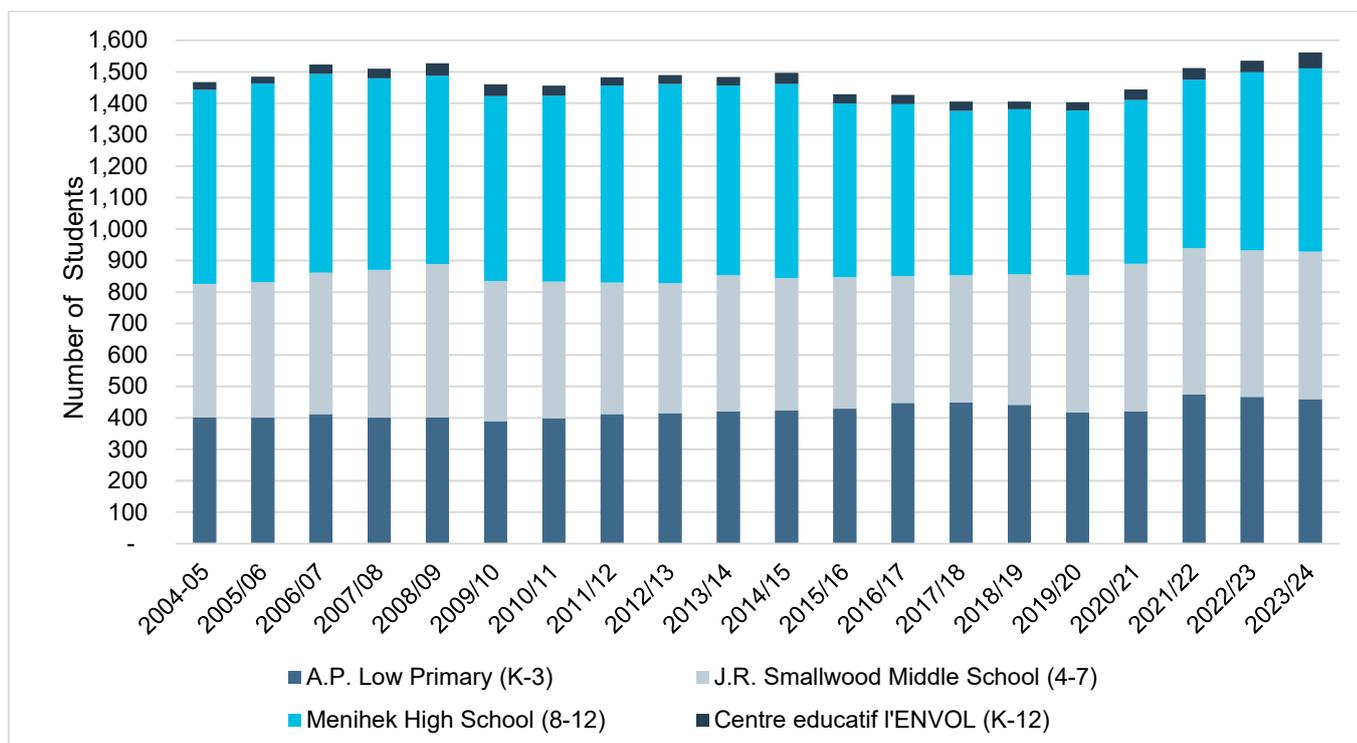


Figure 2.5 School Enrolment (NLE 2024; Centre Éducatif L'ENVOL 2024)

### 2.2.3.2 Post-secondary Education and Training

The College of the North Atlantic (CNA) Labrador West campus, located in Labrador City, is the only post-secondary education institution offering full-time, on-campus online and blended programs in Labrador West (CNA 2023). The CNA provides Construction / Industrial Electrician, Industrial Mechanic (Millwright) and Welder training, among other programs. Apprenticeship training is also offered for various trades. The Mining Technician program remains suspended due to low enrolment. Academy Canada provides Adult Basic Education in Labrador West (Academy Canada 2023).

In 2018, the CNA obtained haul truck simulators with the support of IOC, Tacora Resources Inc. (Tacora), Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Government of NL (CNA 2019). The new units enable training for winter driving. IOC has invested in technically advanced systems along with autonomous and highly instrumented equipment to continue improving its safety performance and competitiveness (IOC 2024). In 2020, IOC and the CNA signed a memorandum of understanding to train current mine workers in skills required for the future workforce in mining (Rio Tinto IOC 2021).

In fall 2025, the CNA will offer six programs (i.e., college transition, comprehensive arts and science transfer, construction / industrial electrician, early childhood education, industrial mechanic / millwright, welder) at the Labrador West campus (CNA 2025). No training programs are planned for heavy equipment operators. The Labrador West Campus has no accommodations for students (only three out of CNA's campuses have housing).

## 2.2.4 Health Care

The LGH region provides health and community services to residents of Labrador, as well as to communities north of Bartlett's Harbour on Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula. The following sections describe health services and infrastructure in Labrador West.

The Labrador West Health Centre (LWHC) in Labrador City has 28 beds, 14 of which are for acute care and 14 for long-term care (LGRHA 2023). It offers inpatient / outpatient and diagnostic / treatment services. Community health services include home care, health promotion, occupational therapy, health education, child health clinics, childbirth education, post-natal follow-up, adult immunization, communicable disease control, audio-visual testing services, preschool health checks, school health program, wellness clinics and mental health / addictions services. Residents must travel to larger centres for diagnostic tests and treatments unavailable due to population size or vacancies.

On October 30, 2024, NL Health Services employment postings included 627 vacancies, 44 of which specified Labrador West as the work location (NLHS 2024). Vacancies, which represent a moment in time, may result from employees resigning positions or new positions being added to serve a region. In 2023 and 2024, most vacancies were for registered nurses and nurse practitioners (Table 23).

**Table 23** Health Care Vacancies in Labrador West

Position	Vacancies	
	2023 (December 8)	2024 (October 30)
Registered Nurses / Nurse Practitioners	13	12
Paramedics	4	8
Physicians	3	8
Laboratory Technologists	2	4
Licensed Practical Nurses	1	1
Occupational Therapists	1	0
Personal Care Attendants	1	1
Physiotherapy Support Workers	1	1
Social Workers / Psychologists	0	6
Support Positions (Administration, Management, Finance, Security and Maintenance)	5	3

Position	Vacancies	
	2023 (December 8)	2024 (October 30)
Total	31	44

Source: NLHS 2024; IOC 2024

Some hospital usage statistics were available for the LWHC (Figure 2.6). From 2021 to 2023, visits for mental health and addictions services decreased (IOC 2024). Emergency room traffic was higher in 2022, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2023 data are for a partial year.

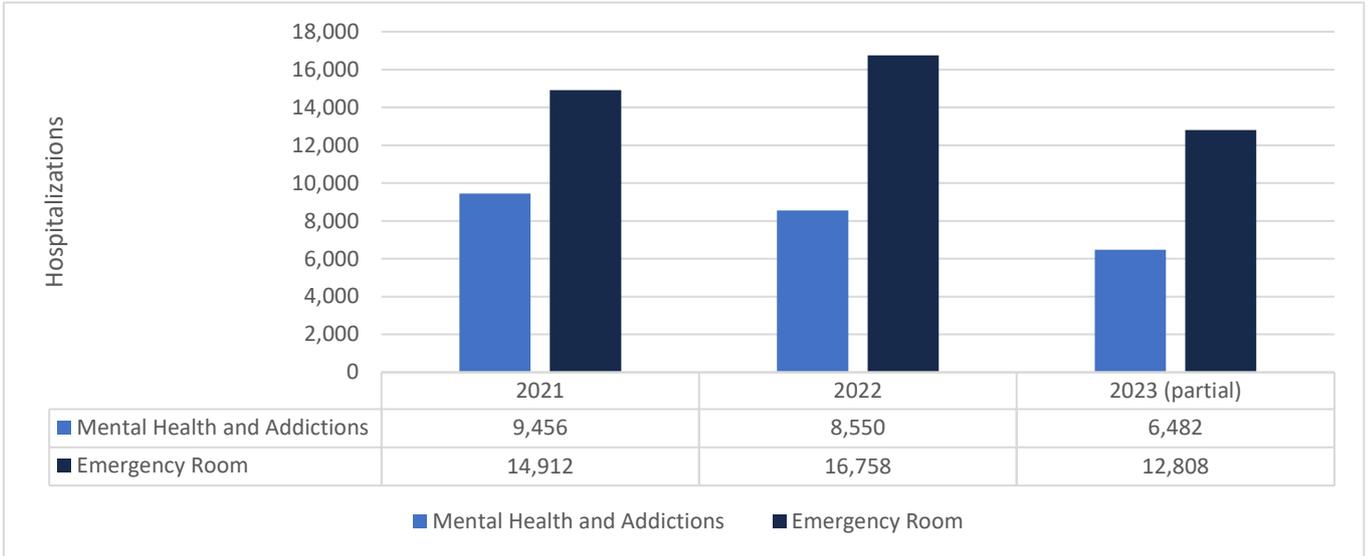


Figure 2.6 Hospitalizations, Labrador West Health Centre (IOC 2024)

## 2.2.5 Community Support

Various groups in Labrador West address community needs and organize collective activities that contribute to community well-being, social cohesion and quality of life. While the organizations may change from time to time, they generally serve youth, immigrants, intellectually disabled, francophones, women, families, children, Indigenous people, retirees / seniors and those in financial need. The following sections provide information where available. Housing supports are discussed in Section 2.2.1.2.

### 2.2.5.1 Labrador West Ministerial Food Bank

Food bank usage in Canada increased by 32% in 2023 over the same date in 2022 and by more than 78% since 2019. In 2023, 22.9% of people across Canada experienced food insecurity, with NL identified as the sixth most food-insecure of the 10 provinces at 25.9%, following Nova Scotia (28.8%), Prince Edward Island (28.6%), Saskatchewan (28.0%), Alberta (27.4%) and Manitoba (26.8%) (PROOF 2024). Specifically for NL, an increase of 12.4% has been observed since 2022 and of more than 44% since 2019 (FoodFirstNL 2023).

The Labrador West Ministerial Food Bank provides regular food supplies and Christmas dinner hampers to individuals and families in Labrador West (LWMFB 2023; IOC 2024). Usage rates vary depending on economic conditions and the food bank actively plans for anticipated changes, with increased demand observed during economic slowdowns that result in higher unemployment, especially when housing costs are inflated. Following a period of lower usage around 2011-2012, demand has increased steadily (Figure 2.7). Usage was highest in 2017, with some demand reduction in subsequent years, and has increased since 2020.

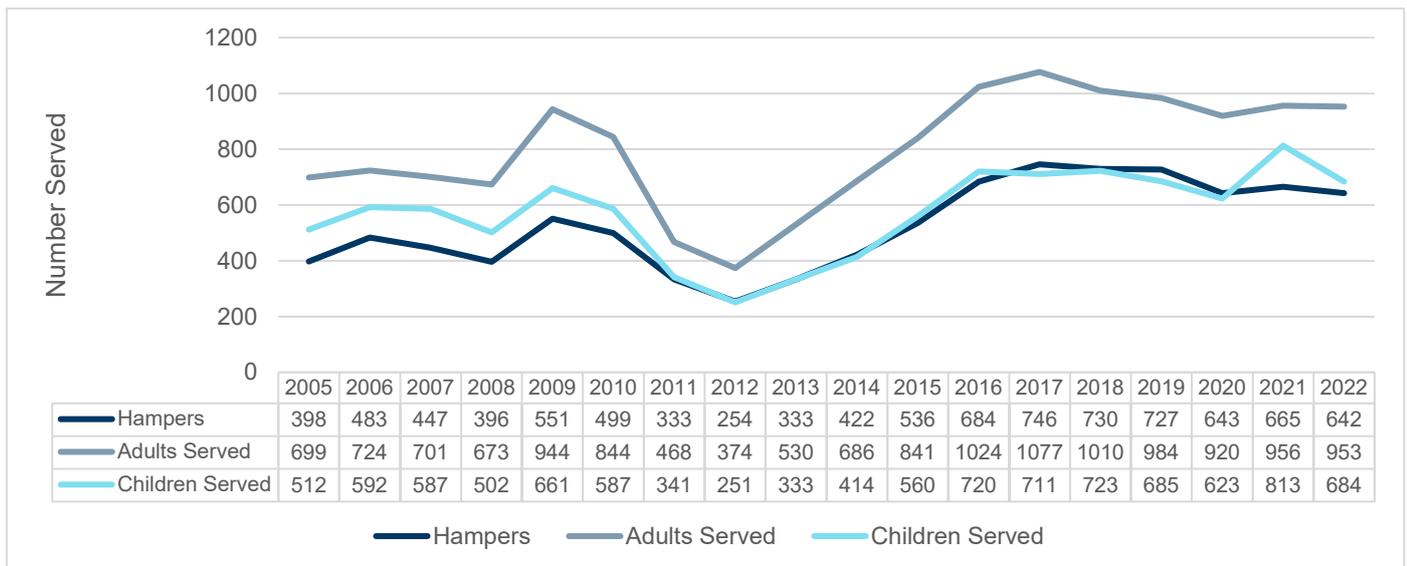


Figure 2.7 Food Bank Usage (IOC 2024)

### 2.2.5.2 Hope Haven

Hope Haven is a refuge and transition house for women (with or without children) fleeing intimate partner or family violence. Nine beds (four bedrooms) are available to clients (IOC 2024). The shelter operates on a 24-hour basis and can accommodate clients for up to six weeks. Hope Haven provides necessities, as well as referrals and transportation to transition-related appointments. Most clients are from Labrador City and Wabush, but also from Churchill Falls, Fermont (QC), Happy Valley-Goose Bay and the Labrador coast. Hope Haven served 38 women and 17 children in 2022, and 21 women and three children in 2023 up to the end of September (Robinson, Personal Communication 2025).

As Labrador West often experiences a lack of available, appropriately priced housing, Hope Haven has helped to fill the post-transitional housing gap by supplying shelter for longer time periods, potentially resulting in limited capacity (IOC 2024). A seven-unit, second-stage housing project will provide affordable temporary housing (up to 12 months) for women and children transitioning out of Hope Haven (NLCSSD 2023). This project, a collaboration between Hope Haven, Government of Canada, NLHC, IOC and Tacora, is planned for completion in July 2025 (NLHC 2023) (Robinson, Personal Communication 2025). More information on supportive housing is provided in Section 2.2.1.2.

Hope Haven works with other community agencies (e.g., Labrador West Status of Women, LGH, RNC and government departments) and industry on several initiatives, such as the Intimate Partner Violence Task Force, which has implemented programs to educate, prevent intimate partner violence and assist victims (IOC 2024).

### 2.2.5.3 First Steps Family Resource Centre

First Steps Family Resource Centre (FRC), which has been operating in Labrador City since 2004, is funded by the NL Department of Education (IOC 2024). The FRC offers recreation (e.g., physical activity) and learning (e.g., reading and crafts) programs and events for families with children aged 0 to 6 years. Off-site activities are offered at both libraries, the Mike Adam Recreation Complex (MARC) and Glad Tidings Church. FRC also offers special events (e.g., holiday parties, skating trips, fire hall tours).

All families are accommodated at FRC with no charge regardless of income (IOC 2024). Due to limited funds and capacity, as more families attend, each has fewer opportunities to participate. Staffing is not an issue, as the work environment provides some flexibility with parents accompanying their children, but parents may not drop off children for care. Programs are changed based on feedback from families, enrolment response and the needs of partner organizations. The weekly programs are always at full capacity and quickly booked once registration is available.

## 2.2.5.4 Other Services

Public agencies and community-based programs have been organized in Labrador West to address service gaps. Table 24 describes those with a base in Labrador West targeting potentially underserved populations, including immigrants, women, youth and those experiencing life challenges such as mental health, addictions and autism.

Table 24 Selected Community Support Programs and Services

Organization	Offering
Association for New Canadians	Programs and services to support immigrant integration (e.g., settlement information and orientation, language learning, skills development, employment).
Autism Society NL	Support and services for individuals experiencing Autism Spectrum Disorder.
Lifewise Peer Support	Peer support through individuals with lived experience of mental illness and / or addiction, integrated with local professional mental health and addictions teams.
Mobile Crisis Response Team	Mobile crisis response teams of mental health / addictions professionals and police officers trained to jointly respond to mental health and addictions-related calls.
Labrador Grenfell Health Prevention and Promotion Team	Regional addictions prevention / mental health promotion consultants provide prevention and promotion services and information to individuals, families, communities, organizations and professional groups.
Labrador West Status of Women Council	Funded by the NL Women's Policy Office to advance the status of women by providing support to access services (e.g., housing, income support, employment programs, counselling, education).
Youth Outreach Services	Youth Early Intervention and Outreach Workers provide support for youth (aged 12-29 years), parents of youth and other family members concerned about a teen, as well as support to schools and community groups for addictions prevention and mental health.

Source: [GNL 2024](#).

## 2.2.6 Transportation

Labrador West is connected to other parts of Labrador, Newfoundland and Québec by air, road and rail. Information on transportation services and infrastructure is presented below. No public transport exists between or within Labrador City and Wabush, which is an issue for some residents, especially the elderly and those on low or fixed incomes (IOC 2024). Presently, the only supermarket and food bank are in Labrador City, which is challenging for Wabush residents who do not drive or do not have access to a vehicle.

### 2.2.6.1 Air Transportation

Wabush Airport, owned and operated by Transport Canada and located in Wabush, is part of Canada's National Airport System, which includes airports located in national, provincial and territorial capitals, as well as those considered essential to interprovincial and international links. Air passenger movement data have been unavailable for Wabush Airport since 2016 due to confidentiality of potentially sensitive market information (e.g., number of flights and passengers when the number of air carriers is low).

Wabush Airport, which serves Labrador City, Wabush and Fermont, as well as mining projects outside of communities, has two commercial airlines and a helicopter charter service (Transport Canada 2024). PAL Airlines is the only carrier currently providing regularly scheduled flights between Labrador and Newfoundland. PAL Airlines and Pascan Aviation fly between Wabush and locations in Québec and the Maritimes (PAL Airlines 2024; Pascan Aviation 2024). Air Canada suspended its services at Wabush Airport in 2020 (Evans 2020). Private planes and charters also use Wabush Airport.

A 2024 study by the Goose Bay Airport Corporation indicated that, while airfares across Canada have risen by 9.2% since 2019, they have increased by 47% at Wabush Airport and 33.1% at Goose Bay Airport (CBC 2024a). Price increases are believed to be related to increased operating costs and lack of competition.

Wabush Water Aerodrome, a seaplane base located on Little Wabush Lake in Labrador City, is operated from June to October by Air Tunilik, a charter service for clients of outfitting operations (Air Tunilik No Date).

### 2.2.6.2 Rail Transportation

The main line of the QNS&L, which connects Schefferville to Sept-Îles (QC) was opened in 1954 to deliver iron ore from IOC's Schefferville Mine to the port of Sept-Îles (IOC 2024). Several other railways and spurs have been added, including the Wabush Mines connection to Labrador City in 1960. In 1963, Scully Mine constructed a short railway spur to also connect to the QNS&L main line. An additional spur was opened in 2010 to carry ore from the Lac Bloom Mine in Québec to the Wabush spur (QNS&L Railway 2013).

In 2005, IOC sold the railway between Schefferville and Labrador West to Tshiuetin Rail Transportation Inc. (TRT), which is held jointly by three First Nations (Innu and Naskapi) based in Québec (IOC 2024). The TRT operates freight and passenger trains from Schefferville to Emeril Junction and on the QNS&L line to Sept-Îles (TRT 2017).

As a federally regulated railway with common carrier obligations, the QNS&L has a legal requirement to meet the needs of various third-party clients (including other existing and future mining operations, each of which manages its own rail cars on the system (IOC 2024). Approximately 40 Mt of ore shipments could be accommodated on the (QNS&L Railway 2013). The QNS&L is also used to ship heavy equipment, fuels, bulk inventory products, vehicles, building supplies and passengers in Labrador West and Québec.

### 2.2.6.3 Road Transportation

Labrador West is connected to the national highway system by Route 500 to Route 389 to Baie-Comeau (QC). Route 500 also connects Labrador West to Central Labrador with access to a ferry service to the Island of Newfoundland. NL Transportation and Works widened and paved the Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH) between Labrador West and Happy Valley-Goose Bay and resurfaced 15 kilometres (km) of Route 500 from Labrador City towards Fermont in 2014 (IOC 2024). Traffic flow within Labrador West also improved with construction of a railway underpass in 2011.

## 2.2.7 Public Works

The Town of Labrador City approved a 2024 budget of \$32,550,071 (Town of Labrador City 2024b). It is undertaking a strategic planning process, which identified upcoming priorities such as investments in the Curling Club, Fire Hall, Town Hall, gymnastics facility and a master plan for Booth Avenue. Financing and reserve funds would be secured for future street reconstruction, recreation (including upgrading trails and facilities), emergency equipment and wastewater treatment. Reserve funds, an increase in water and sewer rates and long-term financing will be used for projects such as the Drake Waste Water Treatment Plant upgrade, Tamarack Sanitary Sewer upgrade, Willow Drive Street Reconstruction Phase 1 and the Arena Storage Building. Labrador City offers snow-clearing for seniors and those with disabilities, accessible transportation and funding for barrier-free / accessible infrastructure and upgrades to commercial premises.

The Town of Wabush approved a 2023 budget of \$12,529,907, including \$2,275,827 from non-residential grants in lieu of taxes (Town of Wabush 2023). Its 2023 priorities included improvements to equipment, fire hydrants, sewage treatment facilities, Town Hall, security systems and recreation facilities and amenities. Larger capital projects included upgrades to drinking water and wastewater treatment systems and street reconstruction.

### 2.2.7.1 Water and Sewer

The Towns of Labrador City and Wabush provide a range of municipal services and infrastructure, both individually and by collaborating on several regional services. Each community administers drinking water, sewage and solid waste services and maintains associated infrastructure (Table 25).

Table 25 Water and Wastewater Services and Infrastructure

Town	Drinking Water	Wastewater
Labrador City	Water from Beverly Lake is chlorinated and distributed to homes and businesses	Harrie Lake treatment facility serves Harrie Lake subdivision, and the Drake plant serves the rest of the Town
Wabush	Water from Ouananiche Lake is chlorinated and distributed to homes and businesses	Commercial Street sewage treatment plant serves residential areas; the Industrial Park area has a separate treatment plant

## 2.2.7.2 Waste Management

Labrador West has various active and closed waste disposal sites. An unlined regional landfill site, located off Route 500 in Labrador City, currently serves both Towns (Town of Labrador City 2024b; Town of Wabush 2024). The regional landfill includes a weigh scale and public drop-off facilities for special waste streams (e.g., electronic waste, paint, used oil, household hazardous waste, metals). Each Town offers weekly waste collection and shares waste disposal costs through funds generated by residential water and sewer taxes, as well as tipping fees charged to industrial and commercial users. The Labrador West Green Depot recycling facility is in Wabush (MMSB 2024).

Other active sites include on-site landfills at IOC and Tacora, as well as a contaminated soil treatment site in Wabush permitted to a private operator (Town of Labrador City 2022; GNL 2022; Tacora Resources 2021a; GNL 2021). Inactive sites include a former waste disposal site in Labrador City and a former incinerator site in Wabush.

Each active and closed waste disposal site is surrounded by a buffer and any potential developments in the buffer area must be referred to Service NL.

## 2.2.8 Utilities and Communications

Access to reliable and affordable communications and utilities is important for industrial development and quality of life for residents. Service reliability has been an issue in Labrador West, especially for electricity, internet and cellular services.

### 2.2.8.1 Electrical

NL Hydro provides Labrador West with electrical power from NL Hydro from the Churchill Falls hydroelectric generating station via a 230-kilovolt transmission line (NL Hydro 2015). NL Hydro has invested in upgrades to its substations in Labrador West, but electrical capacity is still inadequate to develop new mining opportunities and support decarbonization of the existing mining industry (IOC 2024).

Labrador West requires more than 1,000 megawatts (MW) of power to transform iron ore mining and production to supply the green steel industry and grow the provincial economy (Kennedy 2024). An adequate energy supply would also enable development of new housing to support mining growth. Mine operators are working with NL Hydro to address capacity issues. In January 2025, NL Hydro indicated that it was undertaking a feasibility study on expanding the electrical transmission system to Labrador West to support future industrial development, increase supply of clean energy and facilitate decarbonization of the mining industry (NL Hydro 2025).

### 2.2.8.2 Communications and Telecommunications

Bell Aliant is the main provider of telephone, internet and satellite television services in Labrador West (IOC 2024). Community Recreation Rebroadcasting Service Association, a non-profit communications provider, offers local services (e.g., television, internet, telephone). Provincial television is provided by CBC and NTV, with CBC Radio providing French and English programming.

In 2024, SaltWire Network, an Atlantic Canadian daily and weekly newspaper publisher (including one weekly newspaper in Labrador), was purchased by the United States-based Postmedia (The Canadian Press 2024), ending daily print newspapers in NL. The Telegram, a province-wide daily print newspaper, which was part of the purchase by Postmedia, has become a weekly print newspaper with daily content online.

As no cell phone connectivity exists on the TLH, NL Transportation and Works makes satellite phones available for road trips (IOC 2024). In 2022, the Governments of Canada and NL announced funding for the Community Recreation Rebroadcasting Service to provide high-speed internet to 664 households in Wabush and Labrador City in 2023 (NLIET 2023). Updated information on this initiative was not found.

## 2.2.9 Safety and Emergency Services

Residents of Labrador West are served by local fire prevention / suppression, 911 response and policing services. Ground and air ambulance services are available through the LGH region, while the RNC provides policing services from its headquarters in Labrador City.

The Labrador City and Wabush fire departments do not have appropriate training, equipment or capacity to respond to airplane incidents. In 2024, it was announced that Transport Canada will reinstate fire protection services at Wabush Airport (VOCM 2024). The service had been suspended in 2020 when the number of passengers (enplaning and deplaning) on commercially scheduled flights had fallen below 180,000.

### 2.2.9.1 Policing and Justice

The RNC provides policing services to Labrador West (including Churchill Falls). In 2023, Labrador West was served by 21 police officers and five civilians, and it continued to have a higher police-to-population ratio than all RNC-served areas (except Corner Brook) and Canada as a whole (RNC 2023). The RNC responded to 2,869 calls in Labrador West (1,959 in Labrador City, 729 in Wabush and 181 in Churchill Falls) in 2023.

The RNC participates in community organizations with other stakeholders and engages in public events (RNC 2023). The police force helps build awareness through its programs and initiatives, such as the ATV Safety Awareness Campaign, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, Neighbourhood Watch, Traffic Checkpoints, Canada Road Safety Week and Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence.

The RNC is attempting to address community policing issues. The Intimate Partner Violence Unit is a team of dedicated and specially trained police officers who assist and support victims and survivors of intimate partner violence, by providing information on available resources and criminal investigations, as well as support for the court process (RNC 2023). In addition, the RNC works with the Autism Society to improve relations with those on the autism spectrum. Individuals, or their families, can have their information recorded on an autism registry accessible to frontline police officers to increase safety and minimize risk.

Several road safety concerns have been identified in Labrador West, including recreational vehicle (RV) (e.g., snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle (ATV)) usage on roadways, motorists passing school busses onloading or offloading school children and unsafe driving behaviour (RNC 2023). The RNC is working with both Towns to establish a dedicated safe route for off-road vehicles and reduce enforcement requirements. It has engaged with the school district bussing coordinator to identify problematic bus routes and locations. Increased police presence on these routes has minimized issues. Enhanced education on reporting has also helped to reduce dangerous driving.

Family Justice Services, a division of the Supreme Court of NL, is available in Labrador City and Wabush. Services include Provincial Courts, Office of the High Sheriff, Public Prosecutions (Crown Attorneys' Offices) and Adult Probation (NL Justice and Public Safety 2023).

### 2.2.9.2 Fire Prevention and Suppression

The Towns of Labrador City and Wabush each have fire departments that provide protection and response services to their respective municipalities and assist one another with emergency response when required. The Town of Labrador City Fire and Emergency Services has a professional fire chief and a team of volunteer firefighters, with a fleet of fire, rescue and hazardous materials emergency response vehicles. The Wabush Fire Department is volunteer based.

In 2014, Fire and Emergency Services NL completed a four-year series of assessments of municipal fire protection services in NL to improve firefighting capacity. The assessments found that 52% of fire departments had adequate resources for defensive exterior firefighting, whereas 19% were capable of interior fire suppression and rescue. Labrador City and Wabush received acceptable grading in both exterior and interior fire protection services (NLFES 2015). More recent information was not found.

Transport Canada is required to provide fire emergency response services at its airports that serve more than 180,000 passengers per year. In 2020, it discontinued emergency response services at Wabush Airport when the number of passengers no longer met the threshold (CBC 2020). The Towns of Labrador City and Wabush have refused to provide fire responses services to Wabush Airport due to safety concerns about an outdated emergency

response plan and lack of appropriate training / equipment to respond to potential aircraft fires (CBC 2022). In December 2024, it was announced that Transport Canada would reinstate firefighting services at Wabush Airport (The Independent 2024).

### 2.2.9.3 Emergency Medical

The provincial ambulance program provides emergency and routine medical air and road transportation through a blended public / private service model (NLHCS 2023). Ground ambulance services in Labrador West are provided by the LWHC and through a memorandum of understanding with IOC for back-up services. Air ambulance service for the whole province is provided by two King Air 350s, located in St. John's and Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and a Twin Otter, located in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, which mainly services Labrador. In areas of NL that cannot be reached by fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters are available at five stations, including Happy Valley-Goose Bay. Private charter services are used when public aircraft are unavailable.

## 2.2.10 Recreation Facilities and Programs

This section discusses municipal and provincial recreation and cultural services and infrastructure. Outdoor recreation and tourism, including cabins and campgrounds, are addressed from a land use perspective in Section 2.3.4.

Labrador City and Wabush offer a range of infrastructure for competitive sports and organized activities. The region has ice arenas, a curling facility, a bowling alley, a golf course, softball fields, a skateboard park, a pump track, indoor and outdoor soccer fields, an indoor swimming pool and a trap and skeet / rod and gun club (IOC 2024). In addition, facilities are available for downhill skiing, snowboarding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Public and private fitness facilities and community-based groups also provide recreational programming, including gymnastics, martial arts, baseball, softball, hockey, soccer, badminton and volleyball. The Towns also have playground facilities for small children.

The MARC is owned and operated by the Town of Wabush (IOC 2024). Constructed in the mid-1960s, it is the only multi-functional recreation facility in Labrador West, housing the only swimming pool, youth club and bowling alley in the region. Operations and maintenance are supported by Wabush municipal funds and user fees along with input from Labrador City and corporate donors. Fiscal restrictions and extraordinary maintenance issues have sometimes resulted in temporary closures. An extensive renovation could address shortcomings at the MARC, but would require a large capital investment to meet current and future community needs. However, closure of the MARC would exacerbate recreational facility shortages in Labrador West and could potentially result in loss of some clubs and activities if alternate spaces cannot be secured.

The Town of Labrador City has completed various studies to examine recreation programming needs and options for Labrador West. A conceptual design has been prepared for a Regional Wellness Facility (including a larger swimming pool, gymnasium, fitness centre and gymnastics facility) to provide enhanced services and programming to residents of both Towns (Town of Labrador City 2016). The Town has also proposed a multi-purpose community centre at Tanya Lake. Neither of these proposals has been advanced as of 2025, mainly due to funding shortages (Town of Labrador City 2024a). Both Towns continue to pursue planning for recreation services and programs (Town of Labrador City 2024b). In 2024, the Towns announced a partnership with the Town of Wabush and the Snowbirds Gymnastics Club to construct a gymnastics facility in Wabush (Town of Labrador City 2024c).

In Labrador City, renovations are planned or underway for the Labrador City Arena and Carol Curling Club, including improving accessibility (Town of Labrador City 2024a). Short-term infrastructure improvements at Booth Street facilities include expanding the skateboard park and relocating a softball field to the site.

Labrador West has a variety of cultural activities. A provincial Arts & Culture Centre provides local programming and incoming province-wide tours, including provincial concert tours, films and livestreamed shows (IOC 2024). Local performers engage in activities through dance, music and drama organizations. Community events include a winter carnival, Pride Week, annual Regatta, Iron Fest music festival, National Indigenous Peoples Day and a fall harvest and cultural festival.

## 2.3 Non-Indigenous Use of Land and Resources

Publicly available information on non-Indigenous land and resource use for the LSA includes industrial uses (e.g., existing mines, mineral exploration licences), commercial uses (e.g., business and commercial zones), recreational use and harvesting (e.g., cottage planning areas, boat launches, snowmobile trails, walking trails, parks and recreation areas, domestic wood-cutting areas), municipal uses (e.g., designated zoning, water supplies), land tenure (e.g., crown, private) and protected and special / sensitive areas (e.g., stewardship areas, provincial park reserve).

Government information does not identify specific areas of harvesting, though some activities must be licenced or permitted. Land use studies prepared for Alderon's Kami Iron Ore Project and IOC's expansion between 2011 and 2014 provide insights into local harvesting (e.g., hunting, trapping, fishing, berry-picking, firewood-cutting) areas and recreational activities (e.g., boating, camping, hiking, trail riding, swimming) during that time.

### 2.3.1 Land Use Planning

The Towns of Labrador City and Wabush have worked with the mining industry and relevant government departments to develop Plan BIG, a regional growth plan with a common vision for long-term development. In 2014, Plan BIG recommended various actions, including developing a regional services agreement, internal strategic plans and exploring opportunities for sharing resources, such as in the delivery of core development services. The Towns subsequently prepared a joint municipal plan review to encourage density and help align development standards of both Towns (Town of Labrador City 2020; Town of Wabush 2018a). While amendments have been made to municipal plans, especially for Labrador City, the regional growth plan has not been updated.

#### 2.3.1.1 Labrador City

Labrador City's Municipal Boundary encompasses the urban areas of the Town, the current and potential future water supply areas and mineral extraction areas. The built-up areas of the Town are surrounded by mining exploration and extraction zones, and a large portion of the area included within the Municipal Boundary is covered by two watersheds: one that surrounds Beverly Lake, a provincially protected water supply, along with Dumbell Lake watershed, which is identified as a potential future water source (Town of Labrador City 2020).

In the current Municipal Plan and Development Regulations (2018 to 2028), the Town has designated areas for a variety of current and anticipated residential, commercial, institutional, industrial and recreational land uses within the Municipal Boundary. Various zoning and development regulation amendments have been approved to accommodate residential, commercial and industrial developments. Along with permitted uses, each zoning designation has a list of discretionary land uses that may be permitted by a decision of council (Town of Labrador City 2020).

The larger Labrador City Municipal Planning Area was established in 1965 and expanded in 1980 to its current area of 446 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) (Town of Labrador City 2018a) (Figure 2.8). The majority of the Municipal Planning Area is zoned as Mining Reserve – Rural, which allows for mineral exploration and other natural resource and industrial uses.

#### 2.3.1.2 Wabush

The Town of Wabush includes the built-up area within the Municipal Boundary and an extensive area of undeveloped land to the south within the Municipal Planning Area (Figure 2.8). Within its 428-km<sup>2</sup> Municipal Planning Area, the Town has zoned areas for a variety of current and anticipated land uses, including residential, cabin development, commercial, industrial, public use, open space, conservation, rural, mineral workings and watershed – municipal (Town of Wabush 2018a). Each zoning designation has a list of permitted land uses along with potential land uses that may be permitted under the discretionary authority of council.

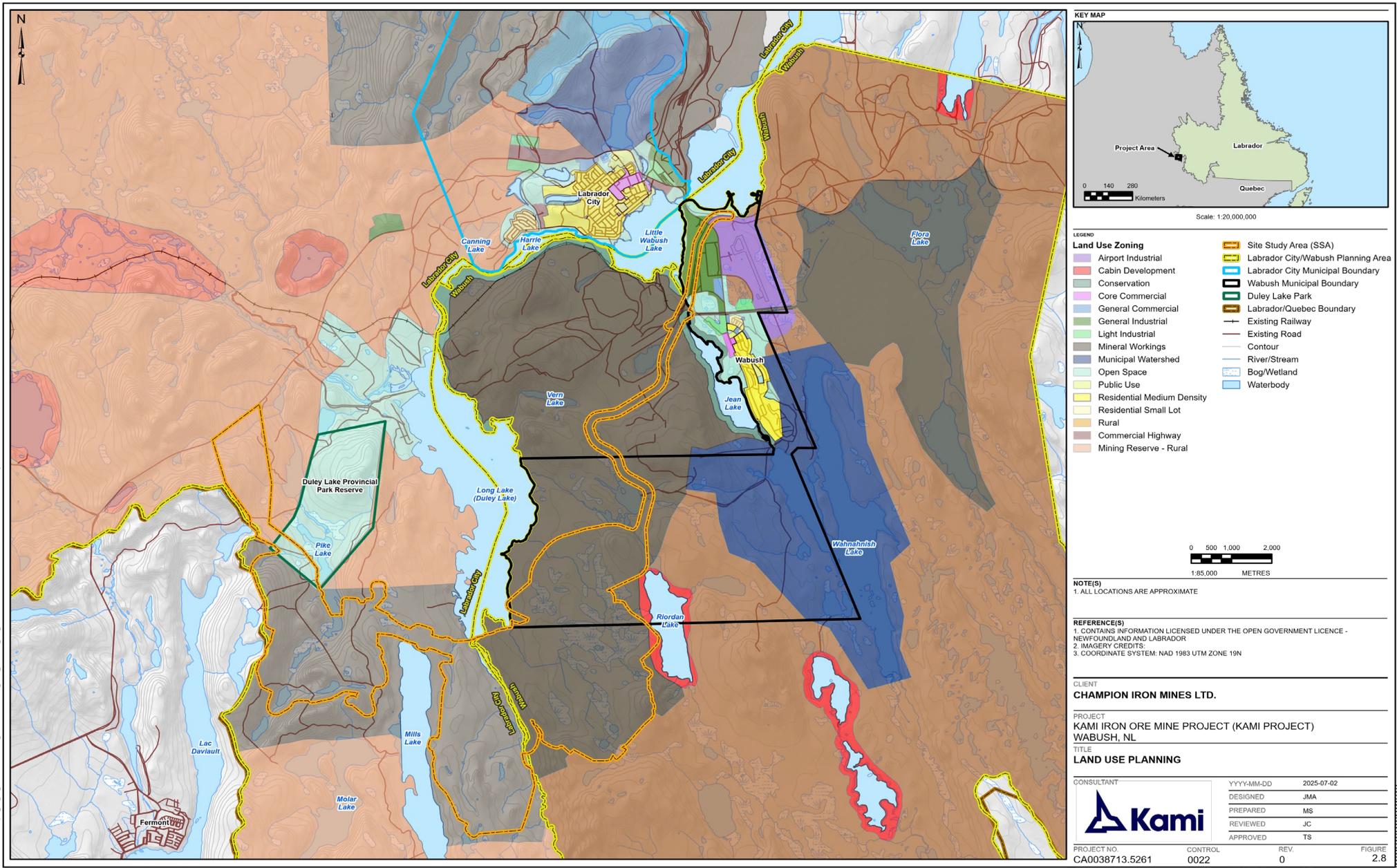


Figure 2.8 Land Use Planning

### 2.3.1.3 Land Use Zoning in the Site Assessment Area

The Project is within the Municipal Planning Areas of both Labrador City and Wabush. Table 26 shows the Municipal Planning Areas and relative zoning designations by Town. Development standards are determined by each council.

Table 26 Land Use Zoning in the Site Assessment Area

Labrador City	Wabush
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mineral Workings</li> <li>- Mining Reserve - Rural</li> <li>- Open Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mineral Workings</li> <li>- Cabin Development</li> <li>- Industrial - General</li> <li>- Industrial - Airport</li> <li>- Conservation</li> <li>- Open Space</li> </ul>

Source: Town of Labrador City 2018a; Town of Wabush 2018a

### 2.3.1.4 Protected Roads

Protected road designations under Section 32 of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000* are intended to control development within buffered areas along roadways to ensure traffic efficiency, public safety and consistent development (NLMAPA 2024). Route 500 through Labrador West (Figure 2.8) is a protected road with a zoning plan. The Protected Road Zoning Plan for Route 500 indicates “the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush are exempt from the Protected Road Zoning Regulations” (NLMAPA 2006). Where Protected Road Zones are within a Planning Area, development proposals are referred to the appropriate municipality.

## 2.3.2 Natural Resources

The following section addresses renewable natural resources in Labrador West. Drinking water watersheds may be protected through provincial legislation and wetlands through agreements between municipalities and the province.

### 2.3.2.1 Water Resources

Protected public water supplies are governed by the NL *Water Resources Act* to preserve water quality for residents and the surrounding environment (NLECC 2025). No development is permitted in protected watersheds without approval from the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Water Resources Management Division.

The entire watershed of Wahnahnish Lake (Figure 2.9) was designated as a Provincially Protected Public Water Supply Area in 2012 through the “Notice of Protected Water Supply Area of Wahnahnish Lake, WS-S-0775, Town of Wabush” (GNL 2013). Section 39(6) of the *Water Resources Act* states:

“The minister shall regulate resource development and other activities to be undertaken in an area established under subsection (1) that, in the minister’s opinion, may impair the quality of water, and those activities shall not be undertaken without first obtaining authorization from the minister.”

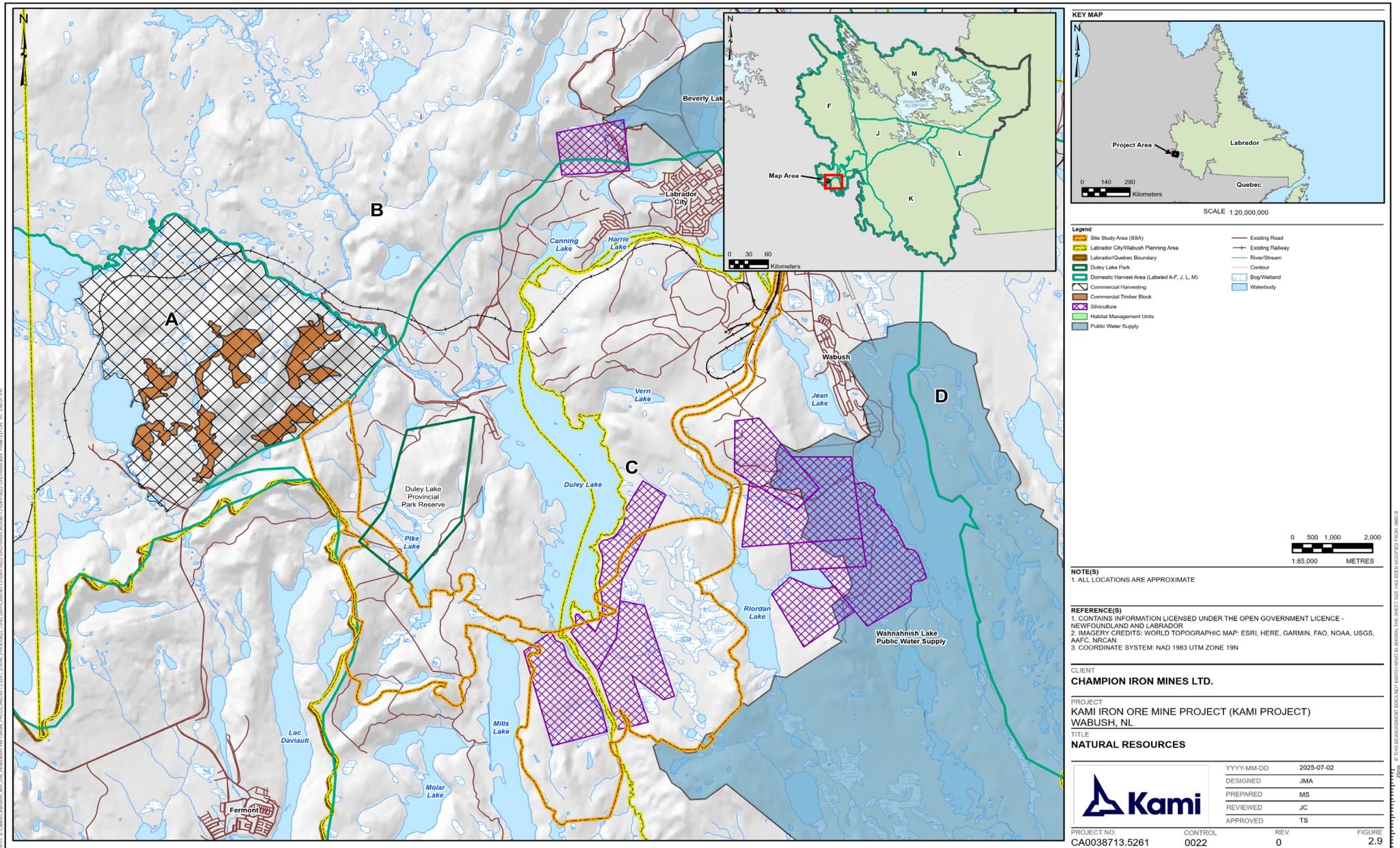


Figure 2.9 Natural Resources

### 2.3.2.2 Forestry

NL is divided into 24 Forest Management Districts (FMD). Labrador West is within FMD 22 (Figure 2.9), within which less than 5% of the land base is considered suitable for commercial forestry (NLFFA 2021). The only commercial timber harvesting allocation in the five-year operating plan (2022 to 2026) was for seven commercial timber blocks, where about 9 km of new forest road construction was planned. Domestic firewood harvesting is described in Section 2.3.5.4.

### 2.3.2.3 Habitat Management Units

In 2005, the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush signed Wetland Habitat Stewardship Agreements with the Government of NL through the Stewardship Association of Municipalities (Stewardship Association of Municipalities 2019). Habitat Management Units are identified and protected through the Towns' Municipal Plans and Development Regulations. Labrador City has nine management units (i.e., Beverly Lake, Lac Virot, Little Wabush Lake, Ironstone River, Pike Lake North, Strawberry Lake, Tamarak Creek, Wabush Narrows and Walsh River) with a combined area of approximately 1,213 hectares (ha). Wabush has designated a total of approximately 2,036 ha in seven protected wetland areas (i.e., Jean Lake, Elephant Head, Flora Lake East, Flora Lake West, Wahnahnish River, Angle Lake and Waldorf River). Habitat Management Units are shown in Figure 2.9.

Protected land in Habitat Management Units includes a 15-metre (m) buffer from the high-water mark along the shorelines of designated ponds, rivers or wetlands (Town of Labrador City 2018b; Town of Wabush 2018b). Passive recreation use is permitted where it does not disturb or destroy wetlands or waterfowl habitat. Applications for development that may negatively affect Habitat Management Units are referred to NL Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture, Wildlife Division for review and comment for consideration in decision-making regarding development. Likewise, any proposed amendment to municipal plans, regulations or bylaws that affect land in Habitat Management Units are referred to the Wildlife Division for review and comment.

Wetland Habitat Stewardship Agreements discourage developments that would result in net loss of habitat or habitat degradation in Habitat Management Units (Town of Labrador City 2018b; Town of Wabush 2018b). However, Councils may establish mitigation techniques to be used by the developer to reduce habitat degradation. Any loss of habitat within a Habitat Management Unit in Labrador City or Wabush can be addressed by improving existing habitat, identifying new habitat areas for protection, or offsetting through programming or financial compensation for unavoidable losses. New protected land can be within the existing wetland, an adjoining wetland or another appropriate location within the Planning Area.

## 2.3.3 Land Tenure

Much of the land in Labrador West is owned by mining companies, as the Government of NL originally granted the land to companies to build the mines and communities. Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Corporation (LIORC) has been active in Labrador West for more than 86 years (LIORC 2024). Under a 1938 Statutory Agreement with the then Government of Newfoundland, LIORC's predecessor, Labrador Mining and Exploration Limited, received leases and licences to exploration and mining rights and a grant of surface rights to establish the townsite, which led to development of IOC's Carol Mine, related infrastructure, the QNS&L and the port at Sept-Îles. LIORC sublets mining leases to IOC with LIORC as a shareholder receiving royalties on products sold by IOC.

In 1954, the Government of Newfoundland (through Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited) granted John C. Doyle and Canadian Javelin Limited rights to nearly 6,216 km<sup>2</sup> of land in western Labrador (Heritage Newfoundland & Labrador 2006). Doyle purchased the mining rights, organized a consortium of interests as Wabush Mines Limited and engaged American engineering expertise to improve the ore beneficiation process. Doyle also built a railway spur connecting the Wabush operation to the QNS&L. Wabush Mines developed the Scully Mine and community of Wabush for employees and families.

The prevalence of land grants along with mining leases and mineral exploration licences became contributing factors to challenges with lack of land for growth in Labrador West. Over time, both mining operations have made undeveloped land within the Municipal Boundaries available for non-mining development, including housing. The provincial government has also worked with the Towns and local mining interests to identify land that could potentially be developed for industrial, commercial and residential purposes (IOC 2024). These areas are located

within both Towns, but mainly within the Municipal Boundary of Wabush. In 2023, IOC donated 17 parcels of land totalling 34 ha to the Town of Labrador City for community development, including expansion of recreational areas and trails (Moore 2023).

Current land tenure in Labrador West is shown in Figure 2.10. Various individuals and corporations have legal access to Crown lands, including mining leases and mineral exploration licenses (also described in Section 2.3.3). Several applications for Crown title have been identified. Cabins are distributed throughout Labrador West, though a Crown Title or Crown Lease for a cabin conveys only surface rights (NLFFA 2023). Private lands are in the built-up areas of the Towns.

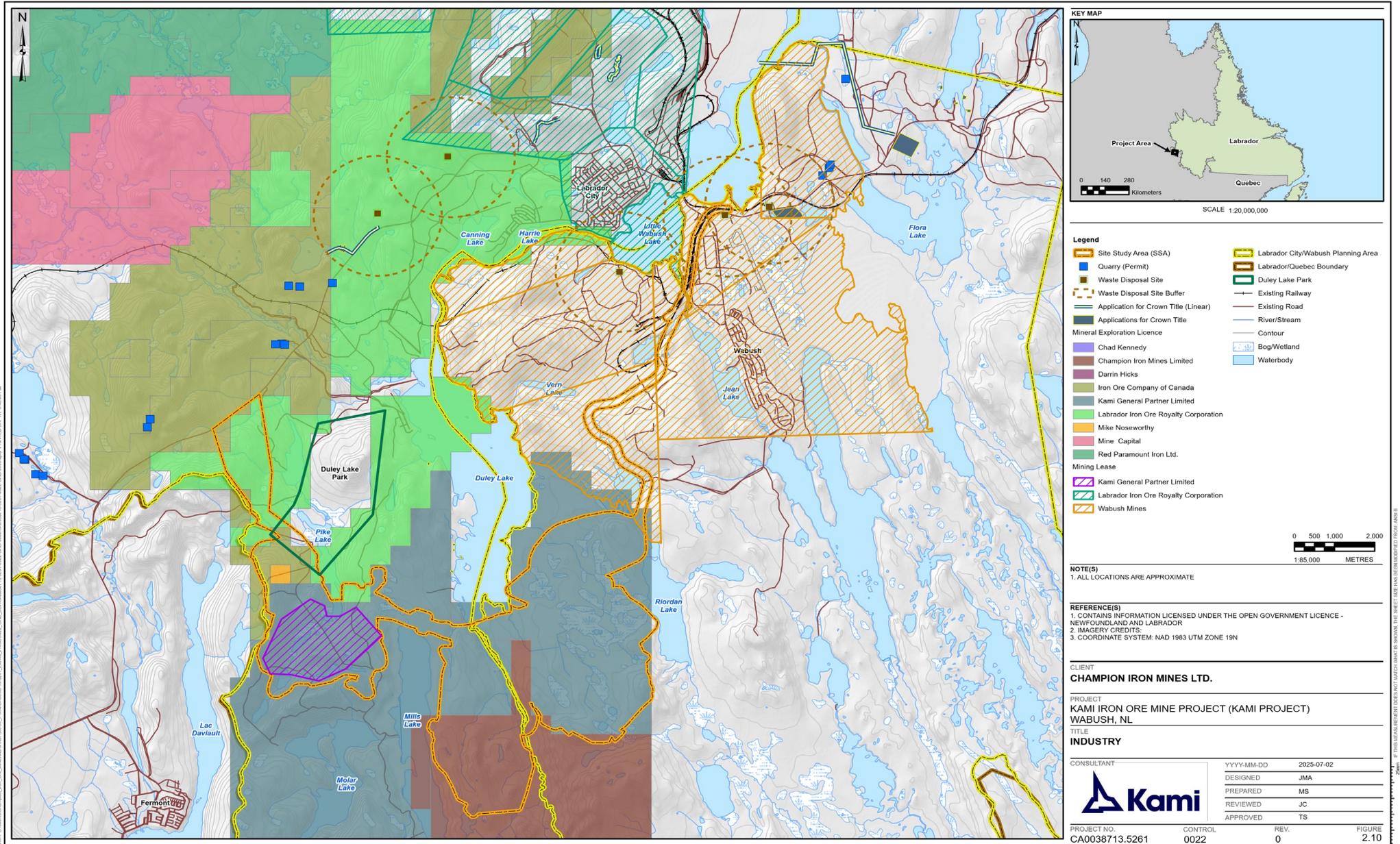


Figure 2.10 Industry

## 2.3.4 Industrial and Commercial Development

The traditional economy of Labrador, which was founded on resource-based activities such as fishing, hunting, trapping and outfitting, began a transition in the mid-20th century (IOC 2024). From the 1950s to the 1970s, development of mining projects in Labrador West and hydroelectric generation facilities at Churchill Falls resulted in an industrial economy, several new communities and in-migration of workers and their families.

The economy of Labrador West is largely dependent on iron ore mining, processing and shipping from resources of the Labrador Trough, with one operating mine in Labrador City and one in Wabush. Iron mines are also located to the east, west and north in both Labrador and Québec. Other economic activities have been mainly limited to industrial activity supporting the mining industry and providing retail, commercial and government services to the population (IOC 2024). Areas zoned as commercial (e.g., commercial core, commercial general, commercial highway) and industrial (e.g., airport industrial, general industrial, light industrial) in both Towns are shown in Figure 2.10.

### 2.3.4.1 Mining

In NL, the mining industry is governed by the *Mineral Act*. A Mining Lease confers exclusive rights to develop, extract, remove, deal with, sell, mortgage or dispose of minerals on or under land covered in the lease. Based on the age of the current operating mines in Labrador West, the mining companies hold historic land grants that may include both surface and subsurface mineral rights.

IOC operates its mine in Labrador City, while Tacora operates the Scully Mine (formerly known as Wabush Mines) in Wabush (Figure 2.10). The following sections provide an overview of each operating mine. Kami General Partner Limited holds a mining lease in Labrador City (GNL 2024a).

#### 2.3.4.1.1 Rio Tinto Iron Ore Company

IOC's Labrador City Operations, in production since 1963, include open mine pits (operating, dormant and closed), tailings and waste rock management areas, a concentrator and processing plant, associated infrastructure, railway lines, conveyors and roads on approximately 11,000 ha of land north of Route 500 within the Town of Labrador City (IOC 2024). IOC's operations also include a port, stockpile and vessel-loading facility in Sept-Îles, as well as a 418-km railway run by its subsidiary QNS&L. IOC is currently owned by a consortium that includes Rio Tinto (58.7%), Mitsubishi (26.2%) and LIORC (15.10%) (Rio Tinto IOC 2018-2024).

In 2023, IOC produced a total of 16.5 Mt of saleable iron ore products (i.e., concentrate and pellets), a 6.2% decline over 2022 (GNL 2024c). That year, IOC's production was negatively impacted by wildfires in Northern Québec, extended plant downtime and mechanical failures. Production was anticipated to increase in 2024, though wildfires in Central and Western Labrador also resulted in shutdowns in June-July 2024.

#### 2.3.4.1.2 Tacora Resources Inc.

From 1965 until 2011, Wabush Mines operated the Scully Mine in Wabush (NLDIET No Date). In 2011, Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. (Cliffs) became the sole owner of the mine, which it closed in 2014. The Scully Mine was acquired by Tacora in 2017 and re-opened in 2018 (GNL 2025b).

The mine operation (currently 4,563 ha) encompasses open pit mines, waste rock dumps, a concentrator facility, railway lines, pipelines, a mine tailings management area at Flora Lake and associated infrastructure (Tacora Resources 2017; 2021b). In 2022, Tacora received approval to expand its tailings management area to accommodate extraction of mine reserves for an additional 22 years (Tacora Resources 2021b). In September 2024, Tacora announced its sale to an investor group led by Cargill Incorporated, Millstreet Capital Management, O'Brien-Staley Partners and Brigade Capital Management LP (Tacora Resources 2024). The sale has resulted in \$250 M in equity to fund ongoing capital investment and ramp-up to achieve historic name-plate yearly production of 6 Mt of high-grade iron ore concentrate and a 10-year offtake agreement with Cargill Metals.

### 2.3.4.2 Mineral Exploration

A Mineral Licence is required for exploration activities with requirements for annual assessment work and reporting. Mineral exploration is generally active in Labrador West with mine operators, mineral exploration companies and prospectors holding mineral exploration licences (Figure 2.10). In 2024, Québec Iron Ore Inc.,

Champion Iron Ore Mines Limited, Kami General Partner Limited, IOC, LIORC and Rio Tinto Exploration Partnership and others held exploration rights to parcels of land (GNL 2024a).

### **2.3.4.3 Quarrying**

Various quarry permits are administered in Labrador West, mainly off Route 500 west of Labrador City, with several to the east of both communities (Figure 2.10). IOC extracts dolomite from the Plateau Quarry (northeast of Wabush Lake) for use in pellet production (GNL 2024a).

## **2.3.5 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism**

Recreational activities are an important part of the culture and lifestyle of Labrador West. Residents participate in a wide range of outdoor pursuits, such as snowmobiling, ATV riding and boating. Various clubs and sports facilities are available for recreation (Section 2.2.10 and Figure 2.11).

Winter sports are a strong focus of recreational activities. Smokey Mountain Ski Club offers alpine skiing with groomed trails for skiers and snowboarders (Smokey Mountain Ski Club 2019). Menihek Nordic Ski Club provides cross-country skiing programs, events and training. Both facilities are in Labrador City (Figure 2.11). Tamarack Golf Club is near Duley Lake in Labrador City. The following sections describe other types of outdoor recreational pursuits.

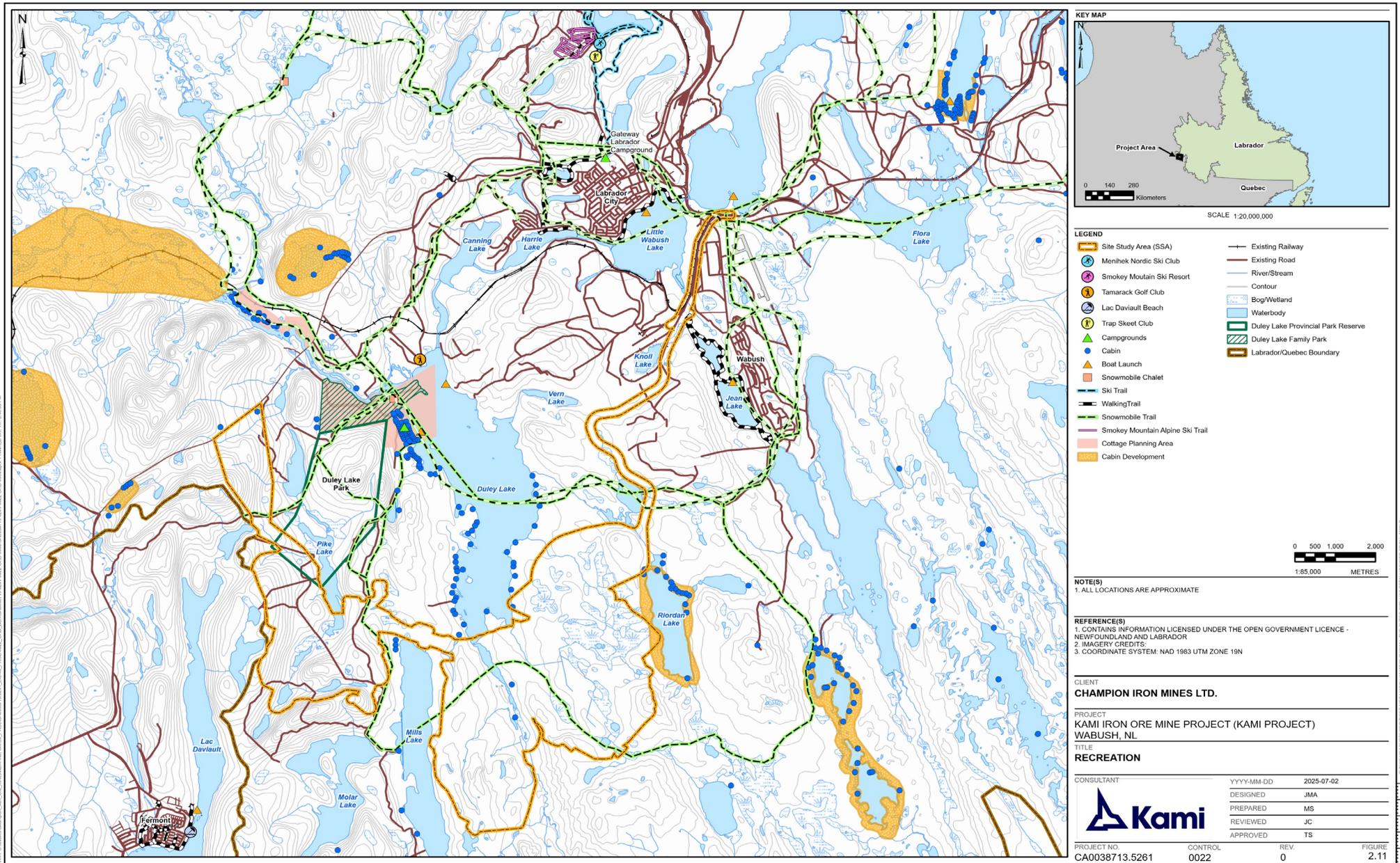


Figure 2.11 Recreation

### **2.3.5.1 Snowmobiling**

White Wolf Snowmobile Club maintains more than 500 km of groomed trails throughout Labrador West and connects to trails in Québec and Churchill Falls (White Wolf Snowmobile Club 2016). Snowmobile trails are shown in Figure 2.11. Residents report participating in off-trail snowmobiling around White Lake, Leg Lake, Dumbell Lake, Trout Lake and Smokey Mountain, throughout Labrador West and Fermont areas, as well as off the snowmobile trail west of Churchill Falls (IOC 2014).

Based on information gathered for the Kami Project 2012 EIS, snowmobiles are frequently used outside of the trail system in open terrain and on ponds and lakes throughout the area, though the trail system does not cross the large waterbodies (Alderon 2012a). Snowmobiles are used to access cabins and associated activities, including ice-fishing, hunting, trapping, and hauling firewood and other materials for cabins. Many residents reported use of the regional groomed trails network from west of Fermont to Churchill Falls.

Labrador West snowmobile trails are the starting and ending points for the annual Cain's Quest Snowmobile Endurance Race, which follows a route of approximately 3,000 km across Labrador and into Québec (Alderon 2012a; Cain's Quest 2025). In 2024, the 12th race event attracted about 50 teams of two with participants from Canada, the United States and other countries such as Finland and Switzerland (Cain's Quest 2025).

### **2.3.5.2 Nordic Skiing and Snowshoeing**

Menihek Nordic Ski Club provides cross-country skiing programs for children and adults at its facility in Labrador City near Smokey Mountain Ski Club (Menihek Nordic Ski Club 2025). Menihek also hosts training (e.g., for the provincial team) and special events such as the provincial cross country ski championships and the Great Labrador Loppet, which had its 50th annual event in March 2025. The Loppet includes Nordic skiing and snowshoeing on groomed trails from White Wolf Snowmobile Club to the Québec border routing through the Duley Lake area.

### **2.3.5.3 Parks and Camping**

Labrador West has two camping areas (Figure 2.11). Gateway Labrador visitor centre in Labrador City has five fully serviced (e.g., drinking water, electrical) RV sites with access to Wi-Fi, washrooms and a dumping station intended for short-term visitors of seven days or less (Gateway Labrador 2025). Grand Hermine Park is a private RV park located 45 km east of Labrador West (Town of Labrador City and Wabush 2025).

Duley Lake Provincial Park Reserve (6.9 km<sup>2</sup>) is owned by the Government of NL (Parks NL 2022) and located within the Labrador City Municipal Planning Area. Duley Lake Family Park, which is adjacent to the Reserve, is operated by a private enterprise (Town of Labrador City and Wabush 2024). It is open from May to September and provides approximately 200 RV / camping sites, a boat launch, public washrooms / showers and sewage dumping station.

### **2.3.5.4 Cottage Areas and Cabins**

In NL, Crown Land is made available for cabins and cottage developments (NLFFA 2023). Recreational cottage lot grants are available in areas accessible by conventional motor vehicle, in communities where land is appropriately zoned under an approved municipal plan or in areas designated by the province for cottage development. Remote recreational cottage licenses to occupy are available in areas not accessible by conventional motor vehicle. Grants for either type of cottage are permitted where no land use conflicts have been identified; in high-demand areas, applications are invited through public lot draws.

Quality of life in Labrador West is closely associated with year-round outdoor activities, which are often linked to the many cabins found throughout the region. Cabins, cottage development areas and cottage planning areas are shown in Figure 2.11. Cottage planning areas are located at Duley Lake and Walsh River, with registered cabins also on rivers and lakes (e.g., Waldorf River, Pike Lake, Riordan Lake, Harris Lake, Lower Loon Lake, Upper Loon Lake) within the Municipal Planning Areas of both Towns and in areas east of the communities along Route 500. In Wabush, the supply of available cabin areas has been reduced by the extended provincial watershed boundary and mining lands (Town of Wabush 2018b).

### **2.3.5.5 Recreational Use of Waterbodies**

Duley Lake Family Park and many cabins are located on waterbodies around Labrador West. Boat launches (used for power boats, canoes and kayaks) are located on various lakes, such as Duley Lake, Jean Lake, Little Wabush Lake, Wabush Lake and Albert Lake (Figure 2.11). The Labrador West Rowing Association hosts the Annual Labrador West Regatta in late July at Jean Lake in Wabush, where there is also a boat launch (Labrador City and Wabush 2025d).

### **2.3.5.6 Outfitting**

Outfitters provide camps, lodges, cabins and / or related facilities and services for sport angling / fishing, hunting or other recreational activities. Outfitting is typically seasonal in nature, with fishing available during the summer months and hunting offered during the spring and fall big game seasons. No outfitting operations occur in Labrador City or Wabush.

### **2.3.5.7 Other Outdoor Activities**

Residents engage in a variety of outdoor activities in spring, summer and fall. Walking trails are located at Jean Lake in Wabush and around Labrador City, including Tanya Lake, Harrie Lake and Little Wabush Lake (Figure 2.11). The Frontier 53 Trail is under development and, upon completion, will include a multi-use trail system connecting both communities (Town of Labrador City 2024a).

The Crystal Falls Hiking Trail, 4 km west of Labrador City off Route 500, offers a 1.5-km hike (Labrador City and Wabush 2025c). Menihek Nordic ski trails are used for hiking, trail running and mountain biking in the off-season (IOC 2014).

Residents also participate in activities such as birdwatching and geocaching (locally and regionally where access is available), as well as growing vegetables at a community garden located off Route 500 near Beverly Lake. ATVs are operated mainly around camping areas and cabins and used to enable participation in other activities.

### **2.3.5.8 Scenic Areas and Viewscapes**

Several areas of Labrador West offer scenic views. The Crystal Falls Hiking Trail provides panoramic views of the waterfall and both Towns (Labrador City and Wabush 2025c). The Smokey Mountain look-out, accessed by Route 500, offers a bird's-eye view of Labrador West. Jean Lake in Wabush also has a scenic view (Labrador City and Wabush 2025b).

## **2.3.6 Harvesting**

Residents of Labrador West participate in harvesting as recreation, sources of food and fuel for heating homes and cabins. This section presents available information on hunting, trapping, fishing, wood-cutting and berry-picking.

### **2.3.6.1 Hunting**

NL Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture, Wildlife Division publishes an annual Hunting and Trapping Guide that outlines licence requirements, hunting areas, seasons, quotas and bag / possession limits. The province is divided into three types of Large Game (i.e., moose, black bear and caribou) Management Areas (MAs). Coyotes and wolves are managed province-wide and their distribution is monitored through a carcass collection program. Small game management areas and zones apply to a variety of species, including waterfowl and snipe, which are federally legislated.

Hunting is a popular activity and wild game is an important part of the diet of the NL population. Applications for moose licences typically exceed the number available. Moose and Black Bear Large Game MAs in Labrador are open for hunting. Caribou MAs in Western Labrador are closed to hunting. Current hunting seasons and quotas are shown in Table 27. All of Labrador is considered one Black Bear MA. Migratory bird hunting is available for the Western Labrador Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zone.

Table 27 Hunting in Western Labrador (2024-2025)

Species	MA	Fall / Winter	Spring / Summer	Quotas / Bag Limits
<b>Big Game</b>				
Moose	Area 48 - Wabush Area 94 - Atikonak Area 95 - Churchill Falls North Area 96 - Shallow Lake	Sept. 14, 2024 - Mar. 9, 2025	No season	Total quota: 5 animals Total quota: 20 animals Total quota: 10 animals Total quota: 5 animals
Black bear	Labrador (excluding National Parks)	Aug. 10 - Nov. 30, 2024	April 1 - July 13, 2024	2 black bears per licence in spring or fall, or one in each season (either sex / no sows with cubs)
Caribou	Currently, no caribou hunting is permitted in Labrador except by Nunatsiavut beneficiaries in Torngat Mountains National Park			
<b>Small Game</b>				
Snowshoe hare	All of Labrador	Shooting: Oct. 1, 2024 - Apr. 20, 2025 Snaring: Oct. 1, 2024 - Mar. 31, 2025	No season	No limit
Arctic hare				25 daily / 50 possession
Ptarmigan				No limit
Red squirrel				1 daily / 1 possession
Porcupine				25 daily / 50 possession
Ruffed and spruce grouse, combined	Southern Zone	Shooting: Oct. 1, 2024 - Apr. 20, 2025 Snaring: Oct. 1, 2024 - Mar. 31, 2025		25 daily / 50 possession
<b>Waterfowl and Snipe</b>				
All eiders and scoters, combined	Western Labrador	Sept. 1 - Dec. 16, 2024	No season	6 daily / 12 possession
Common and red-breasted mergansers, combined				
Mergansers and scoters				
Ducks (other than harlequin ducks, common and red-breasted mergansers, eiders and scoters), combined				6 daily, 18 possession (Barrow's goldeneye: 1 daily / 1 possession)
All geese, combined				5 daily / 10 possession
Snipe				10 daily / 20 possession
<b>Coyotes and Wolves</b>				
Coyote	Province-wide	Sept. 14, 2024 - July 15, 2025		No limit
Wolf	Labrador South	Nov. 1, 2024 - Mar. 31, 2025		1

Source: NLFFA 2024; Environment and Climate Change Canada 2024

Labrador West residents have reported hunting in areas such as Lobstick, Orma Lake and around the Ashuanipi River (IOC 2014). Small game hunting is more common in Labrador West than big game or waterfowl hunting. Species such as hare, porcupine, ptarmigan and grouse are hunted around Leg Lake, White Lake, Dumbell Lake, Beverly Lake, Canning Lake, Wabush Lake and Emma Lake. Between Labrador West and Churchill Falls, small game and waterfowl hunting activities focus on areas around snowmobile trails, the TLH and the QNS&L. Areas around Shabogamo Lake and Esker Road are used for hunting waterfowl, including ducks, geese and snipe.

### 2.3.6.2 Trapping

Trapping occurs for both recreational and commercial reasons, as pelts may be sold depending on the market at any given time. Labrador West is part of the Labrador South fur zone, where trappers may harvest a variety of species (Table 28). Fur-harvesting generally occurs in fall and winter during optimum periods for fur quality - from October to May in Labrador (NLFFA 2024).

Table 28 Trapping in Western Labrador (2023-2024)

Species	Labrador South
Otter	October 15, 2024 - March 20, 2025
Beaver	October 15, 2024 - May 31, 2025
Muskrat	
Mink	November 1, 2024 - March 20, 2025
Coyote	
Fox, Coloured	
Fox, White	
Lynx	
Ermine (Weasel)	
Squirrel	
Marten	
Wolf	November 1, 2024 - April 30, 2025
Fisher	No open season
Wolverine	

Source: NLFFA 2024

In Labrador West, trappers have reported harvesting in areas around White Lake, Leg Lake, Dumbell Lake, Smokey Mountain, Canning Lake and along snowmobile trails (IOC 2014). Trapping also occurs along the TLH and snowmobile trails from Labrador West to Churchill Falls.

### 2.3.6.3 Fishing

The annual NL Angler’s Guide lists applicable regulations, seasons, locations, retention and possession limits, as well as catch and release procedures for angling and sport fishing. In Labrador West, angling is available for a variety of species, but there are no scheduled salmon rivers (Table 29). Trout Angling Zone 4: Western Labrador includes Labrador West, where the fishing season opened in February and closed in September 2024. Anglers must comply with bag and possession limits where applicable; special conditions apply to ice-fishing.

Table 29 Trout Fishing in Western Labrador (2023-2024)

Species	Limits	
	Daily Bag	Possession
Trout (includes speckled trout and ouananiche)	12 fish combined or 2.25 kg round weight + 1 fish (either species), whichever is reached first. No ouananiche less than 20 cm may be retained.	24 fish or 4.5 kg + 1 fish
Lake trout	3 fish	3 fish

Species	Limits	
	Daily Bag	Possession
Northern pike	2 fish	4 fish
Arctic char		
Whitefish	No limit	No limit
Smelt		

Source: (Fisheries and Oceans Canada 2024)

Residents have reported fishing and ice-fishing in Leg Lake, Trout Lake, White Lake, Dumbell Lake, Duley Lake, Waldorf River and Emma Lake (Alderon 2012a; IOC 2014). Various areas, accessible by the TLH and / or snowmobile trails near Labrador City and Wabush and from Fermont to Churchill Falls, are also used for fishing.

In the RSA, to the south of Ross Bay, Ashuanipi Lake and adjoining rivers and ponds are also commonly used for boating connected to fishing and fall-hunting (Alderon 2012a). Other popular boating (and likely fishing) locations include Lobstick Lake, Smallwood Reservoir, Ossokmanuan Reservoir, and a river system to the west of the Lobstick Lake where boating and fishing occur. While complete information is not available on which species are harvested in any location, several waterbodies in Western Labrador are identified for the quality of fishing. Ashuanipi Lake, Ossokmanuah Reservoir and Shabogamo Lake are noted for fishing ouananiche (land-locked salmon), lake trout, brook trout, whitefish and northern pike (Mussio Ventures Ltd. 2014).

### 2.3.6.4 Domestic Wood-cutting

Pursuant to the FMD 22 five-year operating plan, 322 annual domestic cutting permits (each for 22 cubic metres) are issued on 13 domestic timber blocks (NLFFA 2021). Domestic annual allowable cut is 7,084 cubic metres. Most domestic cutting areas are close to Labrador City and Wabush. Residents report cutting firewood near Julienne Lake, Shabogamo Lake and Grand Hermine Lake and along the TLH, particularly between Emeril Junction and Churchill Falls (IOC 2014).

### 2.3.6.5 Berry-picking and Other Gathering

Residents of Labrador West harvest berries (red berries and blueberries) and mushrooms for consumption (IOC 2014). Berry-picking occurs in Labrador City around Leg Lake, Trout Lake, Beverly Lake, Dumbell Lake, Smokey Mountain and Menihék Nordic ski trails. Berry-picking areas near Wabush include Elephant Head, the sand pits and Riordan Lake. Residents have reported berry-picking west of Labrador City along snowmobile trails and east of Labrador City and Wabush along the snowmobile trails as far as Esker and Emeril Junction. Berry-picking also occurs along the TLH including a large area about midway between Emeril Junction and Churchill Falls and in various locations along the snowmobile trail between Esker and Churchill Falls. Mushroom harvesting occurs along Menihék ski trails, and at Duley Lake and Emerillion Lake (IOC 2014).

## 2.4 Economy

The following sections outline existing economic conditions in NL and Labrador West. In some cases, the datasets include other areas, such as Churchill Falls.

### 2.4.1 Newfoundland and Labrador Economy

The economy of NL was traditionally based on resource industries (e.g., fisheries, forestry), but more recently also on energy generation, mining and offshore oil and gas. Development of natural resource-based projects, large capital investments and subsequent royalties from oil and gas and mining enhance employment, incomes and government revenues when commodity prices are high. However, the provincial economy is vulnerable to global downturns, especially in the price of seafood products, hydrocarbons and minerals.

Key provincial economic indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), labour force and employment generally increased between 2006 and 2023 (NLF 2025). Around 2021, all indicators experienced declines due to the COVID-19 pandemic but have since improved. The NL GDP grew by 6.7% between 2023 and 2024 based on higher resource production and consumer spending (GNL 2025b). The provincial labour force grew by 2.8% and

participation by 0.7% in 2024, mainly due to international immigration of people of working age. Employment increased by 2.8% in 2024 and is forecast to decline by 1.2% in 2025 due to effects of United States economic policy on the NL and Canadian economies (GNL 2025b).

In 2024, the NL mining industry exported approximately \$4.4 billion (B) in mineral shipments, a decrease of 0.6% over 2023 largely due to lower prices for iron ore and nickel (GNL 2025b). Mining-related employment decreased by 11.5% in 2024 due to completion of construction at the Voisey's Bay Mine Expansion project in Northern Labrador. Investment in mineral exploration increased by 6.0% over 2023, reaching \$243.9 M in 2024 (GNL 2025b). Growth was driven by strong gold prices and exploration activities in Central Newfoundland.

Real GDP is expected to increase by 4.4% in 2025, mainly due to additional production and export in the oil and gas and mining sectors (GNL 2025b). This includes the Terra Nova Project, which is expected to continue increasing production, and Valentine Gold, which is anticipated to achieve first ore production. Major investments are planned for the Bay du Nord offshore oil project and the Upper Churchill project in Western Labrador. Six potential wind-hydrogen projects in Newfoundland and the Gull Island hydroelectric project in Labrador are also in pre-development stages (GNL 2025b).

### **2.4.1.1 Cost of Living**

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, economic recovery caused high consumer demand and supply chain challenges, resulting in inflation and increases in interest rates (by Bank of Canada) to curb spending and borrowing. To better characterize the effects of inflation on Canadians, Statistics Canada conducted a survey from April 19 to May 1, 2022, which revealed the following trends (Statistics Canada 2022d):

- More than two in five Canadians reported food prices were most challenging.
- One in five Canadians expected to obtain food or meals from a community organization in the following six months.
- Younger Canadians were more likely than older people to be concerned about the cost of housing or rent.
- Many Canadians had adjusted spending habits and lifestyle due to inflation.

Within this context, the following sections examine Consumer Price Index (CPI), the NL Nutritious Food Basket (NLNFB) and minimum wage and low-wage earners in NL.

#### **2.4.1.1.1 Consumer Price Index**

The CPI represents changes in prices experienced by consumers (Statistics Canada 2023b). It compares the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services over time to monitor change. The year-over-year CPI for all items in NL increased by 3.4% from 2022 to 2023 and 1.8% from 2023 to 2024 (Statistics Canada 2025).

After reaching a high of 8.2% in June 2022, the inflation rate for NL gradually declined during the first half of 2023 (NLF 2025). This decrease can be directly linked to reduced energy prices. As energy prices increased again during the third quarter of 2023, the inflation rate rose each month and continued to increase, but at a lower rate. As of 2025, NL reported the lowest annual inflation rate (1.1%) among all Canadian provinces (NLF 2025). Similar data were not available for Labrador West.

#### **2.4.1.1.2 Newfoundland and Labrador Nutritious Food Basket**

The NLNFB includes 61 foods from the 2019 Canada's Food Guide based on specific food amounts and nutrient needs of individuals for a family of four for one week (NLF 2025). The NLNFB is calculated by health authority, geographic location and urban/rural areas.

From 2021 to 2023, the total cost of the NLNFB increased by 21% for NL generally and 24% for Labrador (Central West), which includes Labrador West (Table 30). In 2023, the NLNFB cost the least in urban areas of Eastern Newfoundland, followed by Central Newfoundland; the cost in Labrador was highest among the regions, though Labrador (Central West) had the lowest costs in Labrador. More recent data were not available.

Table 30 NL Nutritious Food Basket by Health Authority and Region

Health Authority/Region	Sub-Region	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2023 (\$)	Change (%)
Eastern Newfoundland	General	261	292	317	9
	Urban	244	274	301	10
	Rural	302	340	359	6
Central Newfoundland	General	288	324	344	6
	Urban	246	282	307	9
	Rural	306	342	361	5
Western Newfoundland	General	305	335	363	8
	Urban	298	327	352	8
	Rural	311	342	374	9
Labrador-Grenfell Health (LGH)	General	314	361	386	7
	Labrador (North Coast)	394	467	509	9
	Labrador (South Coast)	363	413	427	3
	Labrador (Central West)	289	324	359	11
	Northern Peninsula Portion of LGH	325	385	388	1
Province	All regions	275	309	333	8

Source: NLNFB 2023

### 2.4.1.1.3 Minimum Wage and Low-Wage Earners

The Government of NL has increased minimum wage from \$11.65 per hour in April 2020 to \$15 per hour in October 2023 (NLF 2025), with a further increase to \$16 per hour effective April 2025 (GNL 2025a). In 2022, women in NL were more likely than men to earn less than \$15 per hour and individuals under the age of 25 years (15 to 19, 20 to 24 years) were about twice as likely to earn less than \$15 per hour compared to older workers. In addition, low-wage earners were likely to have a working spouse making more than \$15 per hour. Data were not available for Labrador West.

## 2.4.2 Labrador West Economy

The traditional economy of Labrador, which was founded on resource-based activities such as fishing, hunting, trapping and outfitting, began a transition in the mid-20th century. From the 1950s to the 1970s, development of mining projects in Labrador West and hydroelectric generation at Churchill Falls resulted in an industrial economy, several new communities and in-migration of workers and their families.

### 2.4.2.1.1 Mining

The economy of Labrador West is largely dependent on iron ore mining, processing and shipping from resources of the Labrador Trough. The primary mineral resource is iron ore, though mining sector outputs also include iron ore concentrate and pellets, dolomite and silica (NLDIET No Date). The following sections describe operating mines in the Labrador Trough, which includes Western Labrador and Northeastern Québec.

#### 2.4.2.1.1.1 Rio Tinto-Iron Ore Company

Section 2.3.4.1.1 provides information on Rio Tinto-IOC's operations. Rio Tinto-IOC's employment totalled 2,200 in 2024, 0.9% higher than in 2023, with most employees as residents of Labrador West, though the mine is supported by fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) workers.

#### 2.4.2.1.1.2 Tacora Resources

Section 2.3.4.1.2 provides information on Tacora. In 2024, Tacora generated 699 person-years of employment, an increase of 3.2% over the previous year (GNL 2025b). The company continues to ramp up to full operations with an

anticipated output of more than 6.0 Mt per annum (Mtpa), but has faced human resource and financial challenges. In March 2023, Tacora announced that it would offer 26 FIFO opportunities for management positions due to the inability to recruit locally (Business Wire 2023).

#### **2.4.2.1.1.3 ArcelorMittal Mining Canada**

Quebec Cartier Mining (QCM) opened the Mont-Wright mine complex (mine, crusher and concentrator) at Fermont in 1974 (ArcelorMittal 2024c). Following purchase of QCM in 2006, ArcelorMittal undertook an expansion of the mine, increasing production and indicating an estimated additional 30 years of operations. ArcelorMittal also operates the Fire Lake mine (85 km southwest of Fermont), which has been producing ore year-round since 2012. As Fire Lake is an open pit mine, without a crusher or concentrator, raw ore from Fire Lake is processed at Mont-Wright. Together, the Mont-Wright and Fire Lake mines produce about 26 Mtpa of iron ore concentrate. ArcelorMittal, which has struggled with attraction and retention of mine workers, aims to minimize FIFO by enhancing quality of life in Fermont to attract future residents (Saint-Pierre 2021).

#### **2.4.2.1.1.4 Champion Iron Limited**

The Lac Bloom mine is located 13 km north of Fermont (Champion 2025). It was originally opened in 2009 by Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines (The Northern Miner 2016). Cliffs purchased Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines in 2011 and closed the mine in 2014 (The Northern Miner 2016; Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. 2011). Québec Iron Ore (a subsidiary of Champion Iron Limited) purchased the mine in 2015 and redeveloped the processing infrastructure; the mine has been operational since 2018 (The Northern Miner 2016; Champion 2025). The mine produces approximately 7.4 Mtpa of high-grade ore concentrate (Champion 2025) and is operated as a FIFO operation.

#### **2.4.2.1.1.5 Tata Steel Minerals Canada**

Tata Steel Minerals Canada (TSMC) Limited operates an iron ore mine near Schefferville, with deposits on both sides of the Québec-Labrador border (GNL 2025b). In 2020, TSMC transitioned from seasonally producing direct shipping ore to also producing high-grade iron ore concentrate year-round (NLF 2022). In 2024, TSMC generated approximately 457 person-years of employment, 11.4% less than in 2023 (GNL 2025b). TSMC is a FIFO operation with a workers' accommodations facility, cafeteria and infirmary at the site (CBC 2023).

#### **2.4.2.1.2 Energy Generation and Transmission**

The Churchill Falls Generating Station, located on the Churchill River in Western Labrador, began power production in 1971 (Town of Churchill Falls 2023). Churchill Falls Labrador Corporation Limited, a NL Hydro company, owns and operates the hydroelectric generating plant at Churchill Falls and related transmission facilities in Western Labrador.

In 2023, NL Hydro commissioned the Labrador Island Link, which includes more than 1,600 km of transmission lines from the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project (824 MW) at Muskrat Falls in Central Labrador to the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland (NL Hydro 2023). Transmission lines and a subsea cable to Nova Scotia (developed in partnership with Emera Energy) provide clean energy to Nova Scotia and connect to the North American electricity grid.

#### **2.4.2.1.3 Major Capital Projects**

In 2024, the Government of NL listed a total of nearly \$12.5 B in major capital projects (defined as a minimum project cost of \$1 M) planned or underway in NL (GNL 2024c). The Mining and Oil & Gas category, at \$8.2 B, showed the highest level of investment, with municipal infrastructure following at \$2.3 B. Two major capital projects were listed for Western Labrador (Table 31).

*Table 31 Major Capital Projects, Western Labrador (2024)*

<b>Proponent</b>	<b>Capital Cost</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project</b>
NL Hydro	\$105.7 M	2024	Capital expenditures for improvements and upgrades at Churchill Falls

Proponent	Capital Cost	Date	Project
Rio Tinto-IOC	~\$70 M	2024/2025	Installation of electric boiler, instrumentation and fuel-efficient burners to replace heavy fuel oil boilers and to reduce oil consumption and greenhouse gas emissions

Source: NLF 2025

Four projects totalling \$35 B in capital and financing costs are identified in the Churchill Falls Memorandum of Understanding executed in December 2024 (Locke and Strategic Concepts Inc. 2025).

#### 2.4.2.1.4 Economic Development

Labrador West Chamber of Commerce is the primary business support organization in Labrador West. No current data were available on members. Along with the Towns of Labrador City and Wabush, various government departments / agencies and other organizations also provide support services to businesses.

### 2.4.3 Businesses

The following sections describe the business sector in Economic Zone 2: Western Labrador (which includes Labrador City, Wabush and Churchill Falls) in terms of number, type and size of businesses. In December 2023, approximately 15,299 businesses were registered in NL, of which less than 2% were in Western Labrador (Table 32), many of which are likely located in Labrador West, as Churchill Falls is a small, self-contained company town. From 2022 to 2023, the number of businesses in Western Labrador decreased by 15 businesses (5%).

In 2023, the largest business sectors in Western Labrador (by number of businesses) were retail trade (15%), wholesale trade (12%), health care and social assistance (9%), accommodation and food services (9%), as well as real estate and rental leasing (8%) (Table 32).

Table 32 Number of Businesses by Industry (NAICS, 2017), Economic Zone 2: Western Labrador

Selected Industries	2022	2023
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NA	NA
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	3
Utilities	2	2
Construction	24	18
Manufacturing	5	3
Wholesale Trade	27	30
Retail Trade	47	39
Transportation and Warehousing	11	11
Information and Cultural Industries	3	3
Finance and Insurance	7	7
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	22	20
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17	19
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	1
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	7	4
Educational Services	2	2
Health Care and Social Assistance	23	24
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12	11
Accommodation and Food Services	25	23
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	31	31
Public Administration	2	1
Unknown Industry	Not available	1

Selected Industries	2022	2023
Total	272	256

Source: NLF 2025

Businesses in Western Labrador and NL are small in terms of number of employees (Table 33). In 2023, most businesses (80%) in Economic Zone 2 had fewer than 20 employees. Both jurisdictions had few businesses with more than 100 employees.

Table 33 Number of Businesses by Employment Size (2023)

Number of Employees	Western Labrador		NL	
	#	%	#	%
1-4	104	41	7,995	52
5-19	100	39	5,239	34
20-99	46	18	1,667	11
100-499	6	2	280	2
500+	NA	0	118	1

Source: NLF 2025

Due to lack of workers, businesses sometimes employ temporary foreign workers in the service industry and / or for skilled occupations. Many temporary foreign workers in NL come from the Philippines (Statistics Canada 2023a).

### 2.4.3.1 Business Capacity

The capability of businesses in Labrador West to supply equipment, materials and services required by Champion is significant (Locke and Strategic Concepts Inc. 2025). Industrial capacity has reached a level of maturity reflective of more than 65 years of construction, mining and iron ore processing, with well-established supply chains. Despite most items required for mineral production continuing to be manufactured and sometimes sourced from outside NL, a large volume of goods and services required by iron ore companies operating in Labrador are sourced locally. Local and regional capacity is higher with consideration of suppliers from Québec. In many instances, local businesses are also involved in vertically integrated economic activities, such as transportation, logistics, warehousing, assembly or batching (Locke and Strategic Concepts Inc. 2025).

## 3. Fermont

This section describes socio-economic baseline conditions for Ville de Fermont (QC), located near the Québec-Labrador border and the Project site.

### 3.1 Overview

Ville de Fermont is part of the Municipalité régionale de comté de Caniapiscau [Regional County Municipality of Caniapiscau] (MRC de Caniapiscau), which is part of the Région administrative [Administrative Region] of Côte-Nord (MRC de Caniapiscau 2024a).

QCM began construction of Fermont in 1971 to house mine workers (and their families) for the Mont-Wright mine, located 17 km to the west. The community was first inhabited in 1972 (Pottle-Fewer 2025) and incorporated as a municipality in 1974 (Sheppard 2011; ArcelorMittal 2024a; Pottle-Fewer 2025). The municipal council consists of a mayor, a deputy mayor and five councillors (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b).

Fermont's built infrastructure includes the 1.3-km long and 50-m high Screen-Wall (Mur-écran), which acts as a windbreak to shield the town from the harsh subarctic climate, particularly the northwest winds and heavy snow accumulation (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025d). The building includes apartments and community services, such as a shopping centre, a school, a hotel and a recreation centre.

### 3.2 Demographic Profile

The following sections provide a demographic overview of Fermont within the context of Census Division Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau (SR-C) and Québec. In some cases, data for MRC de Caniapiscau are also provided.

#### 3.2.1 Population

In 2021, a population of 2,256 individuals was reported for Fermont, while SR-C had a population of 38,240 people (Statistics Canada 2023e). Fermont's population declined by 9% from 2016, compared to a decline of 3% for SR-C. The census does not provide data for the population of non-resident workers that spend a portion of their time in Fermont, but reside elsewhere on a permanent basis.

##### 3.2.1.1 Population Change

Fermont's population peaked in 1991 at above 3,500 people (Figure 3.1). However, the population ranged from 2,500 to 3,000 people from 2001 to 2014 and has stayed below 2,500 people since 2016, with a continued decline.

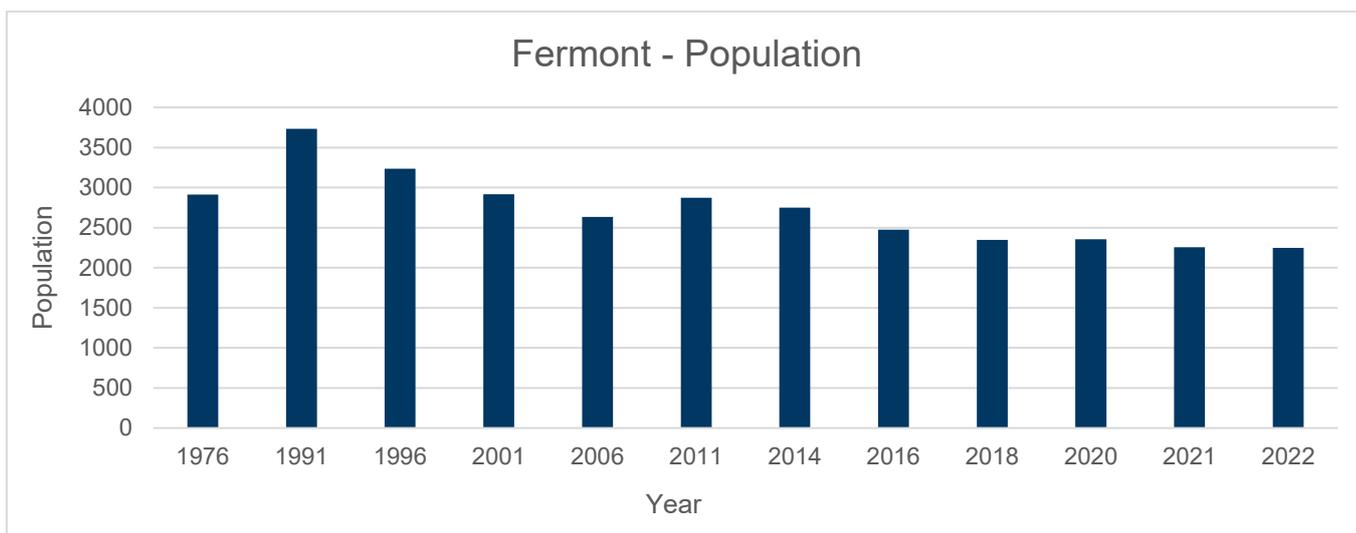


Figure 3.1<sup>12</sup> Population Change: Fermont (Statistics Canada 1977; 1998; 2003; 2007; 2019c; 2023e; ISQ 2024a)<sup>13</sup>

The number of births in MRC de Caniapiscou declined significantly between 2022 and 2023 (from 73 to 53 births), while the number of deaths remained stable. As a result, the natural population increase was 42 individuals in 2023, a decrease from 61 individuals in the previous year (Table 34). Data were not available for Fermont.

Table 34 Natural Population Change: Caniapiscou (2020-2023)

Indicator (persons)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Births	67	65	73	53
Deaths	16	9	12	11
Natural population change	51	56	61	42

Source: ISQ 2024

### 3.2.1.2 Population by Age and Gender

Fermont has a younger population than SR-C and even more so than Québec. In 2021, the median and average ages for Fermont were roughly between eight and 10 years lower than for SR-C and Québec (Table 35).

Table 35 Median and Average Age (2016, 2021)

Age (years)	Fermont		Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division		Québec	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Median age	35	34	40.9	42	42.5	43.2
Average age	33.5	33	40	41.2	41.9	42.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2019f; 2023f

The working age cohort (ages 15 to 64 years) made up almost three-quarters of the Fermont population in 2021, compared to less than two-thirds for SR-C and Québec (Table 36), which is consistent with the younger age of Fermont (Table 35). Less than 4% of the Fermont population was aged 65 years and over (Statistics Canada 2023e), indicating limited retention of older individuals, and most likely that retirees typically leave the community after their working years.

<sup>12</sup> Certain demographic data for Fermont, particularly between 1976 and 1991, are unavailable due to data limitations during that period.

<sup>13</sup> Population data for Fermont in 2014, 2018, 2020 and 2022 were sourced from ISQ (2024).

Table 36 Working Age Population Cohorts (2021)

Cohort (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec
15 to 64 years	73.2	63.6	63
20 to 34 years	23.2	17.4	17.9
35 to 49 years	27.7	19.2	19.3
50 to 64 years	16.6	21.7	20.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

In 2021, 54% of Fermont’s population identified as men+, while 45% identified as women+, which suggests that the mining industry attracts more men+ (Figure 3.2; Section 3.2.6.2).

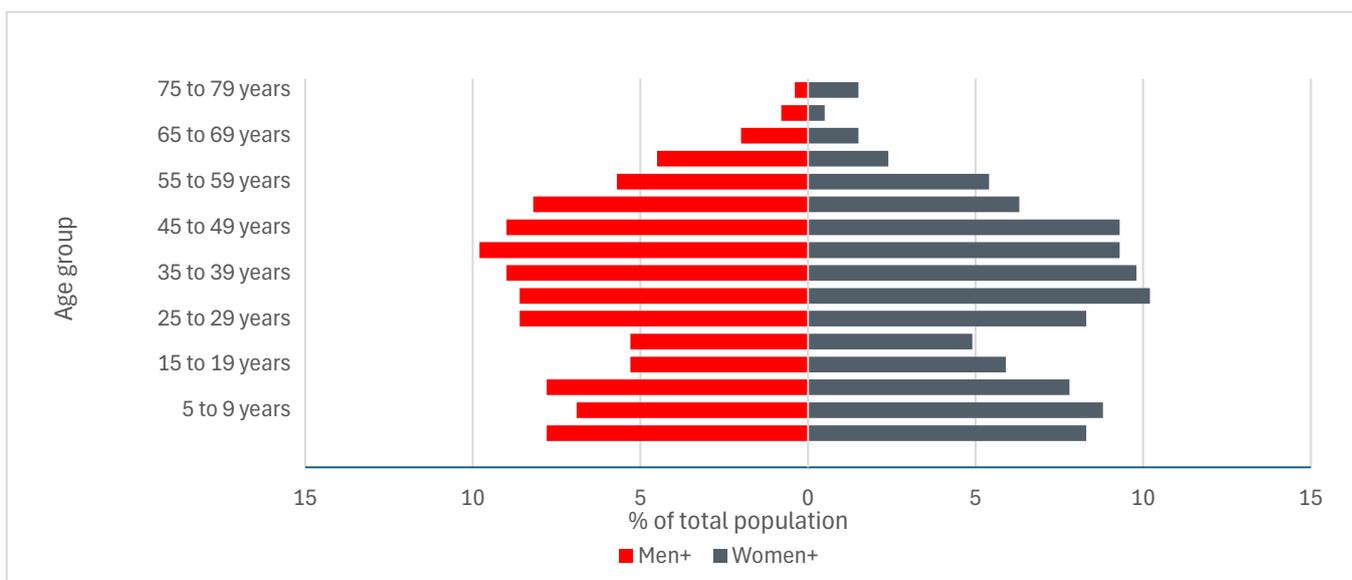


Figure 3.2 Age-Gender Distribution: Fermont (Statistics Canada 2023e)

### 3.2.1.3 Mobility and Migration

As stated in Section 2.1.3.1.3, mobility status refers to a person’s place of residence on the day of the census in relation to their place of residence on the same date one or five years earlier (Statistics Canada 2022c). It includes non-migrants (people who moved but remained in the same community) and migrants (those who moved to a different community within Canada, as well as those who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date).

Excluding non-migrants, mobility in Fermont and SR-C increased between 2016 and 2021 (Table 37). In 2016, the proportion of Fermont and SR-C residents who had migrated in the previous year increased at a higher rate than in Québec. Similar trends were observed in the five-year migration data, with Fermont’s migration rate between 2016 and 2021 rising more sharply than those for SR-C and Québec.

Table 37 Mobility Status (2016, 2021)

Jurisdiction	Mobility Status 1 Year Ago		Mobility Status 5 years ago	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
	% Migrants	% Migrants	% Migrants	% Migrants
Fermont	3.9	5.3	23.8	29.0
Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division	2.6	3.1	9.8	11.9
Québec	4.7	4.9	15.6	22.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2019g; 2023i

In 2021, 8% of the Fermont population reported having changed their place of residence in the previous year (Statistics Canada 2023e), which indicates a relatively high rate of mobility. Many workers in Fermont’s mining sector are employed on a FIFO basis, and thus not accounted for in migration data, as they are enumerated based on their permanent residence address.

## 3.2.2 Health

The following sections provide data on health and wellness for Fermont, MRC de Caniapiscau and Québec, where available.

### 3.2.2.1 Perception of Health and Quality of Life

Recent health status data were not available for Fermont or SR-C. A review of data available for Québec for 2021 and 2022 (Table 38) reveals some notable aspects: the proportion of the Québec population who reported their perceived health as “fair or poor” increased by almost one-quarter (while the number of those who reported their health as “very good or excellent” remained stable); the number of those who reported their mental health as “fair or poor” increased by more than 10% (while the number of those who reported their mental health as “good or excellent” over the previous year barely changed); and, the proportion of the Québec population reporting heavy drinking increased by more than two-thirds.

Table 38 Self-Reported Health Characteristics, Annual Estimate of Québec Population (2021, 2022)

Health Characteristics	2021	2022	Difference	Percentage
Perceived health, very good or excellent	4,502,400	4,490,000	(12,400)	-0.3
Perceived health, fair or poor <sup>14</sup>	636,400	786,000	149,600	+23.5 <sup>15</sup>
Perceived mental health, very good or excellent	4,734,000	4,748,500	14,500	+0.3
Perceived mental health, fair or poor	568,000	633,700	65,700	+11.6
Perceived life stress, most days quite a bit or extremely stressful	1,581,000	1,516,500	(64,500)	-4.1
Current smoker, daily or occasional	974,800	975,900	1,100	+0.1
Cannabis use, past 12 months	1,090,600	1,162,900	72,300	+6.6
Heavy drinking <sup>16</sup>	1,166,400	1,579,400	413,000	+35.4
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	4,700,000	4,356,300	(343,700)	-7.3
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	6,801,400	6,647,200	(154,200)	-2.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

### 3.2.2.2 Mortality

In 2023, only three deaths were recorded in Fermont (ISQ 2023). Data on the median age of death in Fermont or SR-C were not available. Between 2019 and 2021, life expectancy in the Côte-Nord administrative region was 80.2 years, among the lowest in Québec (ISQ 2024b), compared to 82.6 years in Québec.

<sup>14</sup> Population aged 12 and over who reported perceiving their own health status as being either excellent or very good or fair or poor, depending on the indicator. Perceived health refers to the perception of a person’s health in general, either by the person himself or herself, or, in the case of proxy response, by the person responding. Health means not only the absence of disease or injury but also physical, mental and social well-being ((Statistics Canada 2023d)).

<sup>15</sup> The observed disparity in the percentage change between those reporting “fair or poor” health or mental health and those reporting “very good or excellent” is likely attributable to a significant shift among respondents who previously identified their health as “good” in the Canadian Community Health Survey. In the 2022 survey, a considerable proportion of these individuals appear to have reclassified their health status as “fair or poor”, rather than moving toward more positive health ratings. This trend suggests a general decline in perceived health and mental well-being. The overall deterioration in these perceptions of health between 2021 and 2022 is most plausibly linked to the prolonged impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>16</sup> Heavy drinking refers to males who reported having five or more drinks, or women who reported having four or more drinks, on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year (Statistics Canada 2023d).

As of 2023, Québec's cumulative excess mortality<sup>17</sup> since 2020 stood at 5.3% (ISQ 2023). From 2020 to 2023, excess mortality among individuals aged 0-49 was around 13%, mainly due to a rise in overdose deaths among adults aged 25 to 44 years, rather than COVID-19 (ISQ 2023).

The suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) in Québec varied between roughly 10% and 13% from 2020 to 2023 (Table 8, Section 2.1.3.2.2).

### 3.2.3 Family Life

Household sizes remained stable between 2016 and 2021 for Fermont, SR-C and Québec, varying between 2.2 and 2.3 persons (Table 39).

**Table 39** Average Household Size (2016, 2021)

Indicator (persons)	Fermont		Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division		Québec	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
Average household size	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2019g; 2023i

In 2021, most census families in private households in Fermont, SR-C and Québec were couple families (Table 40). In Fermont, about one-third of couple families did not have children. The proportion of single-parent households in Fermont was lower than that for both SR-C and Québec. In each of the jurisdictions examined, single-parent households were most likely to be led by women+.

**Table 40** Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec
Total couple families	87.1	79.7	83.5
Total with children	52.4	37.1	38.9
Total without children	34.7	42.5	44.5
Total one-parent families	12.9	20.3	16.5
In which the parent is a woman+	7.3	14.1	12.2
In which the parent is a man+	4.8	6.2	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2019g; 2023i

In 2021, the total percentage of non-census family households<sup>18</sup> was similar in Fermont and SR-C compared to Québec (Table 41). In Fermont, the proportion of households with individuals living with other relatives was less than half that in SR-C and Québec. The share of individuals living with non-relatives only was lower in Fermont than in SR-C and even lower than in Québec.

**Table 41** Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec
Non-census family households	17.1	20.0	21.1
Living alone	15.1	15.5	15.9
Living with other relatives	0.7	2.2	2.0

<sup>17</sup>Excess mortality is defined as the difference between expected mortality in the absence of disruption, and the observed mortality (ISQ 2025).

<sup>18</sup> Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family (Statistics Canada 2023c).

Indicator (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec
Living with non-relatives only	1.6	2.2	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

### 3.2.4 Language and Diversity

In 2021, two-thirds of residents in Fermont spoke only French, while the remaining third spoke both French and English (Table 42). Those proportions are roughly similar to those for SR-C. The proportion of residents who reported speaking neither French nor English was lower for Fermont than for SR-C and Québec. The proportion of residents reporting knowledge of non-official languages was much lower for Fermont, with rates four and six times higher for SR-C and Québec respectively.

Table 42 Knowledge of Official Languages (2021)

Indicator (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec	
Knowledge of official languages	English only	0.4	2.7	5.3
	French only	66.3	69.2	47.3
	English and French	33.7	27.7	46.4
	Neither	0	0.4	1.0
Knowledge of non-official languages	3.7	14.4	22.3	
Mother tongue French	96.0	84.4	74.8	
Mother tongue English	1.6	2.5	7.6	
Mother tongue non-official	1.3	10.5	13.9	

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

Fermont's population is not highly diverse. In 2021, nearly 97% of the population was born in Canada, similar to that of SR-C (Table 43). In SR-C, 18% of the population identified as Indigenous, compared to 4% in Fermont. Among private households, visible minorities<sup>19</sup> accounted for less than 4% of Fermont's residents in 2021, compared to 2% for SR-C. Most of the visible minority population in Fermont originated from Africa, with a smaller proportion from South America.

Table 43 Selected Diversity Indicators (2021)

Indicator (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec
Immigrant population	3.5	1.9	14.6
Indigenous identity	4.2	18.4	2.5
Indigenous ancestry	4.8	15.9	2.1
Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestry	3.9	4.7	2.4
Visible minority	3.7	2.0	15.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

<sup>19</sup> 'Visible minority' refers to whether a person is a visible minority or not, as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese. The term has since been replaced by 'racialized groups'.

## 3.2.5 Educational Attainment

In 2021, fewer than 10% of Fermont residents aged 15 years and over had no certificate, diploma or degree, a rate more than three times lower than that for SR-C and nearly half that for Québec (Statistics Canada 2023e). A smaller proportion of men+ in Fermont had a high school diploma or a bachelor's degree (or higher) as their highest level of educational attainment compared to women+ (Table 44). However, men+ were more likely to have completed a post-secondary certificate (or diploma), and twice as likely to have completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate (or diploma). These trends, which are indicative of a mining community, were also noted for SR-C, but less so for Québec.

Table 44 Educational Attainment

Highest Level of Attainment – Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Fermont		Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau		Québec	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
High school diploma or equivalent	15.5	23.9	18.9	22.8	21.1	21.8
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	75.6	67.7	54.2	50.6	59.7	61.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	48.7	23.2	27.8	13.4	19.5	12.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	15.5	8.3	14.5	21.7	25.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

## 3.2.6 Employment, Labour and Income

The following sections discuss employment, labour and income in Fermont, SR-C and Québec.

### 3.2.6.1 Employment and Labour

Labour force statistics describe the population employed or looking for work. In 2021, Fermont had much higher labour force participation and employment rates than those for SR-C and Québec (Table 45), which points to robust employment opportunities in Fermont. The rates were lower for women+ than for men+ in both Fermont and SR-C.

Table 45 Employment (2021)

Indicator – Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Fermont		Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division		Québec	
	Men+ <sup>20</sup>	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Participation rate	86	78.7	66.4	60.4	67.4	60.9
Employment rate	80.5	75.5	62.3	57.3	62.3	56.3
Unemployment rate	2.4	4.1	6.1	5.2	7.7	7.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

### 3.2.6.2 Employment by Economic Sector

Table 46 shows the labour force organized by the North American Classification System (NAICS) 2017, including data disaggregated by gender. In 2021, Fermont's largest economic sectors were "Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction" (54.9%)<sup>21</sup>, "Health care and social assistance" (9.4%) and "Manufacturing" (5.6%). Men+ in Fermont were more strongly represented in the "Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction" and "Manufacturing"

<sup>20</sup> Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. "Men+" includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons. "Women+" includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

<sup>21</sup> In 2012, ArcelorMittal, Fermont's largest employer, provided jobs for 1,100 of the town's residents (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017).

sectors, and less represented in the “Health care and social assistance” sector compared to women+. Women+ in Fermont were also strongly represented in other sections, including “Retail trade,” “Accommodation and food services” and “Educational services.” The largest economic sectors in SR-C were “Health care and social assistance” (13.9%), “Retail trade” (11.7%) and “Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction” (10.6%).

**Table 46** *Labour Force by Industry (2021)*

North American Industry Classification System 2017 (%)	Fermont		Sept-Rivières— Caniapiscau Census Division		Quebec	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	0	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	73.5	30.6	16.1	4.5	0.9	0.2
Utilities	0	0	1.5	0.2	1	0.4
Construction	3.0	1.7	8.8	1.7	11.1	1.9
Manufacturing	6.0	5.8	15.0	3.0	13.9	6.0
Wholesale trade	0	1.7	2.5	1.0	4.2	2.4
Retail trade	1.2	9.1	9.5	14.1	10.8	12.4
Transportation and warehousing	3.6	3.3	8.5	2.2	7	2.3
Information and cultural industries	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.7
Finance and insurance	0	1.7	0.6	2.2	3.2	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.2	0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.2	0	2.5	2.5	8.4	7.1
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	1.8	5.0	3.9	3.4	4.5	3.1
Educational services	1.8	9.1	3.4	12.3	4.5	11.1
Health care and social assistance	1.2	20.7	4.1	25	5.3	23.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.6
Accommodation and food services	0.0	2.5	3.8	7.6	4.8	5.7
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	1.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.7
Public administration	4.2	4.1	8.9	10.4	6.3	6.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

### 3.2.6.3 Employment Income

Due to the higher percentage of individuals working in the mining industry and supporting sectors, Fermont’s average employment income was substantially higher than those in SR-C or Québec (Table 48). The average total income among recipients in 2020 was \$98,000, while the average employment income for recipients was \$96,600 (Statistics Canada 2023e). The average employment income of women+ in Fermont was less than half that of men+. The employment income gap was narrower for SR-C and even more so for Québec.

Table 47 Average Employment Income (2020)

Indicator (\$)	Fermont		Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division		Québec	
	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Average employment income	123,200	59,800	66,100	44,000	51,950	40,040

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

### 3.2.6.4 Low Income and Income Support

In 2020, the low income rate for Fermont was much lower than for SR-C and Québec (Table 49), which is consistent with the average employment income rates (Table 48). In 2020, a much lower percentage of the Fermont population received government transfer income, compared to SR-C and Québec, which may be due in part to the resource-based economy of Fermont, with high year-round, full-time employment and fewer resident retirees.

Table 48 Low Income (2020)

Indicator (%)	Fermont	Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division	Québec
Low income <sup>22</sup>	1.8	9.7	11.9
Government transfers <sup>23</sup> recipients aged 15 years and over	53.6	75.6	80.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2023i

## 3.3 Services and Infrastructure

Fermont’s proximity to Labrador City and Wabush enables its residents to access a range of public services / infrastructure, including recreation, retail / commercial and an airport, enhancing overall quality of life and convenience for the community. Retail / commercial services include a supermarket, a hardware store, automobile parts, gas stations, a pharmacy and clothing. There is also a Canada Post office and a liquor store.

Fermont’s 2024-2031 Strategic Plan identifies challenges with capacity of services and infrastructure, such as improving housing availability, local services (e.g., education, health care, child care) and transportation. Those challenges affect Fermont’s ability to attract and retain specialized labour (Ville de Fermont 2024).

### 3.3.1 Housing and Accommodations

Fermont faces challenges with availability and affordability of housing (Radio Canada 2024d). ArcelorMittal owns 80% of Fermont’s dwellings, which are used to house mine workers and their families (Espace Stratégies 2025). Subsidized housing units account for 5% of total dwellings. The lack of remaining housing creates shortages for certain individuals. For example, institutions such as the Centre de la petite enfance [Early Childhood Centre] (CPE) Le Mur-mûr have difficulty attracting and retaining employees due to lack of availability of affordable housing (Radio Canada 2025a). Fermont has committed to allocating additional housing to new CPE workers, recognizing that their presence is vital to the community (Radio Canada 2024a).

Factors that contribute to the housing challenges include the presence of non-resident workers, geographic remoteness raising construction costs, high labour expenses and a shortage of skilled workers (Radio Canada 2024c; 2024d). These factors hinder workforce recruitment, economic diversification and the ability to establish essential services and industries (Radio Canada 2025a; 2021b).

<sup>22</sup> Low-income status refers to the income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income below this line are considered to be in low income (Statistics Canada 2022b).

<sup>23</sup> Government transfers refer to all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. They include, but are not limited to, notably Old Age Security pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, retirement, disability and survivor benefits, employment insurance, child benefits, social assistance, workers’ compensation benefits, Canada Workers Benefit (Statistics Canada 2023e).

The total number of private dwellings in Fermont declined by 100 between 2016 and 2021, while it increased by 200 for SR-C (Table 49). The number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents also decreased in Fermont during this time, while it increased for SR-C.

In 2021, private dwellings occupied by usual residents in Fermont accounted for 63% of total private dwellings (Table 49). Considering the reported lack of available housing, this may be attributed in part to the presence of non-resident workers, ongoing construction projects and the development of new initiatives.

**Table 49** Total Private Dwellings and Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents

Indicator	Fermont		Sept-Rivières—Caniapiscau Census Division	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
Total private dwellings	1,638	1,538	19,307	19,507
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	1,061	976	16,764	16,808

Source: (Statistics Canada 2019c; 2023e)

Fermont continues to advance affordable housing initiatives, review and update regulations regarding renting and subletting of homes, while actively exploring solutions to accelerate housing availability. In 2023, Fermont requested funding from the Government of Québec for Réno-Fermont, a program offering support for residential home improvements (Ville de Fermont 2023a). Other initiatives are described in Sections 3.3.1.1 and 3.3.1.2. In early 2025, ArcelorMittal announced its intention to develop 100 new housing units in Fermont over the next five years, emphasizing a commitment to prioritize local residency and limit FIFO (Radio Canada 2025b).

### 3.3.1.1 Société d'habitation communautaire de Fermont

The Société d'habitation communautaire de Fermont [Fermont Community Housing Corporation (SHCF) aims to acquire, build, operate and market properties that provide healthy, safe and conducive living conditions for the health and well-being of Fermont residents (SHCF No Date). It works with various partners to diversify the rental property market in Fermont and address the housing shortage.

The SHCF established an initiative to build 40 affordable housing units in Fermont. Funding was announced in late 2023, with the Government of Québec contributing \$14 M and Fermont contributing over \$4 M (including \$1.8 M from ArcelorMittal and Infrastructure Canada) (Cabinet de la ministre responsable de l'Habitation 2023). The prefabricated houses are duplex-style, with two bedrooms each, and four of the 20 units are adapted for mobility needs. The units are assembled at Carleton-sur-Mer before being shipped to Fermont, a cost-effective and efficient alternative to constructing homes in Fermont (Radio Canada 2023b). The initiative targets retirees and workers in essential service sectors. As ArcelorMittal owns half the housing stock in Fermont, retirees and workers who do not work for the mining company have limited options for housing.

### 3.3.1.2 Habitat de Fermont

Habitat de Fermont manages a range of properties, including apartments, mobile homes and affordable housing units, designed to support residents who lack access to employer-provided housing, such as single-parent families and retirees. The organization has addressed housing needs, particularly in response to the housing shortage (Section 3.3.1), by implementing several initiatives to offer low-income and affordable housing through Québec's Accès Logis program<sup>24</sup> and the Société d'habitation du Québec [Quebec Housing Corporation] (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025f). It has also expanded its rentals by adding housing units, with investment from the Government of Québec and various community and private partners.

### 3.3.1.3 Short-term Accommodation

Short-term accommodation available in Fermont as of 2024 is summarized in Table 50.

<sup>24</sup> The Accès Logis program provides financial support to develop affordable and social housing for low and moderate income individuals (SHQ 2025). It helps non-profit organizations, municipalities and developers build or renovate rental housing, focusing on vulnerable populations, such as seniors and low-income families.

Table 50 Hotel Capacity

Facility	Capacity (Rooms)
Hôtel Fermont	62 rooms
Motel Vent du Nord	20 rooms
Chambres Fermont	1 two-room apartment, 1 three-room apartment, 1 four-room apartment, 1 multi-room house

Source: (Hôtel Fermont No Date; Motel Vent du Nord No Date; Chambres Fermont No Date)

Annual occupancy rates for accommodation establishments in the Duplessis tourism region (which includes SR-C and Côte-Nord) ranged from approximately 40% to 55% between 2005 and 2024, which is roughly similar to the range for Québec (Figure 3.3).

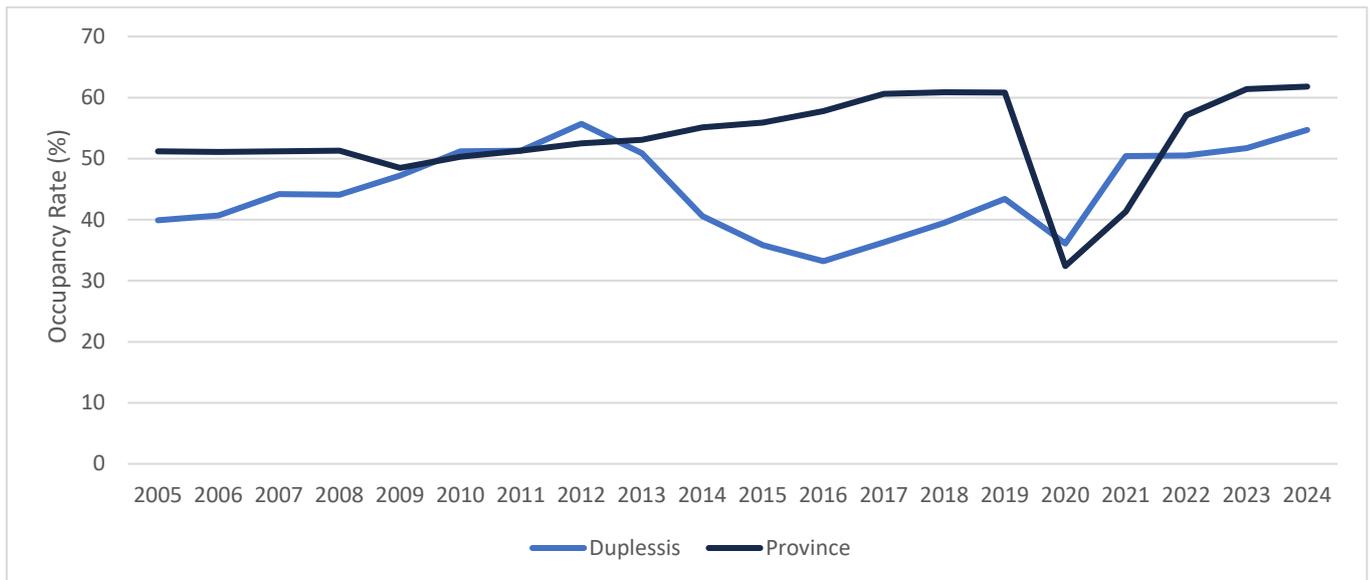


Figure 3.3 Annual occupancy rates of accommodation establishments in Duplessis and Québec (Ministère du Tourisme 2024)

### 3.3.1.4 Worker Accommodations

With approximately 80% of Fermont’s housing stock owned by the mining industry (Radio Canada 2021c) to accommodate its workforce, housing is typically sold to employees with a buy-back option once their contract ends. However, this arrangement leaves housing options extremely limited for workers outside the mining sector, creating significant challenges for non-mining professionals looking to settle in the region (Radio Canada 2024b). As a result, the scarcity of available housing remains a major barrier to attracting and retaining a diverse workforce in Fermont (Radio Canada 2025a), as non-resident workers occupying housing may have an adverse impact on the availability and affordability of homes for residents, affecting attraction and retention of workers (Radio Canada 2024c). Residents have called upon mining companies to accept responsibility for building more housing.

### 3.3.2 Child Care

Québec’s child care system includes non-profit, low-fee, subsidized CPEs; for-profit centres that are also subsidized with controlled fees; unsubsidized and unregulated-fee for-profit centres; subsidized, low-fee family homes for small groups; and, in some places, kindergarten for four-year-olds. CPEs generally provide good quality care with documented positive effects on child development, though they have limited capacity, which often leads to long waitlists.

Child care services in Fermont are provided by one CPE, Le Mur-mûr. With 22 staff members, the CPE has capacity for 78 children, 80% of which are reserved for children of ArcelorMittal employees (Radio Canada 2021a). The CPE’s waitlist had over 70 children in 2024 (Radio Canada 2024a). As noted in Section 3.3.1, a lack of available housing is a barrier for attracting child care staff, and has also resulted in a lack of proposals for family daycares despite available grants (Radio Canada 2023a). The CPE has also had difficulty obtaining government grants due to grant criteria that do not align well with the situation of families in Fermont, notably rotational shift

work and ECE worker retention issues. It is thus unable to meet government requirements for occupancy rates and ECE worker qualifications. In 2024, the Government of Québec allocated 21 new subsidized child care spaces to Le Mur-mûr, but lack of access to housing hinders worker recruitment (Radio Canada 2025a). The arrival of five qualified workers was delayed due to housing issues. In early 2025, ArcelorMittal committed to funding a new CPE Le Mur-mûr, which will have a capacity for 100 children and include housing for new ECEs (ArcelorMittal 2025). As of June 2025, Le Mur-mûr was seeking to hire both a specialized educator for children with special needs and a general ECE (CPE Le Mur-mûr 2025).

In early 2025, the workers of 10 CPEs in Côte-Nord (including Le Mur-mûr) were on strike, asking for more suitable remuneration for employees in remote regions (Radio Canada 2025d). Demands included better regional disparity allowances and remote location allowances, and additional travel allowance. CPE employees claim that meeting those demands would support recruitment and retention of staff in remote regions. As of early June 2025, workers in 400 CPEs, including 10 from the Côte-Nord region, approved a tentative agreement with the Québec government to renew their collective agreement (Le Nord-Côtier 2025).

### 3.3.3 Health Care

Primary health services in Fermont are provided by the Centre de santé et de services sociaux [Health and Social Services Centre] (CSSS) de l'Hématite (also called Centre multiservices de santé et de services sociaux de Fermont [Fermont Multiservices Centre for Health and Social Services], which is part of the Centre intégré de santé et de services sociaux de la Côte-Nord [Côte-Nord Integrated Health and Social Services Centre] (CISSS Côte-Nord). The CSSS de l'Hématite has six hospital beds, two observation beds and related services (CMSSS de Fermont 2025).

The broad range of medical and social services offered by the CSSS de l'Hématite include (without being limited to): support for victims of seniors' abuse, vaccinations, blood tests, minor surgery, nurse consultations, contraception, prenatal classes, detoxification, referrals to external services, distribution of clean injection equipment for drug users, wheelchair rental, mammography, radiology, dentistry, family medicine, nutrition, collection of used syringes and needles, integrated screening and prevention for sexually-transmitted infections, end-of-life care and emergency services (CISSS Côte-Nord 2024). The CSSS de l'Hématite also provides medical services to residents of Schefferville and, through an agreement with the Naskapi Nation Council, serves the Kawawachikamach clinic. In addition, the François Alarie Health Clinic, in Fermont, provides pharmaceutical services and personalized health advice to help residents maintain their health and well-being (RRSSS 2025b).

Fermont residents must travel to larger centres for diagnostic tests and treatments unavailable due to population size or staffing vacancies. Notably, childbirth services are not offered in Fermont (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b). Women must leave a month before their due date for admission to a specialized hospital. Moreover, no adapted transportation is available in Fermont; only an ambulance service is provided for this purpose.

As of June 2025, MRC de Caniapiscau was recruiting a multidisciplinary resident worker for the Maison d'aide et d'hébergement Fermont [Fermont Care and Shelter Home] (MRC de Caniapiscau 2025b). The CISSS Côte-Nord was also recruiting a family doctor to serve the Fermont and Shefferville areas (CISSS Côte-Nord 2025).

### 3.3.4 Community Support

Various groups in Fermont and SR-C address community needs and organize collective activities that contribute to community well-being, social cohesion and quality of life. They generally serve minorities, youth, immigrants, people with disability, women, families, children, Indigenous people, retirees / seniors and those in financial need. The following sections provide information on some community organizations in Fermont.

#### 3.3.4.1 Maison d'aide et d'hébergement Fermont

The Maison d'aide et d'hébergement Fermont, also called Centre de femmes Centr'action, offers temporary housing and support services for individuals facing crises, including domestic violence, disabilities and convalescence. It is also a refuge for women in need of help, including those who are victims of violence.

### **3.3.4.2 Association des jeunes de Fermont**

The Association des jeunes de Fermont [Fermont Youth Association], also called Maison des jeunes Alpha, is a volunteer-driven association where young people aged 12 to 17 years engage with adults to become active, responsible citizens. Its objectives include helping teenagers navigate community life, foster autonomy, improve relationships and promote their rights, while encouraging community participation (RRSSS 2025a). Services offered by the organization include food aid, meals in school, a food bank, financial support assistance, contraception, advocacy and phone support.

### **3.3.4.3 Réseau d'Éclaireurs**

The Réseau d'éclaireurs is a service of the CISSS Côte-Nord that promotes personal development, encourages citizen involvement and collective initiatives, and prioritizes community health and well-being (CISSS Côte-Nord 2020). It aims to enhance the adaptability and resilience of individuals and communities, while highlighting the resources available within the community (CISSS Côte-Nord 2020).

## **3.3.5 Education and Training**

The Centre de services scolaire du Fer [du Fer School Services Centre] oversees and delivers educational services in Côte-Nord, including preschool, primary, secondary, adult general education and vocational training (CSSF 2025). It provides educational services to the French-speaking population within its jurisdiction, which includes Fermont.

In Fermont, the École des Découvertes provides primary schooling for children, offering classes from kindergarten through to sixth grade (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b). For secondary education, Polyvalente Horizon-Blanc serves the community with first- to fifth-grade secondary schooling (Ville de Fermont, 2025). Additionally, Fermont School offers education in English to eligible children (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b). The Centre d'éducation des adultes de Fermont [Fermont Adult Education Centre] provides educational programs to adults.

No post-secondary education or training is available in Fermont. Post-secondary education in SR-C is offered at the Cégep in Sept-Îles, which has a wide range of technical college programs and pre-university programs (Cégep SI 2023). Centre de formation professionnelle A.-W.-Gagné [A.-W.-Gagné Centre for Professional and General Education], also in Sept-Îles, offers post-secondary training programs (Québec Métiers d'Avenir 2023). Université du Québec à Chicoutimi [University of Québec in Chicoutimi] operates a satellite campus, the Centre d'études universitaires de l'est de la Côte-Nord, in Sept-Îles (UQAC 2024). Section 2.2.3.2 provides information on the Labrador West CNA campus.

## **3.3.6 Transportation**

Fermont has limited public transportation services. Mining companies offer a low-cost private transit service for workers to commute to work (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017). Transport Therrien Inc. provides school transportation for students, with enhanced services from December 1 to March 30 due to cold weather (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017). In winter, a shuttle takes Fermont residents to the ski hill in Labrador City on weekends (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017).

### **3.3.6.1 Air Transportation**

The closest airport to Fermont is Wabush Airport, located 30 km east of Fermont. Wabush Airport has direct commercial flights to Sept-Îles, Montréal and Goose Bay, mainly through PAL Airlines and Air Borealis (Transport Canada 2024; Flightradar24 2025). As mentioned in Section 2.2.6.1, airfares have increased by 47% between 2019 and 2024 at Wabush Airport, compared to an increase in airfares of 9.2% across Canada (CBC 2024a). Price increases are believed to be related to increased cost of operating and lack of competition.

Fermont is equipped with a heliport, which enhances accessibility, safety and emergency response capabilities (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017). The heliport supports critical operations, including emergency medical services, search and rescue missions, disaster response efforts, as well as government and utility operations.

### **3.3.6.2 Rail Transportation**

Chemin de Fer Cartier, originally established to connect the mining town of Gagnon with Port-Cartier, was extended in 1977 to provide access for shipping of iron ore concentrate from the Mont-Wright mine, located near Fermont (Figure 3.4). In 2008, ownership of the railway infrastructure was transferred to AcerlorMittal along with the Mont-Wright mine and shipping facilities in Port-Cartier (ArcelorMittal 2024b). The 416-km-long railway is not connected to other railways (MRC de Caniapiscau 2024b).

### **3.3.6.3 Road Transportation**

Fermont has a municipal road network (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017). Road access from Fermont to Labrador City and Wabush (about 30 km) has been available since 1976 via Route 389 (Highway 500 in NL). Fermont is linked to the broader Côte-Nord region through Route 389, which connects to Baie-Comeau.

In 2018, the governments of Canada and Québec announced investments in road infrastructure along Route 389 between Baie-Comeau and Fermont (Gouvernement du Québec 2025). Work on the section from Fermont to Fire Lake, which began in 2023, includes development of a new 60-km alignment, along with major repairs to parts of the existing road (Gouvernement du Québec 2025). The new route will reduce the road distance from Baie-Comeau to Fermont by 19 km and limit the number of railway crossings to one (Gouvernement du Québec 2025) resulting in a more convenient and safer route. Completion of all components is planned for late 2028. The initiative aims to enhance residents' quality of life while supporting mining investment in the Labrador Trough, with the improved link to Labrador helping to establish an economic corridor in northeastern Canada (HICC 2018).

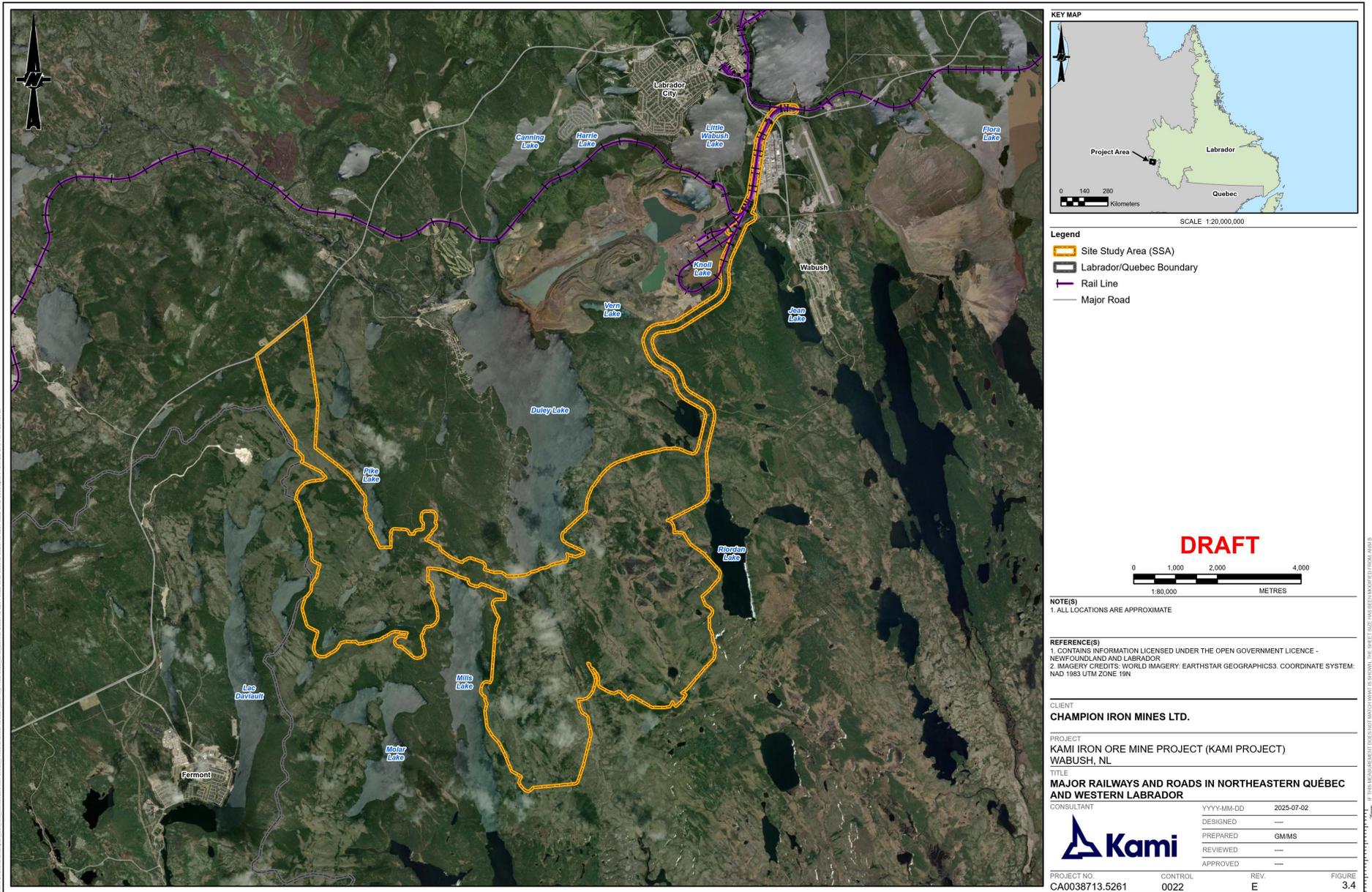


Figure 3.4 Major Railways and Roads in Northeastern Québec and Western Labrador

### 3.3.7 Public Works

Fermont's Services techniques [Technical Services] is responsible for a range of municipal works that support community infrastructure and services, including street lighting, traffic management, signage, snow removal, road repairs and paving (Municipalité de Fermont 2024). It is also responsible for planning, managing and maintaining parks and green spaces, maintaining municipal buildings and recreational facilities, and purchasing vehicles and equipment to carry out operations. Fermont is planning to renew part of its vehicle fleet, including garbage trucks, dump trucks, a wheel loader, an ambulance and a rescue vehicle, by 2026 for a total of \$3.5 M (Séguin 2025). In 2024, Fermont awarded a \$2.7 M contract to develop key infrastructure, such as roads in its industrial park, to help stimulate economic development and attract businesses (City of Fermont 2025).

The MRC de Caniapiscou's "Proche de l'essentiel" initiative, costing over \$1.1 M, aims to optimize quality of life by diversifying and improving availability of local services, among other things (MAMH 2024). For Fermont, the initiative aims to revitalize public spaces, green areas and the urban centre.

Fermont draws its drinking water from Lac Perchard. Effluent from Fermont's wastewater treatment plant is discharged into a tributary of Lac Carheil, occasionally resulting in the presence of cyanobacteria (MRC de Caniapiscou 2017). The Écocentre, operated through Services techniques, manages the water supply and wastewater treatment and maintains all related distribution systems.

Fermont's waste management is primarily handled by the Écocentre (Municipalité de Fermont 2024). Waste, including recyclable and compostable materials, is currently buried in a former mining site owned by ArcelorMittal. With ArcelorMittal indicating its intention to close the site in 2027, Fermont may either build a new landfill site and waste management facility, at a cost of \$37 M, or collaborate with Labrador West to use its landfill site (Radio Canada 2025c). Waste management is a provincial responsibility with licencing and permitting considerations for waste generation, transport and treatment. Cross-boundary movement of hazardous waste is also subject to federal regulations.

### 3.3.8 Electrical Power

Fermont is supplied with energy from the Churchill Falls generating station in Labrador, with electricity routed through the Montagnais substation to the Normand substation near the Mont-Wright mine. Hydro-Québec maintains the substations and transmission lines in Québec. An emergency power line connects to the Twin Falls network, which delivers energy to mining operations in Labrador West. After acquiring the Hart-Jaune power station in the Beaupré river basin (a tributary of the Manicouagan Reservoir) from QCM, Hydro-Québec integrated the facility into its grid and connected it to the Normand substation via a 161-kilovolt transmission line.

### 3.3.9 Communications and Telecommunications

Fermont has several local media outlets and communications systems. Local radio is provided by Fermont Radio CFMF 103.1 and print media by Trait d'Union du Nord newspaper. High-speed internet and cell phone service are available, though not outside municipal limits. Diffusion Fermont, the main internet provider in Fermont, offers high-speed internet access, over 125 channels, radio stations and music streaming. Due to lack of cellular access, satellite phones are available at checkpoints along Route 389.

### 3.3.10 Emergency Preparation and Response

Law enforcement services in SR-C and Fermont are provided by Sûreté du Québec [Québec Provincial Police] (SQ). In Fermont, the police station has eight officers and one civilian staff member (MRC de Caniapiscou 2017). In response to local needs, SQ stations implement a range of preventive initiatives across all municipalities served (SQ 2025). The initiatives are proactive and non-punitive, aimed specifically at reducing crime by addressing its underlying causes, as well as the circumstances in which criminal offenses occur. The SQ has adopted a professional, community-based approach, underpinned by: familiar presence, quality of services, partnership, client consultation and problem-solving (SQ 2025).

Fermont has a state-of-the-art fire department that consists of a professional director and a prevention officer, 25 volunteer firefighters and a support staff member. Fire-fighting equipment includes two fire trucks, an emergency unit and an extrication unit (Municipalité de Fermont 2025c).

Other emergency services are provided. The CSSS de l'Hématite (Section 3.3.3) treats medical emergencies and provides 24-hour health services. Fermont's heliport supports critical operations, including emergency medical services (Section 3.3.6.1).

### 3.3.11 Recreation Facilities and Programs

Fermont provides learning and leisure activities, including cooking lessons, art classes and wilderness survival training. Leisure and sports infrastructure includes Aréna Daniel-Demers, an athletic track, an outdoor skating rink, an indoor municipal pool, a gymnasium, a soccer field, a baseball field, a marina, tennis courts and a skate park (Municipalité de Fermont 2025d). Parks include Parc Gazon-Vert, Parc Rivières, Parc du Sentier, Parc Bon Plaisir, Parc Youpi, Parc du Ruisseau and Parc Jean-Fortin (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025b).

Fermont has many organized or individual sports, including step workout, cycling cardio, Zumba, youth soccer, mini basketball, volleyball, badminton, pickleball, gymnastics, hockey, racquet sports, backcountry skiing, aqua-fitness, underwater hockey, Chinese boxing and high-intensity interval training. Fermont also offers a variety of clubs for activities such as weight training, cross-country skiing, figure skating, minor hockey, judo and bowling (Ville de Fermont 2025). Activities offered to children aged 0 to 5 years include a motor skills course, a ball pit, a water park and cognitive and language development activities (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b).

Cultural activities in Fermont are hosted at venues such as the Aurora Hall, the Alain Frappier Auditorium and the municipal library, with Fermont's events committee responsible for delivering cultural and recreational programming (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b).

## 3.4 Use of Land and Resources

The Schéma d'aménagement et de développement révisé [Revised Land Use Planning and Development Plan] of MRC de Caniapiscau describes how land and resources are allocated, managed and protected within the MRC. The following sections give an overview of land use planning and land and resource use in the Fermont region.

### 3.4.1 Land Use Planning

The urban areas of Fermont account for a small portion of municipal lands (Statistics Canada 2023e). Natural resources in the municipality include the water supply, boreal forests, mountains, rivers, lakes and wetlands. The Mont-Wright mine, also within the municipal boundary, accounts for about 30% of municipal lands (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017).

Within its 503-km<sup>2</sup> area, Fermont has zoned lands for a variety of current and anticipated developments, including residential, commercial, industrial, recreation and conservation land uses (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017). As discussed in Section 3.3.1, a new residential development to address housing shortages is currently under development on the western side of the community.

The urbanization perimeter of Fermont is bounded to the north by the Jean-Claude Ménard, des Lagopèdes and du Lac streets, extending toward Block B and north of Champlain street (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017). To the south and east, the perimeter is bordered by the natural limits of Lac Daviault. The western boundary lies 15 m behind the rear property lines of lots on Iberville street, continuing northward, and includes the rear limits of properties on du Parc, du Camp and Bernard streets (MRC de Caniapiscau 2017).

### 3.4.2 Industrial and Commercial Development

The principal economic activity in Fermont is mining and supporting businesses. Commercial, retail and recreation services are also available to serve the population.

#### 3.4.2.1 Mining and Mineral Exploration

In Québec, the mining industry is governed by the *Loi sur les mines* [Mining Act], which grants mineral rights, exploration permits and mining leases, and foresees protection measures and compliance with environmental standards (Légis Québec 2024a). According to the Mining Title Management System of the Québec Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts [Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests] (MRNF), mining titles cover 10.6% of the land in Québec (MRNF 2025b). Mining sites, including mining leases, facilities, tailings ponds, waste

rock piles and bodies of water for supply or for receiving treated waters, occupy approximately 30% of Fermont's area (MRC de Caniapiscou 2017).

As of May 2025, mining leases in the region surrounding Fermont included a 6,853-ha lease held by Québec Iron Ore, located northwest of Fermont and encompassing the Lac Bloom mine (MRNF 2025b). ArcelorMittal operates multiple mining leases west of Fermont, totaling 1,806 ha of land, as well as the Mont-Wright and Fire Lake mines (MRNF 2025b).

Exclusive leases for the extraction of surface mineral substances in the Fermont region are most notable north and south of the townsite. To the north, near the Blackburn Quartz exploration site, a 24.52-ha lease is held by Sitec Amérique du Nord Inc. To the south, additional leases covering a total of 45.24 ha is managed by the Québec Ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable [Ministry of Transport and Sustainable Mobility]. Northeast of Fermont, just north of Lac Daviault, lies the Blackburn Quartz exploration site. Other exclusive exploration rights exist around Fermont, held notably by IOC, Sitec, Prodiere Ltee, ArcelorMittal, Champion Iron, Lac Rainy Graphite, Québec Iron Ore and Ville de Fermont. ArcelorMittal also holds mining concessions in the vicinity of, and to the east of, the Mont-Wright mine (MRNF 2025b).

The following sections describe the history of mining and current mining activity in and near Fermont along with related regional mining infrastructure.

#### **3.4.2.1.1 Mining History (1957-2006)**

In 1957, United States Steel Corporation (US Steel) founded Québec Cartier Mining (QCM) to secure a reliable source of iron ore concentrate for its facilities. US Steel initially constructed the Lac Jeannine mine and the community of Gagnon, a hydroelectric power station on Rivière Hart-Jaune and a railway, along with a port and townsite at Port-Cartier, QC. The Cartier Railway was completed in 1960 from Lac Jeannine to the port (Williams 2021). First iron ore concentrate from Lac Jeannine was shipped in 1961 (ArcelorMittal 2024a).

The Mont-Wright mine was completed in 1974, and first ore concentrate was produced in 1975 (ArcelorMittal 2024a). In 1977, the Fire Lake mine was opened along with a processing plant at Port-Cartier to produce oxide pellet concentrate for modern steel mills. Also in 1977, the Cartier Railway was extended to Mont-Wright (Williams 2021). Between 1979 and 1985, the Lac Jeannine mine, Gagnon and the Fire Lake mine were all closed with only Mont-Wright and Fermont remaining (ArcelorMittal 2024a).

QCM had sold its products exclusively to US Steel until 1989, when the former was acquired by a consortium (i.e., Dofasco, Caemi, Mitsui) and entered the global market (ArcelorMittal 2024a). QCM acquired the Port-Cartier pellet plant in 1996. By 2006, Dofasco was the sole owner of QCM, which was sold to the ArcelorMittal Group and renamed ArcelorMittal Mining Canada.

#### **3.4.2.1.2 ArcelorMittal**

Following the purchase of QCM in 2006, ArcelorMittal undertook an expansion of the Mont-Wright mine, railroad and port, increasing production from 16 to 24 Mt annually (ArcelorMittal 2024c). The railroad and port are currently operated by ArcelorMittal Infrastructure Canada.

ArcelorMittal operates the Mont-Wright complex, which includes a mine, a crusher and a concentrator (ArcelorMittal 2024c). At 24 km<sup>2</sup>, the Mont-Wright mine is Canada's largest open-pit iron ore mine and holds reserves for an estimated 30 years. Iron ore concentrate from Mont-Wright is shipped via the ArcelorMittal Railway to the company's facilities in Port-Cartier, where it is either pelletized or shipped directly for international markets.

ArcelorMittal also resumed production at the Fire Lake mine (85 km southwest of Fermont), an open pit mine without a crusher or concentrator, which has been producing ore year-round since 2012 (ArcelorMittal 2024c). The raw ore extracted from the pit is processed at Mont-Wright and sent to Port-Cartier for pelletizing or shipment. Together, the Mont-Wright and Fire Lake mines produce about 26 Mt of iron ore concentrate per year, more than 30% of ArcelorMittal's global iron ore supply.

#### **3.4.2.1.3 Québec Iron Ore**

The Lac Bloom mine, located 3 km north of Fermont and 10 km north of the Mont-Wright mine, was originally opened in 2009 by Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines (The Northern Miner 2016). In 2010, Consolidated

Thompson opened the 30-km Lac Bloom Railway connecting to the Wabush Lake Railway, the QNS&L and the Arnaud Railway to a loading port at Pointe-Noire (Williams 2021; Genesee & Wyoming Inc. 2025).

Cliffs purchased Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines in 2011 (The Northern Miner 2016; Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. 2011). The Lac Bloom mine was closed by Cliffs in 2014 and subsequently purchased by Québec Iron Ore (a subsidiary of Champion Iron Limited) in 2015 (The Northern Miner 2016). Champion redeveloped the mine's processing infrastructure at the Lac Bloom site, which has been operational since 2018 (Champion 2025). Each year, the mine produces approximately 7.4 Mt of high-grade ore concentrate, which is transported on the Lac Bloom Railway to Pointe-Noire. Western Labrador Rail Services currently operates the Lac Bloom Railway along with the Wabush Lake Railway and Arnaud Railway (Genesee & Wyoming Inc. 2025).

#### **3.4.2.1.4 Mineral Exploration**

In Québec, a Mineral Licence is required for exploration activities with requirements for annual assessment work and reporting (MRNF 2025b). Mine operators, mineral exploration companies and prospectors hold exploration licenses. A prospecting permit is required prior to searching for minerals. To undertake exploration, companies must stake a mining claim, which grants exclusive rights to an area for an established timeframe, with an option for renewal. Figure 3.5 shows the active mineral titles and quarry permits in the Fermont region.

#### **3.4.2.2 Quarrying**

Québec's *Règlement sur les carrières et sablières* [Quarry and Sand Pit Regulation] regulates extraction of quarry materials (i.e., sand, gravel and stone), ensuring protection of the environment and public health (Légis Québec 2024b). It establishes standards for site management, land rehabilitation, nuisance control (e.g., dust, noise) and worker safety. It also requires operators to obtain permits and outlines their obligations for environmental monitoring and reporting.

Since 2011, the MRC de Caniapiscau has been responsible for sand and gravel extraction on public lands in its jurisdiction through an agreement with the MRNF (MRC de Caniapiscau 2025d). The MRC manages leases and authorizations for surface materials, inspecting and monitoring extraction of these resources, collecting rents and royalties, restoring gravel pits and sandpits, and collecting municipal fees on quarry and sandpit operators.

#### **3.4.2.3 Forestry**

In Québec, the forest management system is governed by the *Loi sur l'aménagement durable du territoire forestier* [Sustainable Forest Development Act], which aims to ensure the long-term sustainability of forest ecosystems for environmental, economic and social benefits (MRNF No Date). Over 90% of forests in Québec are on public lands. Fermont is north of the limit for merchantable forest (MRNF 2025a).

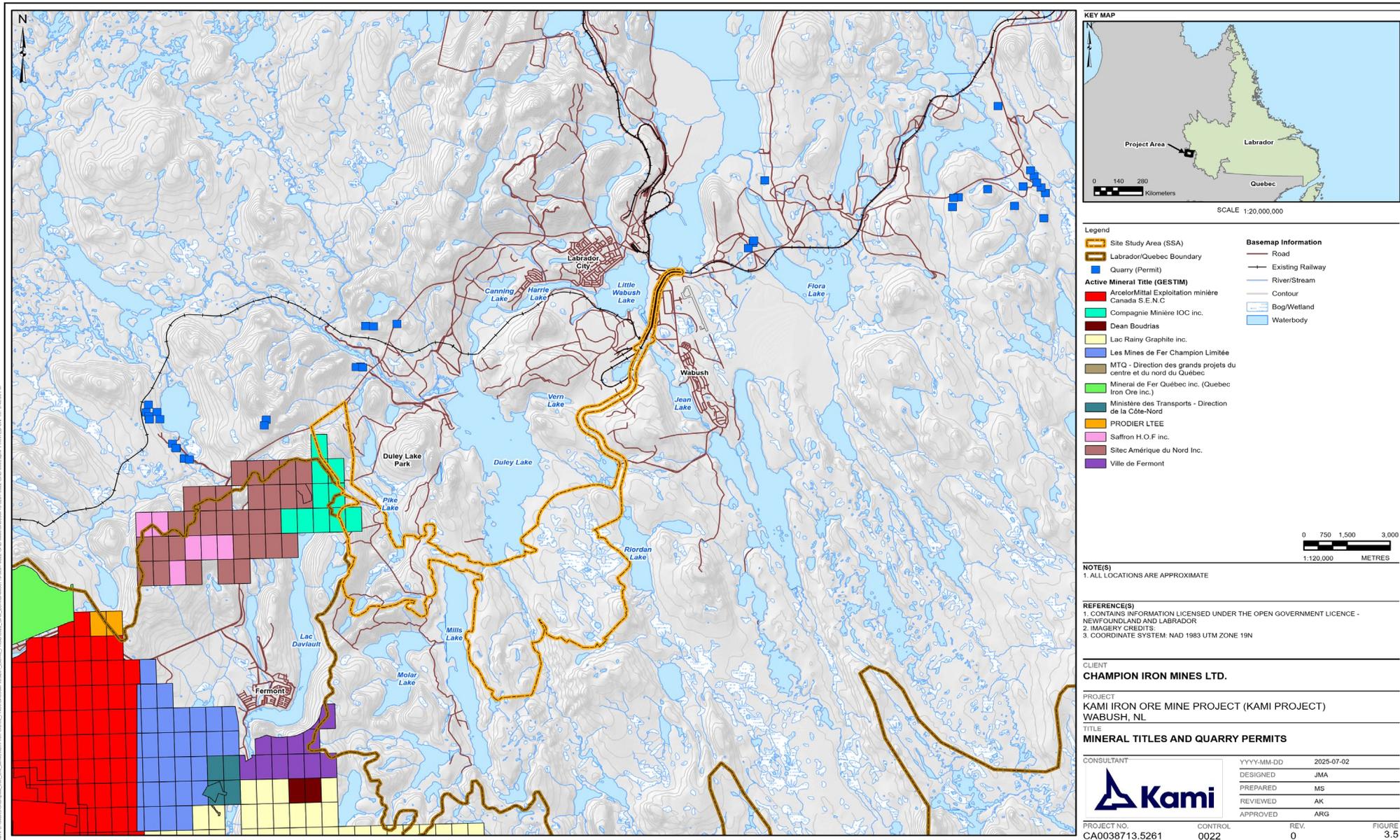


Figure 3.5 Mineral Titles and Quarry Permits

### 3.4.3 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

Fermont residents partake in outdoor recreation year-round. Winter activities include snowmobiling, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, ice fishing, hunting, trapping, ice skating, tobogganing and paraskiing (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b). Residents of Fermont also use the Smokey Mountain Ski club in Labrador City for alpine skiing and snowboarding.

#### 3.4.3.1 Snowmobiling

The Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec [Québec Federation of Snowmobile Clubs] sells permits for snowmobile trail users (FCMQ 2025). Fees contribute to trail maintenance by snowmobile clubs, such as Le Club de Motoneige les Lagopèdes de Fermont. Approximately 250 km of marked and groomed trails are available around Fermont (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025e). Trails in Fermont connect to the White Wolf Snowmobile Club trail system in Labrador West (Figure 3.6). Based on information gathered for the 2012 EIS (Alderon 2012a), about 1,800 permits were purchased in Labrador West annually and about 500 in Québec for trail use. In any given year, approximately 27% of users were non-compliant, in that they did not purchase permits (T. Kent, pers. comm. 2012).

#### 3.4.3.2 Nordic Skiing and Snowshoeing

Fermont Traceurs Cross-Country Ski Club maintains 6.4 km of Nordic (cross-country) ski trails north of Fermont (Municipalité de Fermont 2025a; Ski de fond Fermont 2025). The club sells seasonal memberships and rents equipment. No information was found on specific areas used for snowshoeing, though this activity may occur on hiking trails (Municipalité de Fermont 2025a).

The annual Great Labrador Loppet, hosted by Menihek Nordic Ski Club in Labrador West, is an annual cross-country skiing event that takes place in late March or early April on groomed snowmobile trails from Labrador City to Fermont (Alderon 2012a).

#### 3.4.3.3 Parks and Camping

Camping Association loisir plein air de Fermont [Fermont Outdoor Recreation Camping Association] provides 108 RV campground sites in Fermont (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025a). The campground on the northeast side of Fermont is available from mid-June to mid-September and has a boat launch providing access to Lac Daviault. A second, auxiliary camping area is located at Lac Daviault southwest of the townsite.

#### 3.4.3.4 Cottage Areas and Cabins

To build a cabin in Fermont, applicants must submit to MRC de Caniapiscau a request to use public lands (Alderon 2012b). Upon approval, the request is forwarded to the MRNF, which consults with Indigenous groups before approving a lease. Cabin sites must have a minimum area of 4,000 square metres and be located within 300 m of a lake or 100 km of a river (Alderon 2012a). With these conditions, many lakes in the area have reached their limit for cabin lots (Bélanger, pers. comm. May 1, 2012).

Alderon had gathered information on cabins in preparing its EIS (Alderon 2012a), identifying a total of 276 recreational cabins within the Labrador City / Wabush / Fermont area. Based on information from the MRNF and consultation with cabin owners by Alderon, 76 of the cabins in that area were in Québec.

#### 3.4.3.5 Recreational Use of Waterbodies

The Fermont Marina provides a variety of water sports (e.g., canoeing, kayaking, pedal boating, paddle boarding), boat rentals and sailing lessons (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025c). Water sports and beach activities, including supervised swimming, occur on the Lac Daviault beach (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025c). The marina and the beach are both located in the heart of the Fermont townsite, along the western shoreline of Lac Daviault.

#### 3.4.3.6 Outfitting

Tourisme Côte-Nord identifies one outfitter in MRC de Caniapiscau, namely Pourvoirie Panomaguy inc., about 500 km south of Fermont off Route 389. It offers hunting and fishing (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025b).

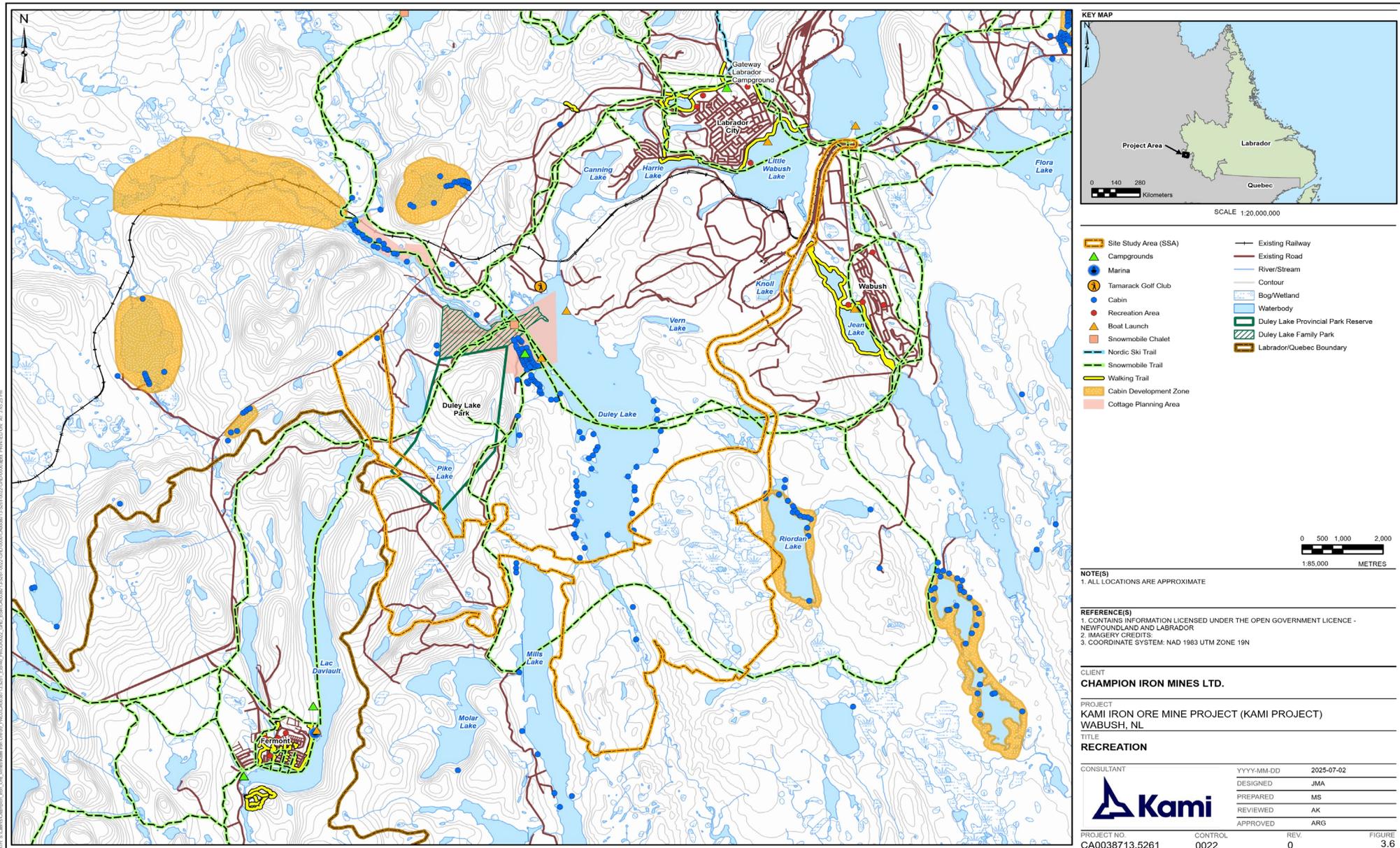


Figure 3.6 Recreation

### 3.4.3.7 Other Outdoor Activities

Other outdoor activities include walking, hiking and ATV riding on trails in and around Fermont, as discussed in the following paragraphs and in Tables Table 51 and Table 52.

#### 3.4.3.7.1 Hiking

Walking and hiking trails located at Fermont include the following (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025a):

- Sentier Taïga Trail (Hiking Trail) – a 4-km walk around the edge of Fermont’s townsite. Accessing city parks, Perchard stream and Fermont Marina, it provides views of Mont Daviault, Lac Daviault and Monts Severson.
- Mont Daviault Trails -- located at the south side of Fermont’s townsite with a panoramic view of Fermont and the surrounding forests. Four trails, also amenable to biking, are available (Table 51).
- Monts Severson Trails – located west of Fermont near Lac Daigle and the Mont-Wright mine. The eight trails, listed in Table 52, wind through boreal forest, taiga and alpine tundra.

Table 51 Mont Daviault Hiking / Biking Trails

Trail Name	Description
Famille trail	1.3 km
Centenaire trail	765 m km linear
Ruisseau trail	765 m linear
Flore	755 m

Source: (MRC de Caniapiscou 2025a)

Table 52 Monts Severson Trails

Trail Name	Description
Approach trail	0.5 km linear
Piton trail	2 km loop
Faille trail	2.5 km loop
Severson Fermont trail	15 km linear
Cairns trail	3.3 km loop
Lacreux trail	4 km loop
La Roff trail	5.2 km loop
Pierrier-Moiré trail	7.5 km loop

Source: (Ville de Fermont 2023b)

#### 3.4.3.7.1.1 All-Terrain Vehicle Riding

Fédération Québécoise des Clubs Quads [Québec Federation of Quad Clubs] promotes ATV trail safety, maintains trails in wildlife reserves, secures funding, supports ATV clubs (e.g., liaison officers, geomatics) and manages access rights for clubs. Individual club activities include trail maintenance, signage and winter trail grooming (FQCQ 2025). Club VTT du Grand Nord is an ATV club in Fermont.

#### 3.4.3.7.1.2 Bird Watching

Bird-watching areas are found at Lac Daviault (60 species) and at sites along Route 389 at Monts Severson (11 species) and Lac Daigle (nine species), along with six sites identified in Labrador City and Wabush (Cornell University 2025). Bird-watching extends over large areas from Fermont to Churchill Falls (and further east along the TLH) and near roads, including the road to Lobstick Lake on Smallwood Reservoir (Alderon 2012a).

### 3.4.3.8 Scenic Areas and Viewscapes

Scenic views are available from higher points of land, such as Mont Daviault (near Fermont's townsite), which has an altitude of 685 m (Peakbagger 2025), and the summit of Monts Severson (near Mont-Wright mine), at nearly 900 m in altitude (Tourisme Côte-Nord 2025a).

In 2024, the Québec Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs issued a call for proposals inviting citizens and organizations to identify potential terrestrial and marine protected areas (Le Trait d'union du nord 2024). MRC de Caniapiscou submitted a proposal to establish a protected area including Monts Severson and Mont Daviault for nature conservation and recreation.

### 3.4.3.9 Tourism

Other than the potential of participating in recreational activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling) and events (e.g., annual Taiga Carnival), tourist attractions in Fermont include the Screen Wall, Discover Fermont Exhibition and the Mont-Wright mine (MRC de Caniapiscou 2025a). Accommodations for business and leisure tourists include Hôtel Fermont, Motel Vent du Nord and Chambres Fermont (Municipalité de Fermont 2025a). Food and beverage services are offered at several establishments (Municipalité de Fermont 2025b).

## 3.4.4 Harvesting

A key component of understanding effects on land and resource use for the 2012 EIS was to interview users of land and resources (Alderon 2012a). Informants were identified through discussions with government officials (e.g., wildlife officers, municipal employees) and user groups (e.g., snowmobile association). Respondents included 15 participants from Labrador City and Wabush, and five from Fermont, who used lands and resources near the Project site for recreational and subsistence activities and, to a lesser extent, commercial purposes (Alderon 2012a). The interviewees' responses were recorded, along with number and colour coding to indicate various land use activities and locations.

Interviews in Fermont were conducted in English or French, depending on informants' preferences (Alderon 2012a). Prior to the sessions, interview tools (maps, questionnaire, recording sheets) were translated into French. Upon completion of the interviews, all data were provided to the reporting and geomatics teams in both French and English.

The interview results for Fermont can be summarized as follows:

- Hunting areas were identified on the east and west sides of Lac Daviault.
- Trapping occurs north of Lac Daviault. Several trappers mentioned that, due to the number of cabins and land use activity that occurs in and around the Project footprint, they prefer to concentrate efforts away from communities and cabins.
- Most fishing areas identified were in Labrador. Fishing was reported in two waterbodies east of Lac Daviault.
- No domestic wood-cutting areas were identified in Fermont.
- Two small berry-picking areas were identified north of Lac Daviault, near Huguette Lake in Labrador.

## 3.5 Economy

Fermont's economy is based on serving the mining industry and related population. Section 2.4.2.1.1 provides information on the mining sector in the region. The public sector also plays a prominent economic role (MRC de Caniapiscou 2024b). Information on income is found in Section 3.2.6.

### 3.5.1 Businesses

The Répertoire des entreprises de Fermont, published by MRC de Caniapiscou, lists businesses and organizations in Fermont (MRC de Caniapiscou 2025c). The directory includes 127 companies, most of which are listed as being in Fermont. Table 53 presents information on sectors and goods and services potentially of interest to the mining industry. Other companies not included in the list address wellness, recreation, household needs, provision of food and other supplies, retail, as well as financial and automotive services. Several companies are engaged in real estate operations, such as rental of houses, apartments and commercial space.

Table 53 Types of Businesses in Vermont (2025)

Sector	Goods and Services
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drilling</li> <li>- Explosives / blasting</li> <li>- Process engineering</li> <li>- Mine site revegetation</li> </ul>
Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Industrial distributors</li> <li>- Surveyors</li> <li>- Specialized mechanics</li> <li>- Plumbing</li> <li>- Pipework</li> <li>- Industrial equipment, machinery and tool rental</li> <li>- Industrial materials</li> <li>- Hydraulic products</li> <li>- Hot work (e.g., welding) supervision</li> <li>- Fabrication (machining and manufacturing)</li> <li>- Environmental and industrial services</li> <li>- Outdoor shelters</li> <li>- Industrial safety equipment</li> </ul>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concrete works</li> <li>- Construction companies</li> <li>- Scaffolding</li> <li>- Excavation</li> <li>- Steel structure assembly</li> </ul>
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Digital marketing</li> <li>- Communications</li> <li>- Web site development</li> <li>- Computer services</li> <li>- Marketing</li> <li>- Delivery including courier</li> <li>- Photography</li> <li>- Security</li> <li>- Financial</li> <li>- Housekeeping and janitorial services</li> <li>- Snow removal</li> </ul>
Automotive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicle repair and maintenance</li> <li>- Heavy vehicle repair and maintenance</li> <li>- Vehicle towing</li> </ul>
Air Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heliport</li> <li>- Helicopter charters</li> </ul>
Ground Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taxi</li> <li>- Bus transportation</li> <li>- Road transport escort</li> <li>- Flatbed transport</li> <li>- Bulk trucking (e.g., dump truck hauling)</li> </ul>
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel agency</li> <li>- Vehicle rental</li> <li>- Accommodations</li> <li>- Food services</li> </ul>

Source: (MRC de Caniapiscou 2025)

Of the businesses located in Fermont, 13% operate in the construction sector, 11% in hospitality and entertainment, and 5% in transportation (Espace Stratégies 2025).

### 3.5.2 Chambre de commerce de Fermont

Chambre de commerce de Fermont [Fermont Chamber of Commerce] seeks to promote economic activity in the region, enhance trade and exchanges with other areas, and improve the economic, civic and social well-being of the community (Chambre de commerce de Fermont No Date). The organization offers annual memberships, with benefits including access to events, training and business support (Chambre de commerce de Fermont No Date).

### 3.5.3 Strategic Plan

As discussed in Section 3.3, Fermont's 2024-2031 Strategic Plan identifies economic priorities, such as continuing to develop the industrial park, which covers 28.92 ha (Ville de Fermont 2024). Other initiatives include supporting employers to attract and retain workers, along with a project to improve transportation access. Economic development efforts should target graphite resource extraction, growth of northern tourism, and development of a wind farm in partnership with Innu communities.

## 4. Indigenous Groups

Five Indigenous groups hold or assert Aboriginal or Treaty rights in or near the Project area, as follows:

- Innu Nation;
- Innu Takuaihan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM);
- La Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John (NIMLJ);
- Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (NNK); and
- NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC).

Innu Nation and NCC are based in Labrador, while ITUM, NIMLJ and NNK are based in Québec. Figure 4.1 shows the location of the Project in relation to the communities of Innu Nation, ITUM, NIMLJ and NNK. It also shows the communities where many NCC members reside according to NCC's website (NCC 2025b).

The following sections give an overview of the rights and governance of each Indigenous group, followed by an overview of the demographic profile and services / infrastructure of each based on available information, obtained mainly from sources such as Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and Statistics Canada, supplemented with information from provincial governments, Indigenous organizations and other sources as available.

The Indian Register created pursuant to the *Indian Act* is the official record of persons in Canada registered as status Indians, which have certain rights and benefits unavailable to non-status Indians, Métis, Inuit or other Canadians, including on-reserve housing, education and exemptions from federal, provincial and territorial taxes in certain situations. Some of the limitations of the Indian Register include the following (CERP 2019): only those who have applied for Indian status and for whom their application was accepted are listed, not all of those who have the right to be listed; it is not regularly updated, as not every birth, death or move is reported.

Statistics Canada notes data limitations for small and isolated communities, including reserves. Certain data may be suppressed for confidentiality reasons. Data for census subdivisions with populations under 40 people may be excluded, further limiting the accuracy of statistical analysis. High non-response rates in some regions, especially on reserves, further impact the reliability of data and the representation of these communities (Statistics Canada 2021b).

A description of socio-economic indicators for Indigenous groups must be understood within the general context of Indigenous Peoples in Canada to better appreciate historical circumstances and issues that have arisen because of them. Various issues are identified as being of particular concern to Indigenous Peoples in Canada relative to non-Indigenous people. The reasons for disparities in well-being between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Canada are complex, but many Indigenous Peoples have suffered from loss of connections to lands, culture, language and traditions due to forced relocations, the Indian reservation system and residential schools, which removed several generations of children from their families, with loss of family connection, community and culture, and resulted in physical and sexual violence, illness and sometimes death (NCCAH 2013).

From a perspective of social determinants of health, such disparities as social, cultural, economic and political inequities result in a disproportionate burden of poor health and social issues on Indigenous populations in Canada (NCCAH 2013; Loppie and Wien 2022). These factors include lower education, income and employment, household overcrowding, poor housing conditions and limited access to drinking water. In addition, changes in traditional land use and economic activities have resulted in more sedentary lifestyles, and dietary shifts from foods harvested in the wild to purchased items have adversely affected wellness.

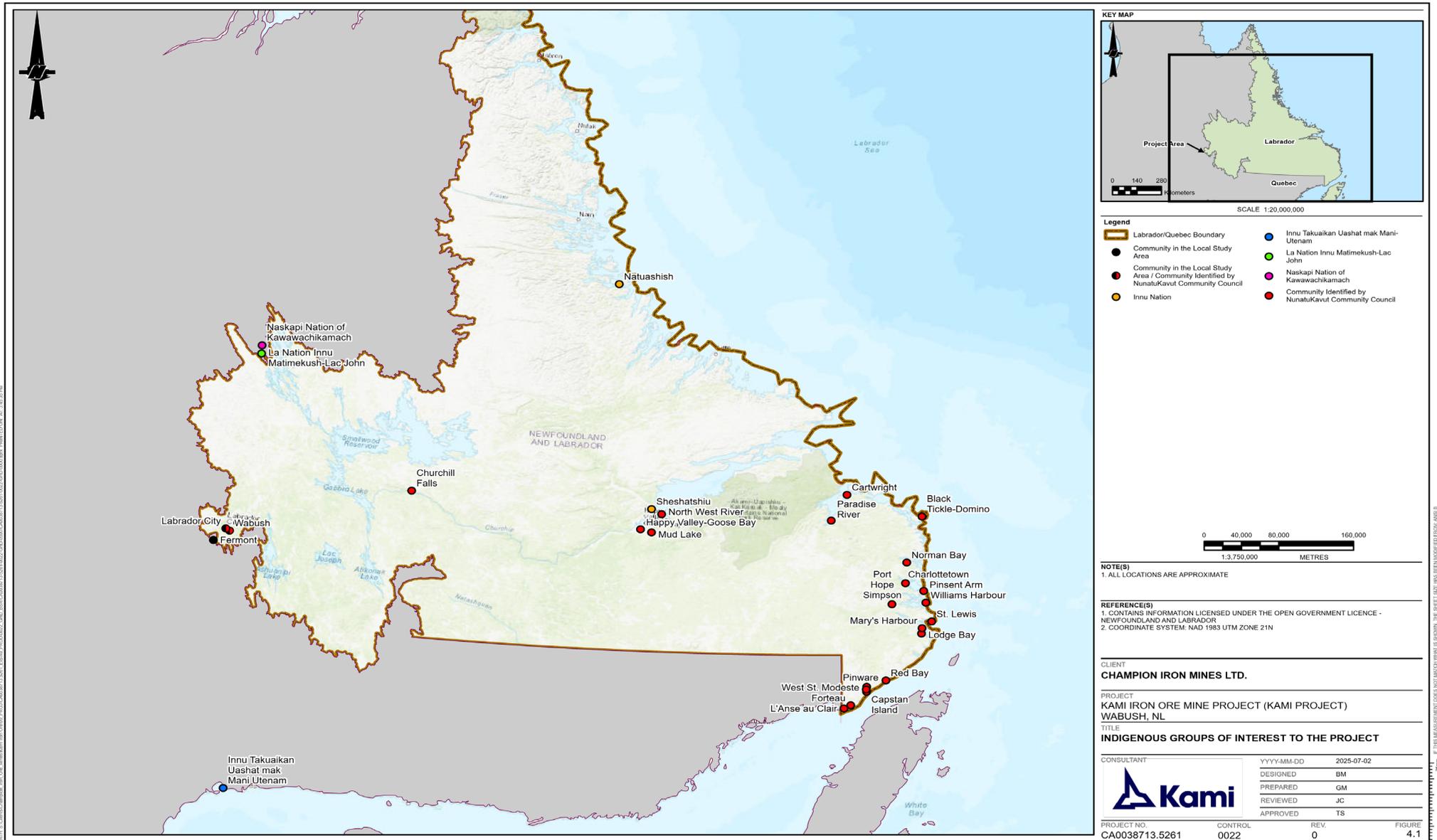


Figure 4.1 Indigenous Groups of Interest to the Project

The sections describing each Indigenous group conclude with an overview of available information about land and resource use relative to the Project area. More specifically, key findings on current land and resource use activities for the Indigenous groups in the Alderon EIS for the Kami Project are summarized (and in some cases reproduced). In the context of such activities, the Alderon EIS referred to a Project area, defined as the physical Project footprint, and a local study area, defined as encompassing all Project components and activities and all potential “zones of influence” of any Project-related environmental effects that may reasonably be expected to occur, through both the footprint of the Project and the likely geographic extent of the various other Project-related disturbances that may occur during the Project, such as noise and dust. Because the current Project footprint, components and activities are largely similar to the project assessed in 2012 and the environmental effects that may reasonably be expected to occur are predicted to be within the Project area and local study area used in the Alderon EIS (Figure 4.2), the Project area and local study area in the Alderon EIS are considered to remain adequate and relevant for the assessment of land and resource use by Indigenous groups.

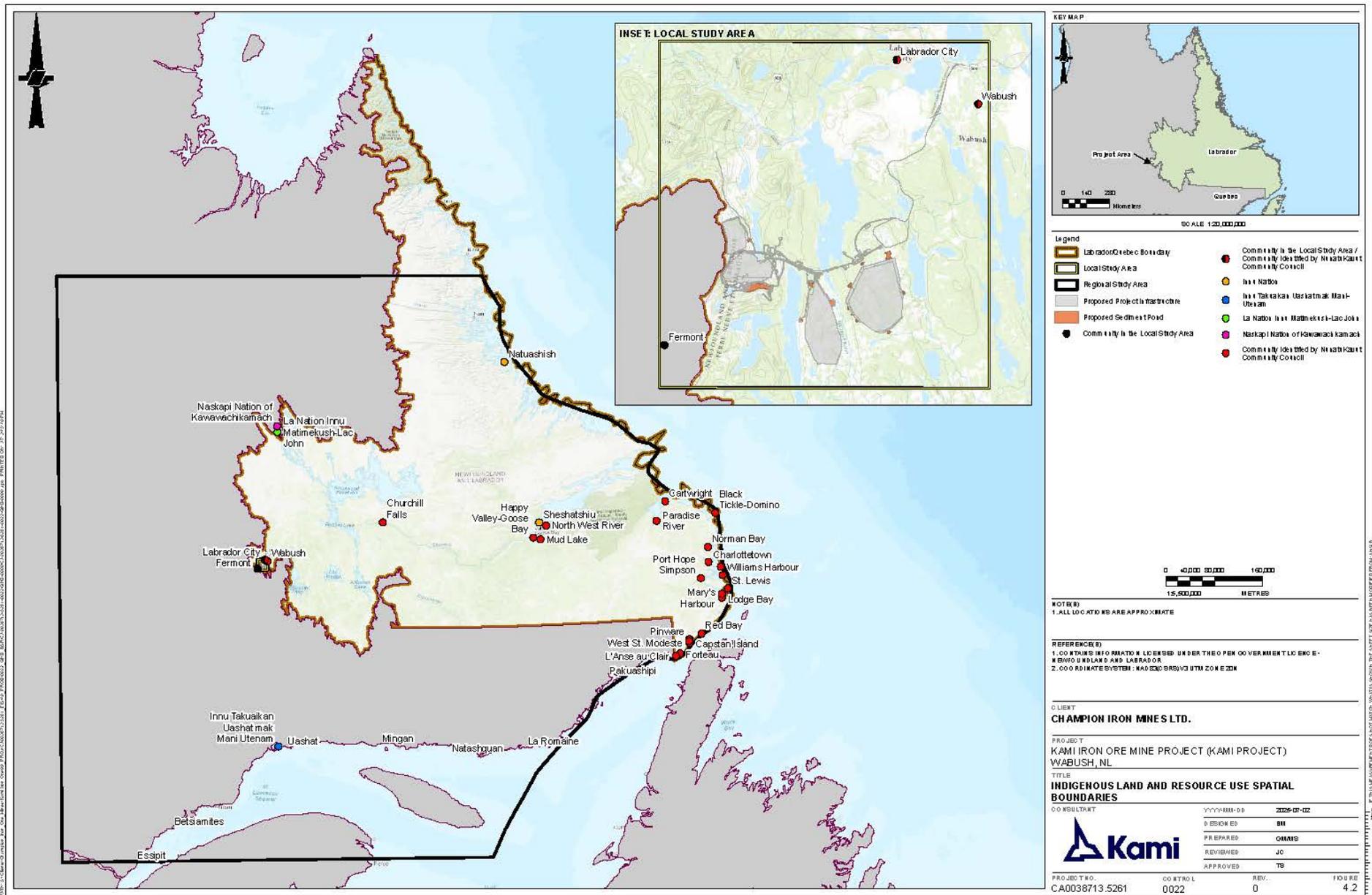


Figure 4.2 Indigenous Land and Resource Use Spatial Boundaries

## 4.1 Innu Nation

The Labrador Innu, represented by Innu Nation, claim rights and title to much of Labrador, excluding Nunatsiavut. In September 2008, Innu Nation and the Government of NL announced the signing of the Tshash Petapen Agreement, which resolved key issues of matters between Innu Nation and the Government of NL related to the Innu land claim, as well as impacts and benefits related to past and proposed hydroelectric developments in Western and Central Labrador (NLOIAR No Date). Since that time, the provincial and federal governments and Innu Nation have completed detailed agreements, including a Labrador Innu Land Rights Agreement-in-Principle (AIP), which was signed by the three parties in 2011 and forms the basis for ongoing treaty negotiations.

Under the Tshash Petapen Agreement, traditional Innu land use areas of Labrador have been designated as Labrador Innu Lands (Category 1), Labrador Innu Settlement Area (Category 2), Permit-Free Hunting Area (Category 3) or other designated lands under the current Labrador Innu Land Claims AIP (Figure 4.3).

### 4.1.1 Governance

When Newfoundland (now Newfoundland and Labrador) confederated with Canada in 1949, the *Indian Act* was not applied to Indigenous Peoples living in the province due to a belief that it protected a right to vote, which they held prior to confederation, a right not afforded then to other Indigenous Peoples in Canada. Once Indigenous Peoples learned of the *Indian Act* and its benefits (through the 1969 Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy), Labrador Innu felt excluded by the federal and provincial governments (Powers 1997). In response, the Naskapi Montagnais Innu Association was formed in 1976 to ensure protection of the rights, lands and interests of Labrador Innu, and became Innu Nation in 1990 (FCCI 2021). Innu Nation represents its members in land claims and self-governance negotiations with the federal and provincial governments.

The members of Innu Nation became formally recognized as status Indians under the *Indian Act* in 2002 (Innu Nation No Date). Labrador Innu now live mainly on two reserves: Sheshatshiu (Sheshatshiu Innu) in Central Labrador, and Natuashish (Mushuau Innu) on the Labrador North Coast. Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation was established in 2006 (GNL 2006), whereas Mushuau Innu First Nation was established in 2003 (FCCI 2021).

As First Nations, Sheshatshiu and Mushuau Innu elect their own Band Councils with the Chiefs of both Councils becoming members of the Executive Council of Innu Nation (Innu Nation No Date). Sheshatshiu and Mushuau Innu First Nations are each governed by a Chief and six Councillors elected through a custom electoral system for three-year terms (CIRNAC 2025b).

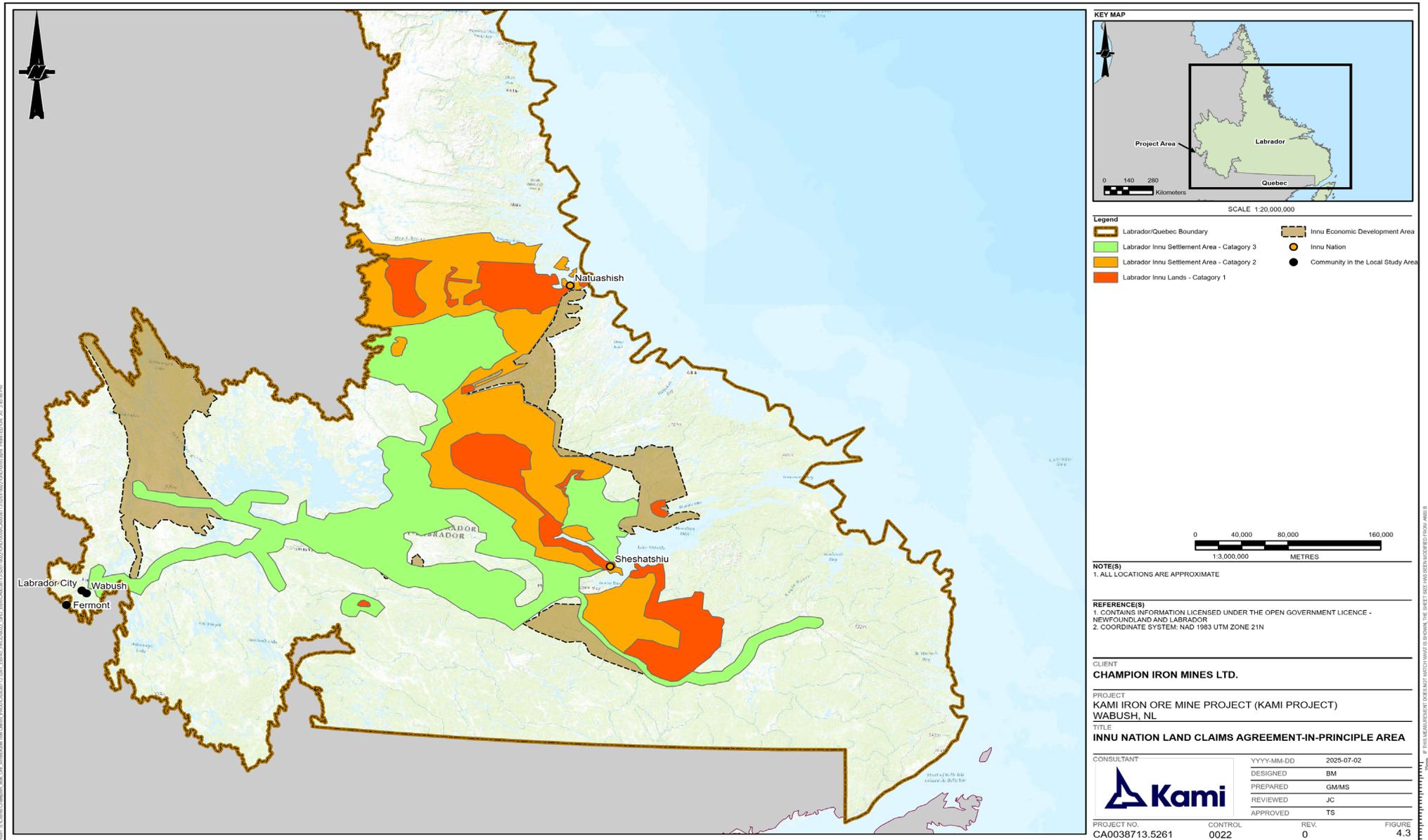


Figure 4.3 Innu Nation Land Claims Agreement-in-Principle Area

## 4.1.2 Demographic Profile

This section provides a brief demographic profile of the Labrador Innu residing in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish. Some Labrador Innu reside in Happy Valley-Goose Bay and elsewhere.

### 4.1.2.1 Population

As of March 2025, Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation and Mushuau Innu First Nation had a registered population of 2,022 and 1,227 individuals respectively, for a total of 3,249 people. Approximately 10.5% of Sheshatshiu Innu lived off-reserve, compared to 7.5% of Mushuau Innu (CIRNAC 2025b).

In 2021, 1,225 people lived in Sheshatshiu, compared to 856 people in Natuashish (Table 54). The Labrador Innu population grew at a faster rate than the NL population between 2016 and 2021 (6.1% versus 0.3%).

Table 54 Population (2016, 2021)

Community	2016	2021	Δ 2016-2021
Sheshatshiu	1,023	1,225 <sup>25</sup>	19.7%
Natuashish	938	856	-8.7%
Total	1961	2,081	6.1%
NL	512,255	510,550	0.3%

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

### 4.1.2.2 Age

In 2021, the average and median ages of individuals in Sheshatshiu were noticeably higher than those for Natuashish (Table 55). The average and median ages in both communities, all under 30 years of age, were substantially lower than those for NL, which were greater than 45 years of age.

Table 55 Average and Median Age (2021)

Community	Average Age (years)	Median Age (years)
Sheshatshiu	29.6	27.0
Natuashish	25.1	21.2
NL	45.5	48.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

### 4.1.2.3 Language

In 2021, nearly all Innu living in Sheshatshiu or Natuashish reported knowing English (Statistics Canada 2023). Large proportions of Sheshatshiu and Mushuau Innu spoke an Indigenous language, primarily Innu-aimun, at home. Half of the residents in Sheshatshiu spoke most often an Indigenous language at home, compared to over two-thirds of Natuashish residents (Table 56). The higher proportion of English as the language most spoken at home in Sheshatshiu compared to Natuashish is likely due to its proximity to Happy Valley-Goose Bay, whereas Natuashish is more remote.

Table 56 Language Spoken Most Often at Home (2021)

Community	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (%)		
	English	French	Indigenous
Sheshatshiu	39.1	0.4	48.6
Natuashish	15.8	0	69.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

<sup>25</sup> Use with caution: Statistics Canada (2023) indicates this value may reflect lower response rates and may not accurately represent the broader population.

#### 4.1.2.4 Households

From 2016 to 2021, the average household size in Natuashish remained stable, while it decreased by about one person in Sheshatshiu (Table 57). Average household sizes in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish were noticeably higher in 2016 and 2021 compared to NL. For example, in 2021 the households in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish had about one and two more persons on average respectively than those in NL.

Table 57 Average Household Size (2016, 2021)

Community	Household Size, 2016 (persons)	Household Size, 2021 (persons)
Sheshatshiu	4.5	3.6
Natuashish	4.4	4.4
NL	2.3	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

In 2021, both Sheshatshiu and Natuashish had substantially larger proportions of households with individuals living with other relatives (about 10%) compared to NL (about 2%) (Table 58). In addition, both communities had much smaller proportions of individuals living alone compared to NL.

Table 58 Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Sheshatshiu	Natuashish	NL
Non-census family households <sup>26</sup>	12.4	16.4	17.8
Living alone	2.1	3.5	12.4
Living with other relatives	9.5	10.5	2.1
Living with non-relatives only	0.4	1.8	3.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

#### 4.1.2.5 Educational Attainment

In 2021, about one-quarter of individuals 15 years and over in Natuashish had only a high school diploma or equivalent (Statistics Canada 2023). Between 2016 and 2021, both Sheshatshiu and Natuashish experienced noteworthy increases in the rates of individuals obtaining a high school diploma and trades or other non-university certificate (Table 59). During this period, the proportion of individuals with a university degree increased in Sheshatshiu, while it declined in Natuashish.

Table 59 Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2016, 2021)

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Sheshatshiu		Natuashish		NL	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
High school diploma or equivalent only	13	24.3	8.9	14	25.0	27.6
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	17.5	24.8	17.8	21.5	34.4	33.2
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	2.3	5.9	7.1	4.7	14.8	16.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

<sup>26</sup> Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together, but do not constitute a census family (Statistics Canada 2023c).

### 4.1.2.6 Employment, Labour and Income

In 2021, the median total income for residents in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish was roughly \$40,000, about \$9,000 more than for NL (Table 60). The median total income for both communities grew substantially between 2016 and 2021. For both census years, women in Natuashish had a higher median total income than men.

Table 60 Median Total Income of Individuals (2016, 2021)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Total Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2016)	Women (2016)	Total (2016)	Men+ (2021)	Women+ (2021)	Total (2021)
Sheshatshiu	31,680	24,448	26,816	40,000	39,600	40,000
Natuashish	26,944	32,960	30,640	33,600	50,000	40,800
NL	40,880	25,314	31,754	40,880	25,314	31,754

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

The median employment income slightly declined in Natuashish between 2016 and 2021, compared to a sizeable increase in Sheshatshiu, most noticeably for men (Table 61). In 2021, the median employment income in Sheshatshiu was slightly greater than that for NL.

Table 61 Median Employment Income of Individuals (2016, 2021)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Employment Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2016)	Women (2016)	Total (2016)	Men+ (2021)	Women+ (2021)	Total (2021)
Sheshatshiu	36,864	20,816	26,048	44,000	23,000	32,000
Natuashish	22,464	16,064	18,752	16,800	18,400	17,400
NL	41,659	24,445	31,528	37,600	27,400	31,600

Source: Statistics Canada 2019; 2023

## 4.1.3 Services and Infrastructure

A brief overview of services and infrastructure available in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish is presented in this section.

### 4.1.3.1 Child Care, Education and Training

Each of the Labrador Innu communities has a school for grades kindergarten to 12 operated by the Mamu Tshishkutamashutau [Let's All Learn Together] Innu Education (MTIE) system (MTIE 2024). Enrolment is provided in Table 62. Programs are designed to provide education that respects Innu culture, language and traditions.

Table 62 Schools

Community	School	Level	Enrolment
Sheshatshiu	Sheshatshiu Innu School	Grade K-12	>500 <sup>27</sup>
Natuashish	Mushuau Innu Natuashish School	Grade K-12	>300

Source: (MTIE 2024)

The Post-Secondary Education Assistance program provides financial assistance to Innu for post-secondary education at institutions recognized by MTIE to help Innu access education and job training opportunities. The Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy Program, based in Sheshatshiu, focuses on policy development, strategic educational initiatives and skills development (Innu First Nation Sheshatshiu 2024). The program offers employment opportunities in skilled trades, administrative assistance, cooking and carpentry, providing funding for various needs. It includes work experience opportunities, cultural development for youth

<sup>27</sup> As of February 2025, 10 additional classrooms will be added, including a new Innu culture and language classroom (McGuire 2025).

facing employment barriers, summer work experiences and child care services. A career information centre with computer access is available to the community.

The CNA has campuses in Labrador City and Happy Valley-Goose Bay. The Central Labrador campus offers a one-year Aboriginal Bridging program to reduce barriers for Indigenous students to access college programs (CNA 2025).

The Government of NL funds Family Resource Centres to deliver play-based programs that promote positive parent-child interactions to support healthy child development for families with children up to six years of age. A Family Resource Centre is located in Sheshatshiu. In addition, child care facilities are located in both Innu communities (Table 63).

Table 63 Child Care Centres

Community	Facility	Age
Sheshatshiu	Shakastueu Pishum Centre	2 years to 5 years, 9 months
Natuashish	Mushuau Innu Child Care Centre	NA

Source: NLEECD 2021

#### 4.1.3.2 Health Care

The Labrador Health Centre, located in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, serves as a referral centre for Sheshatshiu Innu and Mushuau Innu, providing emergency care, outpatient services and family physician staffing 24 hours per day, seven days per week, as well as specialty care, diagnostic services, therapy and community health support (LGH No Date).

LGH operates community health clinics in Natuashish and North West River / Sheshatshiu that provide primary health care by registered nurses and nurse practitioners (Table 64). Physicians visit regularly and video-conferencing is used to consult physicians for emergency care or patient follow-up.

Table 64 Community Clinics

Clinic/Service Area	Services / Facilities	Staffing
Natuashish Community Clinic, Natuashish	Clinical exam rooms, emergency room, basic equipment and essential medications. Some point of care testing and basic laboratory tests with specimens sent to a central laboratory. Regular physician visits.	Registered nurses / nurse practitioners, personal care attendants and maintenance repair workers.
Mani Ashini Community Clinic, Sheshatshiu and North West River	Same as above with ambulance services.	Registered nurses / nurse practitioners, personal care attendant, domestic worker and clerk.

Source: LGH No Date

#### 4.1.3.3 Community Support

The Innu Round Table Secretariat coordinates the administration of various programs and initiatives, including social services, for the Labrador Innu via the Innu Round Table (IRT) (IRTS No Date). The IRT manages the Income Support Program and facilitates the Prevention Services Coordination Team. Prevention services in both First Nations are delivered collaboratively, involving Innu community workers, social workers and other Innu health staff. The services encompass a range of activities and programs, including parenting initiatives, outdoor expeditions for Innu women and girls in Nutshimit and advocacy for individuals and families.

The Health and Healing Program and associated services offered in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish cover a range of areas, including: help for families; sexual health, pregnancy and infant care; education; employment; youth; addictions; seniors and Elders; physical health; justice; mental health; housing and hunger; and violence and sexual assault.

#### 4.1.3.4 Recreation and Culture

Both Labrador Innu communities have recreation facilities. The Sheshatshiu Recreation Complex includes a hockey rink, whereas the Innu Gym in Natuashish is used for various sport activities, such as floor hockey and volleyball.

Innu Nation is in the process of developing the Labrador Innu Cultural Facility in Sheshatshiu to provide interpretation of Innu culture and to house and organize its archives (Innu Nation No Date). Under the direction of its Innu Heritage Guardian, Innu Nation is working towards repatriation of collections of cultural and historic materials, including archaeological, ethnographic, photos, videos and document records from the Canadian Museum of History, The Rooms Corporation of NL and other institutions. The cultural facility will also maintain programming in Natuashish.

#### 4.1.3.5 Housing

The Band Councils provide most of the housing in both Sheshatshiu and Natuashish. In 2021, Sheshatshiu had 373 private dwellings, with 18% requiring major repairs, an improvement since 2016 when it had 249 dwellings, 33% of which needed major repairs (Statistics Canada 2019; 2023). In Natuashish, there were 239 private dwellings in 2021, with 44% in need of major repairs, an improvement since 2016 when it had 228 dwellings, 49% of which required major repairs.

#### 4.1.3.6 Economic Development

Innu Development Limited Partnership (IDL P) is the economic development agency of the Labrador Innu (IDL P 2025). Focusing on Innu employment with a preference policy maximizing Innu participation in IDL P businesses, it provides training for Innu with all contractors and subcontractors. Where needed, IDL P uses qualified Innu companies. IDL P is engaged in a variety of business ventures (Table 65).

Table 65 Innu Development Limited Partnership: Business Ventures

Business Venture	Description
Advanced Combustion Inc. is a partnership with IDL P and Nunatsiavut group of Companies	Established in 2016 to design, manufacture, and installation of thermal systems and controls technologies with market focus in mine ventilation and high temperature process heating systems.
Air Borealis is a Limited partnership between IDL P, Nunatsiavut Group of Companies and PAL Airlines	Established in 2017 to provide airplane transportation and helicopter services.
IDL P Properties	Owns and manages 3 IDL P commercial buildings in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.
Innu-Inuit Envest is a partnership between IDL P, the Nunatsiavut Group of Companies and Envest Corp.	Established in 2020 as an independent power producer formed to develop, finance, build, own, operate and maintain a wind generation microgrid system to displace diesel generation capacity at the Vale's Voisey's Bay mine site.
Innu-Inuit PDI is a partnership between IDL P, Nunatsiavut Group of Companies and Provincial Doors Inc.	Design, engineering, fabrication, manufacturing, supply, installation and maintenance of mining ventilation doors, control systems and auxiliary equipment, parts and components.
Innu-Inuit Redpath is a partnership between IDL P, the Nunatsiavut Group of Companies and Redpath	Established in 2016 for construction of Vale's Voisey's Bay underground mine with a focus on training and employment.
Innu-Inuit Toromont is a partnership between IDL P, the Nunatsiavut Group of Companies, and Toromont Cat	Established in 2017 to supply new, used or rental equipment and parts for the development of Vale's Voisey's Bay underground mine. Also provides primary haulage, power generation and pumps.
Kiewit Contractors and IDL P partnership	Since 1998, has been engaged in construction work at the Lower Churchill Project, Vale's Voisey's Bay mine, and the Muskrat Falls Hydroelectric Project.
Labrador Catering and IDL P partnership	Provides camp accommodations, food, services, housekeeping and more for largest construction sites.

Business Venture	Description
Ueushuk Fisheries Limited is 100% owned by IDLP	Owns and manages fishing enterprises including a 100' fishing vessel (the Atlantic Optimist) which harvests turbot in area 0B north of Cape Chidley. Also manages the Labrador Innu northern shrimp allocation.

Source: IDLP 2025

The Innu Business Development Centre offers assistance to Labrador Innu businesses (Government of Canada 2018). The Innu Employment and Recruitment Centre shares job opportunities and offers training to Labrador Innu Nation (Innu Employment and Recruitment Center No Date).

Labrador Aboriginal Training Partnership offers a Training-to-Employment Plan focused on education and skills training for Innu Nation, Nunatsiavut Government and NCC members to secure employment in Labrador's resource-based industries (Labrador Aboriginal Training Partnership 2023).

#### 4.1.3.7 Transportation

Sheshatshiu is accessible by road. The community is also located near the Goose Bay Airport. Natuashish is accessible via aircraft and marine vessels (Table 66).

Table 66 Transportation

Means	Sheshatshiu	Natuashish
Air	Goose Bay Airport	Natuashish Airstrip
Road	Route 500 / Route 520	NA
Marine	NA	Automobiles, passengers and freight on Goose Bay-Rigolet-Ports North to Nain

Source: NLTI No Date

#### 4.1.3.8 Communications

The Labrador North Microwave Radio provides internet services in Northern Labrador communities, including Natuashish. The Labrador North Microwave Radio overbuild, which received \$650,000 in funding from the federal government, strengthens telecommunications infrastructure in Natuashish, providing greater reliability and connectivity (ISC 2025).

In 2022, the federal government invested over \$929,000 to improve telecommunications infrastructure in Sheshatshiu, along with North West River, by expanding high-speed internet access (Government of Canada 2022).

#### 4.1.3.9 Safety and Security

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has detachments in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish (RCMP 2025). Both communities are served by fire departments under federal jurisdiction (NLFES No Date).

### 4.1.4 Land and Resource Use

The Labrador Innu are the descendants of nomadic caribou hunters who travelled in relatively small groups throughout portions of the interior of the Labrador-Québec Peninsula to hunt caribou (Armitage 1989).

The approximate boundaries of the Sheshatshiu Innu territory between 1900 and 1965 extended west from Sheshatshiu along the Churchill River to Churchill Falls, although several places within the general Western Labrador / Eastern Québec region were reportedly used by Labrador Innu while part of, or when hunting with, members of other bands (Armitage 1989). Those sites include the Ashuanipi River, Ashuanipi Lake and Lac Joseph, east of Wabush.

Available information indicates that there are presently three core areas for traditional land and resource use by Sheshatshiu Innu (Mailhot 1997; Armitage and Stopp 2003):

- The hub of activity remains the group of lakes at the headwaters of Eagle River in Southeastern Labrador and its tributaries, which had been an important area since pre-settlement times.

- An area of Central Labrador bounded by Uinnukapau (Winnokapau Lake) in the south, Smallwood Reservoir (formerly Mishikamau) in the west, Atshuku-nipi (Seal Lake) in the north and Nipishish (Nipishish Lake) in the east.
- An area centered on Ashuapamatikuan (Shipiskan Lake), Ashtunekamuku (Snegamook Lake) and Shapeiau (Shapio Lake).

The identified core areas are distant from the local study area identified for the environmental assessment (Figure 4.2). Land use in those areas is now also supplemented by Innu harvesting along the TLH and various secondary roads between Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Western Labrador (Armitage and Stopp 2003).

In sum, Labrador Innu carry out many land and resource use activities for traditional purposes, including hunting, fishing and gathering. While some activities occur within Western Labrador generally (primarily along the TLH and other access roads), the review did not identify any evidence of current land and resource use activities in or near the Project footprint. Champion is likewise not aware of any future / planned land and resource use that may occur within or near the Project footprint and may therefore be affected.

Innu Nation databases and other available information describe cultural / spiritual sites and places, including birth, burial, death and gathering places, sites of religious and historical significance, and shaking tent ceremony locations. The available information does not refer to any sites within the local study area.

Finally, the Project does not overlap with land areas that have been designated under the current Labrador Innu Land Claims AIP. While the AIP is not legally binding and forms the basis for ongoing treaty negotiations between Innu Nation and the provincial and federal governments, it reflects the most recent information available regarding Labrador Innu land selection and the various land areas, types and associated rights that would be associated with an eventual final agreement.

## 4.2 Innu Takuaihan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam are descendants of an Indigenous population previously referred to as Montagnais (Mountaineers), which denotes their travels in the interior (Clément 2009). The members of ITUM assert rights over a vast territory that they call Nitassinan, which covers much of the Québec-Labrador Peninsula, along the rivers emanating from the North Shore in Québec as far as the Petitsikapau, Caniapiscou and Michikamau Lakes (Figure 4.4) (Hydro-Québec 2007).

In 1975, Conseil Atikamekw-Montagnais, representing nine Indigenous communities (including ITUM) and three Atikamekw communities, submitted a land claim in and to parts of Québec and Labrador that was accepted for negotiation by the governments of Canada and Québec, but has not been accepted for negotiation by the Government of NL (NLOIAR No Date). ITUM and NIMLJ created Corporation Ashuanipi in 2005 to represent their members in their comprehensive land claims negotiations, which began with the governments of Canada and Québec in 2006. Corporation Ashuanipi ended its activities in 2008, and ITUM and NIMLJ joined two other Innu communities on the North Shore to form the Alliance stratégique innue (Innu Strategic Alliance) in 2010 to defend their rights and interests, including in Labrador (Alliance stratégique innue 2010). No publicly available information was found on any activities undertaken by the Alliance stratégique innue since 2011.

On May 30, 2008, the Lac Bloom Iron Mine Limited Partnership (owned by a subsidiary of Cliffs) and the Innu communities of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Matimekush-Lac John signed an Impact and Benefit Agreement (IBA) related to the Lac Bloom mine. Following acquisition of the mine in 2016, Québec Iron Ore signed the IBA in 2017. The IBA, which applies to all of Québec Iron Ore's projects, enables creation of joint committees to discuss specific issues of concern, such as employment, training, procurement, economic benefits, and environmental management. The goal of the Environmental Committee is to share environmental information regarding mining projects transparently with the communities. It also offers ITUM and NIMLJ the opportunity to influence Québec Iron Ore's decisions by providing a direct platform to discuss their concerns.

ITUM's Bureau de la protection des droits ancestraux et du territoire [Office for the Protection of Ancestral Rights and Territory] is engaged in ensuring compliance with agreements signed by the community and mining companies. According to the Bureau's director, environmental protection is a major concern for community members. The Environmental Committee is seen as a valuable instrument to help protect the traditional lands of ITUM members (Minerai de Fer Québec 2019).

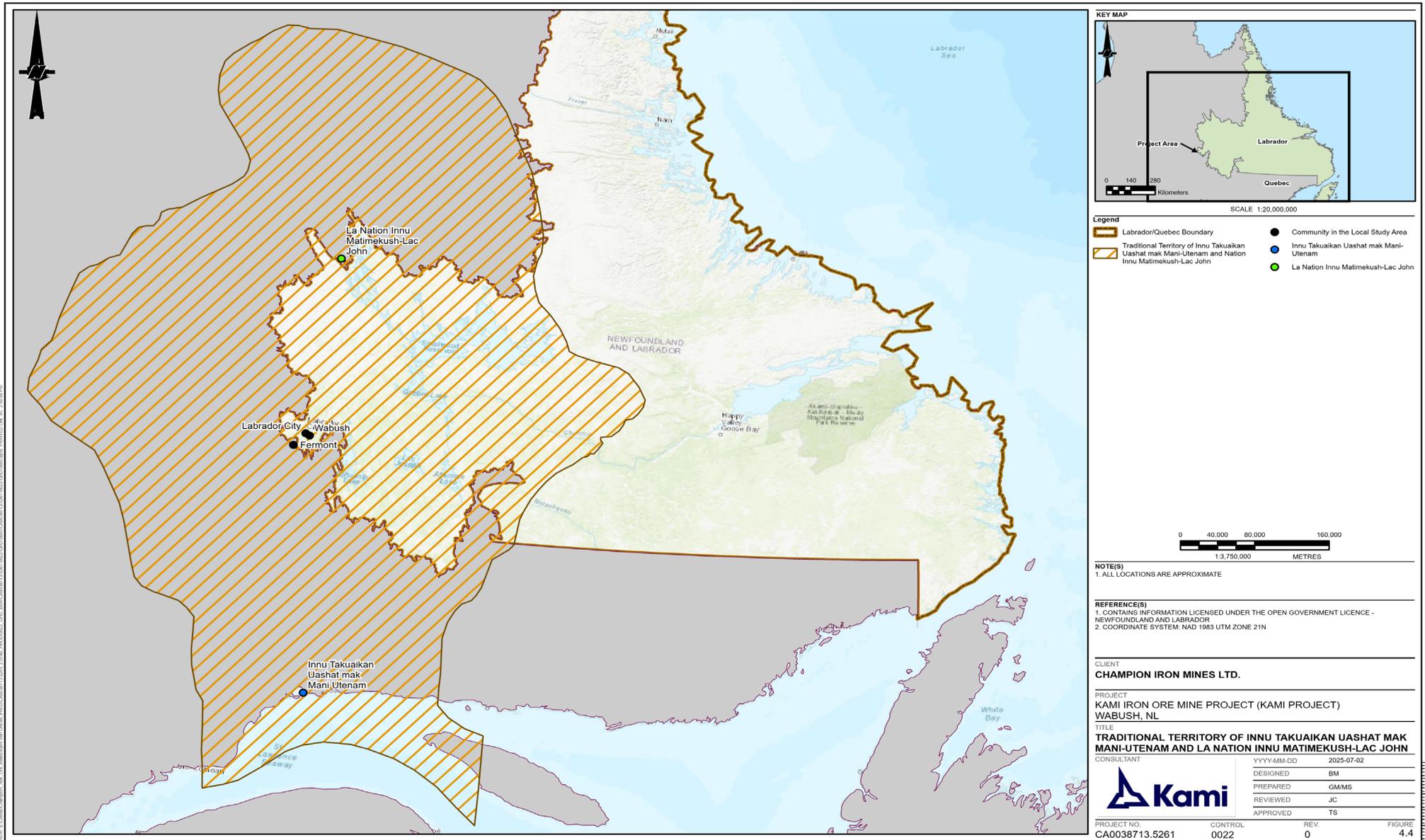


Figure 4.4 Traditional Territory of Innu Takuaihan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John

## 4.2.1 Governance

The Uashat Reserve, a 1.77 km<sup>2</sup> area located on the western outskirts of Sept-Îles, at the mouth of Sainte-Marguerite River, was constituted in 1906. The Maliotenam (Mani-Utenam) Reserve, located 16 km east of Sept-Îles and covering an area of 5.27 km<sup>2</sup> at the mouth of Moisie River, was created in 1949. Both reserves constitute a single Band known as Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam, which elects a Chief, a Vice-Chief and five Councillors under the custom system for a three-year term.

ITUM's governing structure includes the following sectors (ITUM 2025a): Protection of Rights and Territory; Justice and Public Safety; Administration, Finances and Internal Governance; Lodging, Infrastructure and Capital Investments; Economic and Business Development; Education; Health and Social Services; Employment, Training and Social Development; Sports, Recreation and Youth; Condition of Women.

## 4.2.2 Demographic Profile

A brief demographic profile of the Innu residing in Uashat and Mani-Utenam is presented in this section.

### 4.2.2.1 Population

Uashat and Maliotenam had a total registered population of 5,183 Innu as of February 2025, 71% of whom lived on those reserves (CIRNAC 2025a). Between 2016 and 2021, the Uashat population slightly decreased (though the data must be treated cautiously according to Statistics Canada), while the Maliotenam population grew at a rate similar to Québec's (Table 67).

Table 67 Population (2016, 2021)

Community	2016	2021	Δ 2016-2021
Uashat	1,592	1,550 <sup>28</sup>	-2.6%
Maliotenam	1,542	1,610	4.4%
Québec	8,164,361	8,501,833	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2019e; 2023d

### 4.2.2.2 Age

In 2021, the average and median ages in Uashat and Maliotenam, which ranged from 28 to 32 years, were much lower than those for Québec at roughly 43 years (Table 68).

Table 68 Age

Community	Average Age (years)	Median Age (years)
Uashat	32.4	29.6
Maliotenam	31.3	27.8
Québec	42.8	43.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023d

### 4.2.2.3 Language

Innu-aimun is the mother tongue of the Innu in eastern Canada, their second language being French. In 2021, nearly all of the Innu living in Uashat or Maliotenam reported knowing French, while less than one-fifth reported knowing English (Statistics Canada 2023d). Almost half of the residents in Maliotenam spoke most often an Indigenous language at home, compared to one-third in Uashat (Table 69).

<sup>28</sup> Use with caution: Statistics Canada 2019 indicates this value may reflect lower response rates and may not accurately represent the broader population.

Table 69 Language Most Often Spoken at Home (2021)

Community	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (%)		
	English	French	Indigenous
Uashat	1.3	52.8	32.2
Maliotenam	0	38.8	50

Source: Statistics Canada 2023d

#### 4.2.2.4 Households

Average household sizes remained relatively stable between 2016 and 2021 for both Uashat and Maliotenam (Table 70). In 2016 and 2021, the households in both communities had about one more person on average than those in Québec.

Table 70 Average Household Size (2016, 2021)

Community	Household Size, 2016 (persons)	Household Size, 2021 (persons)
Uashat	3.3	3.1
Maliotenam	3.0	3.0
Québec	2.3	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2019e; 2023d

In 2021, roughly twice as many households in Uashat as in Maliotenam were occupied by individuals living with other relatives (Table 71). Both Uashat and Maliotenam had a lower proportion of individuals living alone and a higher proportion living with relatives compared to Québec.

Table 71 Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Uashat	Maliotenam	Québec
Non-census family households <sup>29</sup>	18.6	13.1	21.1
Living alone	6.8	6.9	15.9
Living with other relatives	9.1	4.7	2.0
Living with non-relatives only	2.9	1.9	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

#### 4.2.2.5 Educational Attainment

In 2021, about one-quarter of residents in Uashat and Maliotenam had a trades or other non-university certificate, compared to one-third for Québec (Table 72). The rates for all levels of attainment increased for Uashat and Maliotenam from 2016 to 2021, which was not always the case for Québec.

Table 72 Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2021)

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Uashat		Maliotenam		Québec	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
High school diploma or equivalent only	9.9	12.7	10.5	13.2	21.5	21.4
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	19.3	24.4	21	25.2	34.5	33.2
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.0	20.5	23.5

Source: (Statistics Canada 2019d; 2023g)

<sup>29</sup> Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family (Statistics Canada 2023c).

## 4.2.2.6 Employment, Labour and Income

In 2015 and 2020, the median total income gap between men and women was much narrower in Uashat and Maliotenam than for Québec (Table 73). For both years, Maliotenam had a higher median total income, for both men and women, than Uashat, though much lower than the median total incomes for Québec. For all jurisdictions, the median total income of individuals increased from 2015 to 2020.

Table 73 Median Total Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Total Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Uashat	17,984	18,304	18,176	23,400	24,600	24,200
Maliotenam	23,360	22,400	23,360	30,400	29,200	30,200
Québec	37,842	28,522	32,975	44,800	37,200	40,800

Source: (Statistics Canada 2019d; 2023g)

In 2015 and 2020, Maliotenam had higher a median employment income, for both men and women, than Uashat, most notably for men (Table 74). The values for Maliotenam were nonetheless much lower than those for Québec. The median employment income for both Innu communities increased from 2015 to 2020, for both men and women, which was not always the case for Québec.

Table 74 Median Employment Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Employment Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Uashat	18,773	13,536	15,776	24,800	20,400	22,200
Maliotenam	24,256	16,032	19,008	29,800	18,400	25,400
Québec	49,087	36,203	42,546	40,400	31,600	36,000

Source: Statistics Canada 2019b; 2023f

## 4.2.3 Services and Infrastructure

This section gives a brief overview of services and infrastructure available in Uashat and Mani-Utenam.

### 4.2.3.1 Child Care, Education and Training

ITUM administers two elementary schools, a high school and two child care centres (Table 75). Some members of ITUM attend provincial elementary and high schools, mainly in Sept-Îles. Post-secondary education institutions attended by ITUM members are located in Sept-Îles, Québec City and elsewhere.

ITUM also benefits from the services of Institut Tshakapesh, which supports Innu First Nations in the preservation of Innu culture (Innu-aitun), offering services in the areas of language, culture and education to promote perseverance and success at school (Institut Tshakapesh No Date).

Table 75 Schools and Child Care Centres

Establishment	Level	Community
École Johnny Pilot	Elementary	Uashat
École Tshishteshinu	Pre-kindergarten Elementary	Mani-Utenam
École Manikanetish	Secondary	Uashat
Centre de la petite enfance Auassis	Child care	Mani-Utenam
Centre de la petite enfance Kanitautshinaushiht	Child care	Uashat

Source: ITUM 2025

The Assembly of First Nations Québec-Labrador First Nations Education Council, which brings together 22 member communities in Québec, established the Centre régional d'éducation aux adultes [Regional Centre for Adult Education] (CREA), called 'katshishkutamatshetshuap Mitshapeu', in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam in 2015. CREA started operating in January 2016 under the supervision of the provincial school board. ITUM has been responsible for its administration since April 1, 2021, in collaboration with an advisory committee composed of representatives of various Innu communities (ITUM 2021). CREA offers education and training programs to Innu in Québec, assisting them in finishing high school, training in semi-specialized trades, socio-professional integration and preparation for post-secondary studies.

#### **4.2.3.2 Health Care and Community Support**

Centre de santé et services sociaux Uauitshitun [Uauitshitun Health and Social Services Centre] (CSSS Uauitshitun), managed by ITUM under a transfer agreement with Health Canada, services the Uashat mak Mani-Utenam population. Given that CSSS Uauitshitun does not offer 24-hour or weekend services, CISSS Côte-Nord, located in Sept-Îles, services the members of ITUM when required (ITUM 2025a).

ITUM's health services include nursing, home care, vaccination, maternal and child health services, promotion of healthy lifestyle choices (hygiene, physical activity and nutrition), individual and family psychosocial services for suicide prevention, drug and other addictions, sexual assault, as well as transportation services for medical reasons and lodging (ITUM 2025a). Its community services target prevention and intervention, and include stays in the bush, cultural activities, family activities, suicide prevention and others. Social services include monitoring of the application of youth protection measures, as well as several resources for families and youths to foster their well-being. Centre d'hébergement Tipinuaikan [Tipinuaikan Lodging Centre], based in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam, supports Indigenous women and children experiencing domestic or family violence (Centre d'hébergement Tipinuaikan 2020). Comptoirs alimentaires Nishk [Nishk Food Bank] alleviates poverty and food insecurity at Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM 2025a).

#### **4.2.3.3 Recreation and Culture**

ITUM's recreation facilities include gymnasias, an outdoor skating rink, an arena, a baseball field, outdoor camping sites and a pool. It organizes a summer day camp and several sporting activities, including hockey, baseball and badminton (ITUM 2025a).

Musée Shaputuan, which has a permanent exhibition -- Innu utassi (Innu land) -- that portrays the traditional seasonal and annual life cycles of the Innu through their land and resource use, is a prominent cultural resource at Uashat (Indigenous Tourism Québec 2025). The Maison de la culture Tshissenitamun Mitsshuap [Tshissenitamun Mitsshuap Cultural Centre], an \$8M investment, is dedicated to the dissemination of Innu culture and community gatherings (ITUM 2025b).

The annual Innu Nikamu festival, one of the most important festivals for Indigenous artists in North America, features musicians from several Indigenous communities in Québec (Festival Innu Nikamu 2024).

#### **4.2.3.4 Housing**

In 2021, there were 493 and 542 total private dwellings in Uashat and Maliotenam respectively (Statistics Canada 2023d), which was relatively similar to 2016. Approximately one-quarter of dwellings Uashat and Maliotenam required major repairs in 2021 (compared to approximately one-third in 2016), versus 6% for Québec. Approximately 60 residential units were built in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam in 2023-2024 (ITUM 2025b).

#### **4.2.3.5 Economic Development**

ITUM's economy rests in large part on the public sector. The Band Council is the main employer. About 50 specialized companies based in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam operate in the following sectors (Nametau Innu 2010): food services and gas, landscaping, heavy machinery, cosmetics, audio-visual services, electrical services, translation, campgrounds and outfitting operations, construction, passenger and freight transportation, canoe-making, commercial fisheries and seafood transformation.

Société de développement économique de Uashat mak Mani-utenam [Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Economic Development Company] (SDEUM) supports economic development in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (SDEUM 2025). It helps to start up and acquire businesses and manage partnerships to avail of business opportunities with major

companies, particularly in the mining sector. SDEUM's major clients include Champion, ArcelorMittal, Rio Tinto IOC, TSMC, Société ferroviaire et portuaire de la Pointe-Noire [Pointe-Noire Rail and Port Company] and Aluminerie Alouette. In addition, SDEUM has developed business partnerships with a dozen businesses covering different sectors. It manages an ITUM-owned helicopter business (Upau Hélicoptères) that rents a helicopter to proponents. PNC Construction, owned by SDEUM, aims to be a major actor in the construction, real estate, mining and marine sectors.

Corporation de développement économique Montagnaise [Montagnais Economic Development Corporation] (CDEM) also supports individual and collective entrepreneurs of Innu First Nations.

A few examples of other companies in which the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam have business interests are as follows:

- Nemetau Ressources, which means “Who leaves his mark,” is a partnership with the company Mishkau Construction, based in Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. Nemetau Ressources promotes human and material resources within the community by developing specialized and large-scale projects, where the use of Innu labour is encouraged. Their team includes forestry engineers, biologists and civil engineers and has obtained intervention permit mandates for mining companies, as well as environmental characterization studies (Nemetau Ressources No Date).
- Les Galeries Montagnaises, located in Sept-Îles and owned by ITUM, is Canada's first commercial centre developed and administered by an Indigenous community. It has a capacity of up to 1,500 persons at a time (Les Galeries Montagnaises No Date).
- The Quality Inn Uashat hotel, which has over 60 rooms, belongs to ITUM (Hotel Quality Inn Sept-Îles 2017).
- TRT is owned jointly by ITUM, NIMLJ and NNK. The first Indigenous-owned and -operated railway in Canada, TRT operates freight and passenger trains from Schefferville to Emeril Junction and uses the QNS&L from Emeril Junction to Sept-Îles (TRT 2021; CIB 2021).
- Sichuun, a limited partnership with NNK and NIMLJ in which ITUM has a 16.75% ownership, offers fibre-based high-speed Internet, television and telephone services (NNK No Date). Through a federal government investment of \$2,778,000, a fibre optic network cable linking Labrador City to Kawawachikamach, Matimekush-Lac John and Schefferville was completed (ISC 2025).
- Apuiat, a wind farm project near Port-Cartier in which ITUM, NIMLJ and other Innu organizations have a 50% interest (ITUM 2025b).

ITUM is a signatory to IBAs with mining companies and is negotiating agreements with other mining companies. Business partnerships created in that context include Sécurité Akua, Distribution Matineu, Sodexo/Gestion Innue Campement, Sanitation Pashkui, Béluga Shakasktueu and Nishk Dexter (ITUM 2025b). ITUM also has agreements with Hydro-Québec.

#### **4.2.3.6 Transportation**

Uashat and Mani-Utenam are accessible by road via Route 138, by rail via TRT and the QNS&L, by air via the the Sept-Îles Airport and by ship via the Port of Sept-Îles.

#### **4.2.3.7 Communications**

ITUM has a radio station (Nemetau Innu 2010). Société de communication Atikamekw-Montagnais [Atikamekw-Montagnais Communication Corporation] maintains a radio-broadcasting network among the three Atikamekw and 11 Innu communities in Québec, broadcasting in their native languages on the news, culture, education, socio-economic development and other themes (SOCAM 2020).

#### **4.2.3.8 Safety and Security**

ITUM is a signatory to a tripartite policing agreement with the governments of Canada and Québec, renewable every three years, which gave rise to ITUM's police force, Sécurité publique de Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. ITUM also offers a fire protection service (ITUM 2025a).

Centre résidentiel communautaire Kapatakan Gilles Jourdain [Gilles Jourdain Kapatakan Community Residential Centre], located in Mani-Utenam, supports Indigenous persons in their rehabilitation from crime. With a lodging capacity of 20 persons, it also offers courses in rehabilitation in Innu-aimun to detainees in Sept-Îles and Baie-

Comeau, as well as cultural awareness training to staff of Direction des services correctionnels de la Côte-Nord. The centre, administered by ITUM, receives requests from members of other Indigenous communities and also from non-Indigenous persons to avail of its services, but it lacks the resources to attend to them (CERP 2018).

## 4.2.4 Land and Resource Use

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam share their ancestral territory with the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John (Section 4.3), which stretches from the Québec Lower North Shore to north of Matimekush-Lac John, encompassing a large portion of western Labrador and eastern Québec (Figure 4.4).

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam are the descendants of an Indigenous population that has occupied parts of the Québec-Labrador Peninsula for centuries. Their traditional territory extended along the rivers from the coast of Québec's Lower North Shore into the Québec-Labrador interior as far as lakes Petitsikapau, Caniapiscou and Michikamau (Hydro-Québec 2007). Camps were dispersed across the territory, from where the Innu travelled to harvest wildlife according to the seasons. After spending winter on their hunting grounds in the interior, the Innu families convened in spring in the coastal area of what is today Sept-Îles, notably by travelling the Sainte-Marguerite (Tshimanipistuk) and Moisie (Mistashipu) Rivers. Waterfowl-hunting and salmon-fishing occurred principally in spring and summer, and the Innu prepared to return inland in late summer. Families travelling along the Moisie River reached the Nipissis River and Lake Nipissis, and eventually Lake Matinipi and, westward, Lakes Caophacho, Ashuanipi and Menihek. The Ashuanipi area was an important gathering place for the Innu (Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés inc. 1999). The archaeological and ethnographic sites recorded in Labrador are concentrated along the Ashuanipi-Menihek water corridor. In summer, many Innu families would gather on the shore of Lac Daviault (Focus Graphite 2014) near what is Vermont today. Zones of archaeological potential have been identified along the waterways between Lac Daviault and Lac Carheil (Transports Québec 2015).

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam have indicated that they still engage in traditional activities, such as harvesting, within the large traditional territory, though activities are mainly practised along the coast of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of rivers, and along the existing highway (Route 138) (Uashaunuat et al. 2010). Data on current land use in western Labrador by Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam suggest that travel and harvesting activities are mostly focused on the Ashuanipi River and Menihek Lake (Nalcor Energy 2010).

The Project will be carried out in whole or in part in Lots 244 and 245 of the Saguenay Beaver Reserve (Figure 4.5), which are the subject of interests claimed by certain families of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. Trapping activities in this area are not exclusive to Indigenous persons (Minerai de Fer Québec 2019).

New camps and snowmobile trails were established across the territory pursuant to the 1994 agreement between Uashat mak Mani Utenam and Hydro-Québec for the construction of the Sainte-Marguerite-3 station, thus somewhat increasing land use. At the time, many permanent and temporary campsites and chalets were identified within the Sainte-Marguerite River basin (Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés Inc. 1996). Some 200 camps have been built since, in particular along the length of the Sainte-Marguerite River, while others are located along the TRT railway and snowmobile trailhead (Castonguay et al. 2006). The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam continue to use their traditional territories, especially in the southern region accessible from their communities. The QNS&L and the Sainte-Marguerite-3 road have increased access to traditional hunting and trapping areas.

During engagement with Champion, ITUM stated that the effects of mining activities over the past decades in the general area within which the Project is situated have affected caribou movements, thus affecting traditional land use. ITUM noted that its members still use the area for hunting and trapping. Specific land use information in the area was not provided.

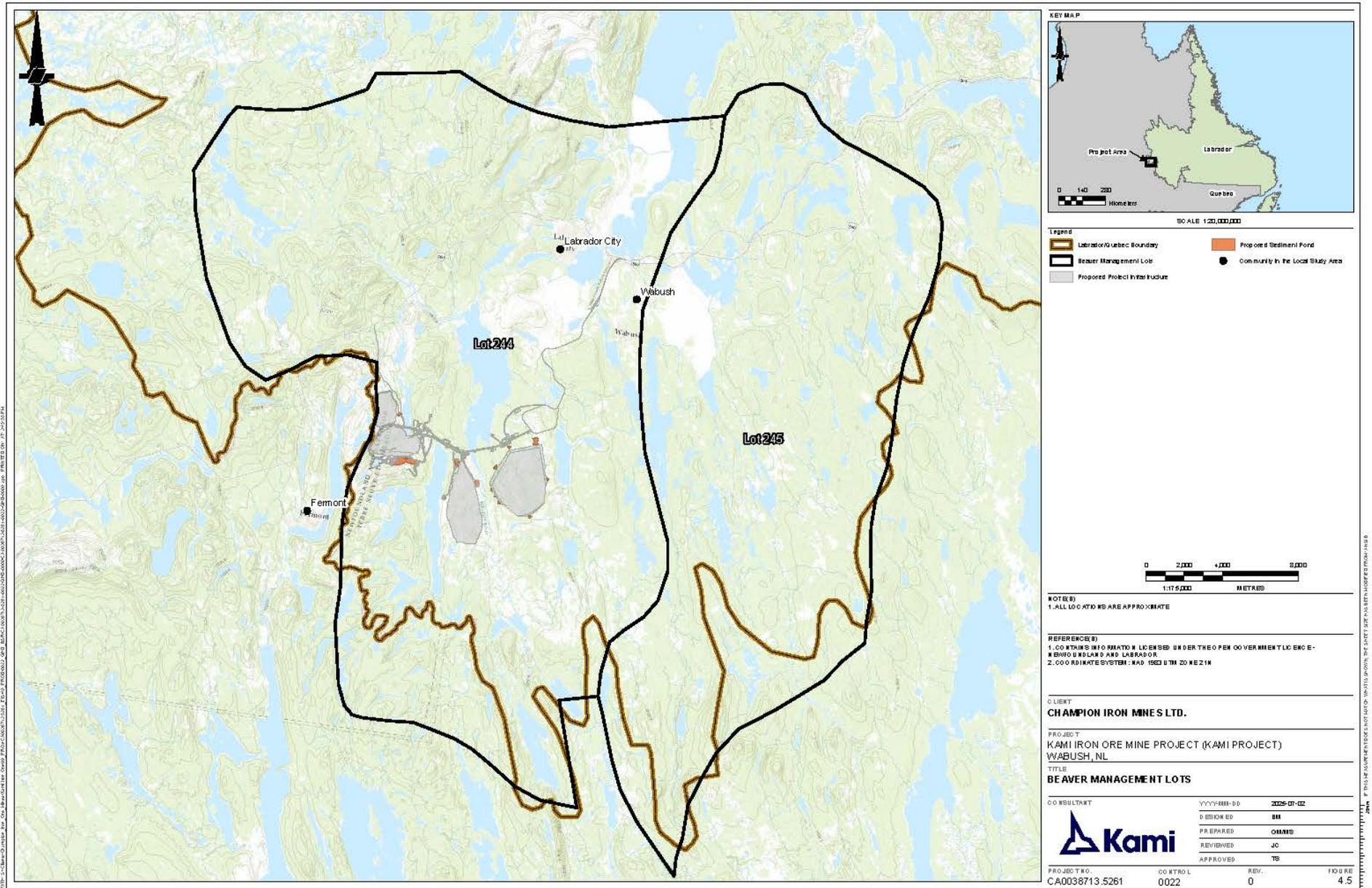


Figure 4.5 Beaver Management Lots

## 4.3 La Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John

The Innu of Matimekush-Lac John are descendants of an Indigenous population previously referred to as Montagnais (Mountaineers), which denotes their travels in the interior. The members of NIMLJ assert rights over a vast territory that they call Nitassinan, which covers much of the Québec-Labrador Peninsula, along the rivers emanating from the North Shore in Québec as far as the Petitsikapau, Caniapiscou and Michikamau Lakes (Figure 4.4) (Hydro-Québec 2007).

In 1975, Conseil Atikamekw-Montagnais, representing nine Indigenous communities (including NIMLJ) and three Atikamekw communities, submitted a land claim in and to parts of Québec and Labrador that was accepted for negotiation by the governments of Canada and Québec, but has not been accepted for negotiation by the Government of NL (NLOIAR No Date). NIMLJ and ITUM created Corporation Ashuanipi in 2005 to represent their members in their comprehensive land claims negotiations, which began with the governments of Canada and Québec in 2006. Corporation Ashuanipi ended its activities in 2008, and NIMLJ and ITUM joined two other Innu communities on the North Shore to form the Alliance stratégique innue [Innu Strategic Alliance] in 2010 to defend their rights and interests, including in Labrador (Alliance stratégique innue 2010). There is no publicly available information on any activities undertaken by the Alliance stratégique innue since 2011.

Information on the IBA signed by NIMLJ and ITUM for the Lac Bloom Mine is found in Section 4.2.

### 4.3.1 Governance

The Lac John and Matimekosh (Matimekush) reserves were established in 1960 and 1968 respectively. In 1998, the Matimekosh Reserve, located on the shore of Lac Pearce north of Ville de Schefferville, was expanded from 0.148 km<sup>2</sup> (NEQA Section 20 1978) to 0.654 km<sup>2</sup> (CIRNAC 2025d). The Lac John Reserve, located about 3.5 km from Matimekosh, covers 0.235 km<sup>2</sup>. The reserves are administered by Conseil de la Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John. NIMLJ has been a Band under the *Indian Act* since 1973; prior to that, the Innu in the Schefferville region were considered by the federal government to form part of the Innu of Sept-Îles Band. Many members of NIMLJ are also beneficiaries of the *Northeastern Québec Agreement* (NEQA).

NIMLJ is governed by a Chief and four Councillors, elected under the custom system for a three-year term. They oversee the services provided to NIMLJ members in such sectors as education, health, economic development and housing, in addition to Band administration.

### 4.3.2 Demographic Profile

A brief demographic profile of the Innu residing in Matimekosh and Lac John is presented in this section.

#### 4.3.2.1 Population

NIMLJ had a total registered population of 1,086 Innu as of February 2025, 80% of whom lived in Matimekosh or Lac John (CIRNAC 2025d). From 2016 to 2021, Matimekosh's population increased at a pace greater than Québec's population, while Lac John's population decreased (Table 76).

Table 76 Population (2016, 2021)

Community	2016	2021	Δ 2016-2021
Matimekosh	613	661	7.8%
Lac John	33	21	-36.4%
Québec	8,164,361	8,501,833	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2019c; 2023h

#### 4.3.2.2 Age

In 2021, the average and median ages for Matimekosh were respectively about 12 years and 16 years lower than for Québec (Table 77). Data were not available for Lac John.

Table 77 Average and Median Age (2021)

Community	Average Age (years)	Median Age (years)
Matimekosh	30.6	26.6
Lac John	NA	NA
Québec	42.8	43.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023h

### 4.3.2.3 Language

Innu-aimun is the mother tongue of the Innu in eastern Canada. Their second language is French. In 2021, 80% of the Matimekosh population reported knowing French, while half reported knowing English (Statistics Canada 2023d).

In 2021, over 83% of the residents in Matimekosh spoke an Indigenous language most often at home (Table 78). About 8% of the Matimekosh population reported speaking most often French at home, with an even smaller proportion speaking English.

Table 78 Language Spoken Most Often at Home (2021)

Community	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (%)		
	English	French	Indigenous
Matimekosh	3	8.3	83.3
Lac John	NA	NA	NA

Source: Statistics Canada 2023h

### 4.3.2.4 Households

The average household size in Matimekosh remained stable between 2016 and 2021. The households in Matimekosh had about one more person on average than those in Québec (Table 79).

Table 79 Average Household Size (2016, 2021)

Community	Household Size, 2016 (persons)	Household Size, 2021 (persons)
Matimekosh	3.2	3.3
Lac John	NA	NA
Québec	2.3	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2019b; 2023d

In 2021, the proportion of individuals living alone in Matimekosh was about one-third of the proportion for Québec (Table 80). In addition, the proportion of households in Matimekosh occupied by individuals living with relatives was more than double that of Québec.

Table 80 Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Matimekosh	Lac John	Québec
Non-census family households <sup>30</sup>	12.1	NA	21.1
Living alone	5.3	NA	15.9
Living with other relatives	5.3	NA	2.0
Living with non-relatives only	2.3	NA	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023d

<sup>30</sup> Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family (Statistics Canada 2023c).

### 4.3.2.5 Educational Attainment

Between 2016 and 2021, the rates of Matimekosh residents with high school diplomas and trades or other non-university certificates increased (Table 81). In 2021, over one-quarter of the Matimekosh population had a trades or other non-university certificate, compared to one-third of the Québec population.

Table 81 Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2016, 2021)

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Matimekosh		Lac John		Québec	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
High school diploma or equivalent only	10	12.6	NA	NA	21.5	21.4
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	22.2	26.4	NA	NA	34.5	33.2
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	4.4	3.4	NA	NA	20.5	23.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2019b; 2023d

### 4.3.2.6 Employment, Labour and Income

In 2016, men residing in Matimekosh had a higher median total income than women, but the opposite was true in 2021 (Table 82). The median total incomes for men and women living in Matimekosh in 2016 and 2021 were similar to those for Québec.

Table 82 Median Total Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Total Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Matimekosh	34,816	29,824	31,317	38,800	40,000	39,200
Lac John	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Québec	37,842	28,522	32,975	44,800	37,200	40,800

Source: Statistics Canada 2019b; 2023d

In 2015 and 2020, the median employment income for men living in Matimekosh was respectively about 9,000\$ and \$7,000 more than that for women (Table 83). The median employment income increased more for women than for men in Matimekosh between 2015 and 2020. The median employment income in Matimekosh in 2020 was almost \$8,000 lower than that for Québec.

Table 83 Median Employment Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Employment Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Matimekosh	32,021	23,104	24,960	32,400	25,600	28,400
Lac John	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Québec	49,087	36,203	42,546	40,400	31,600	36,000

Source: Statistics Canada 2019b; 2023d

## 4.3.3 Services and Infrastructure

This section gives a brief overview of services and infrastructure available in Matimekosh-Lac John.

#### **4.3.3.1 Child Care, Education and Training**

The Kanatamat Tahitipetitamunu school provides education services to children in Matimekush-Lac John from pre-kindergarten to high school inclusively (Nametau Innu 2010). There is no post-secondary education in the Schefferville region. NIMLJ has access to the services of Institut Tshakapesh (Section 4.3.3.1).

#### **4.3.3.2 Health Care and Community Support**

NIMLJ manages a health centre pursuant to a transfer agreement with Health Canada (Nametau Innu 2010).

#### **4.3.3.3 Recreation and Culture**

Community infrastructure at Matimekush-Lac John includes a community centre, a library, an arena, a gymnasium and a church (Nametau Innu 2010).

#### **4.3.3.4 Housing**

In 2021, Matimekush and Lac John had 227 and 12 private dwellings respectively (Statistics Canada 2023d), similar to 2016 for both communities (Statistics Canada 2019e). In Matimekush, approximately one-third of dwellings were in need of major repairs in 2021, compared to 6% for Québec. Data on dwelling conditions were not available for Lac John.

#### **4.3.3.5 Economic Development**

Several businesses based at Matimekush-Lac John include a convenience store, handicrafts, fuel, heavy machinery, automobile mechanics, plumbing, camping equipment and outfitting (Nametau Innu 2010). NIMLJ owns part of TRT (Section 4.3.3.5) and 30.25% of Sichuun (Section 4.3.3.5).

Naskinnu Concrete LP, owned 51% by NIMLJ and the NNK and 49% by Béton Préfabriqué du Québec, was created to provide fresh concrete from its concrete batching plant in Schefferville. Pimi Naskinnuk LP, owned one-third each by the NNK and NIMLJ and one-sixth each by Air Inuit Ltd and La Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec, owns and operates fuel depots in Schefferville and supplies fuel to mines and other clients in the Schefferville region (NNK 2018). NIMLJ has an equity position in the Apuiat project (Section 4.2.3.5).

NIMLJ is a signatory to IBAs with mining companies and is negotiating agreements with other mining companies.

As noted in Section 4.3.3.5, CDEM supports individual and collective entrepreneurs of the Innu First Nations.

#### **4.3.3.6 Transportation**

Matimekush-Lac John is situated in the Schefferville region, which is accessible only by air or rail. Air Inuit Ltd services Schefferville with flights to Sept-Îles with an aircraft based in Schefferville for emergencies. The Schefferville Airport is owned by Transport Canada.

#### **4.3.3.7 Communications**

NIMLJ has a radio station (Nametau Innu 2010). As noted in Section 4.3.3.7, Société de communication Atikamekw-Montagnais maintains a radio-broadcasting network among the three Atikamekw and 11 Innu communities in Québec (SOCAM 2020).

#### **4.3.3.8 Safety and Security**

Police services for Matimekush-Lac John are provided via a tripartite agreement between the Band Council, Canada and Québec, while Ville de Schefferville provides fire protection services to NIMLJ (Nametau Innu 2010).

### **4.3.4 Land and Resource Use**

The Innu of Matimekush-Lac John share close ties with the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam, with whom they have traditionally used and occupied a vast territory ranging over much of the Québec-Labrador Peninsula and down to the coast of the Lower North Shore.

Camps were dispersed across the territory, from where the Innu traveled to harvest wildlife according to the seasons. After wintering on their hunting grounds in the interior, the Innu families convened in spring in the coastal area of what is today Sept-Îles, notably by traveling the Sainte-Marguerite (Tshimanipistuk) and Moisie (Mistashipu) Rivers. Waterfowl-hunting and salmon-fishing occurred principally in spring and summer, and the Innu prepared to return inland in late summer. Families traveling along the Moisie River reached Nipissis River and Lake Nipissis, and eventually Lake Matinipi and, westward, Lakes Caophacho, Ashuanipi and Menihek. The Ashuanipi area was an important gathering place for the Innu (Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés Inc. 1999). The archaeological and ethnographic sites recorded in Labrador are concentrated along the Ashuanipi-Menihek water corridor. In summer, many Innu families would gather on the shore of Lac Daviault (Focus Graphite 2014) near what is Fermont today. Zones of archaeological potential have been identified along the waterways between Lac Daviault and Lac Carheil (Transports Québec 2015).

Evidence suggests that during the Historic Period, travel corridors used by Innu overlapped with parts of the general region surrounding the local study area identified for the environmental assessment (Figure 4.2). By the 1980s, however, it appears that travel in the interior by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John was greatly reduced, focusing on the area north of Labrador City and Wabush.

Although the Innu have adopted a more sedentary lifestyle during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, traditional activities, including hunting, trapping and fishing, continue to play a central role in the lives and culture of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John, including the hunting of caribou and other wildlife, fishing and other types of harvesting. No information was identified, however, to suggest current use of the local study area by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John. Champion is likewise not aware of any future / planned land and resource use that may occur within or near the Project footprint and may therefore be affected.

## **4.4 Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach**

The Naskapis and their ancestors have occupied the interior of the Québec-Labrador Peninsula since time immemorial. They refer to their traditional lands as Nuchimiyuschiiy. The Naskapis were nomadic, following the migratory caribou from Hudson Bay in the west to the Labrador Coast in the east, and from the southern coast of Ungava Bay in the north to the vicinity of Labrador City in the Churchill River area in the south (Weiler 2009).

Starting in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Naskapis congregated temporarily and seasonally at the various posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and at favoured hunting locations. With their increased participation in the fur trade, beginning in the 1800s, and the mining developments in the Québec-Labrador Peninsula in the mid-1900s, the Naskapis underwent a series of relocations between the mid-1800s and the mid 1900s, settling in Schefferville in 1956, where some started to work at IOC's Schefferville mines. The Naskapis shared with the Innu the Lac John Reserve and thereafter the Matimekosh Reserve. In 1983, the NNK surrendered its interest in the latter reserve upon its relocation to Kawawachikamach, located in Québec, some 15 km northeast of Schefferville (IOC 2021).

The move to Kawawachikamach followed the ratification in 1978 of the NEQA with the governments of Québec and Canada that settled the Naskapis' claims of rights to part of Québec (Figure 4.6). In the Naskapi Sector created pursuant to the NEQA, the Naskapis have varying levels of privilege, exclusive rights and interests. Although the claims of the Naskapis in and to areas of Québec have been resolved, they continue to assert rights to a large portion of Labrador, including Labrador West. In 1995, the NNK submitted a statement of claim for the area, which remains unresolved (ATRIS 2019).

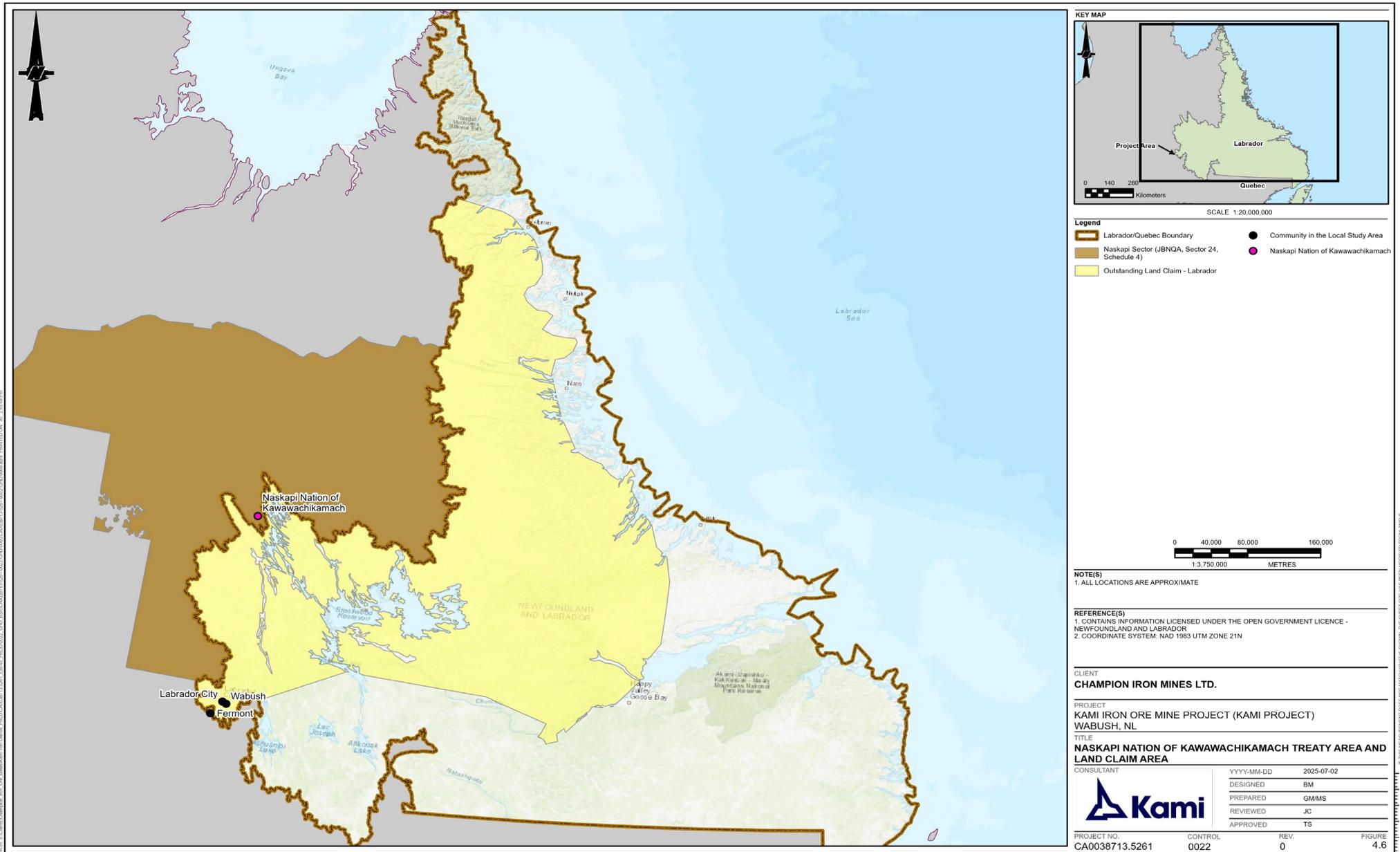


Figure 4.6 Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach Treaty Area and Land Claim Area

## 4.4.1 Governance

Kawawachikamach is located on Category IA-N lands, which cover 41.44 km<sup>2</sup>. While those lands are not a reserve pursuant to the *Indian Act*, they are similar to a reserve in that they are provincial lands transferred to the administrative control of the federal government for the exclusive use and benefit of the Naskapis. The *Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act*, ratified in 1984 as Canada's first Indigenous self-government legislation (now called the *Naskapi and the Cree-Naskapi Commission Act*), transferred to the Naskapis many of the powers of local government formerly exercised by the federal government (Sasseville 1997). Category IB-N lands, created under Québec legislation pursuant to the NEQA, cover 284.37 km<sup>2</sup> and are fully owned by Naskapi Landholding Corporation, but it cannot sell or dispose of them except to Québec. Also, the Naskapis exercise exclusive hunting, fishing, trapping and outfitting rights on 4,144 km<sup>2</sup> of Category II lands, which are public lands belonging to the crown in right of Québec.

Naskapi Landholding Corporation is responsible for negotiating amendments to the NEQA and represents the interests of the Naskapis on the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee, an expert body with representation from Canada, Québec, Cree, Inuit and Naskapi governments that co-manages issues relevant to hunting, fishing and trapping treaty rights as well as outfitting. Naskapi Development Corporation administers the compensation monies received from the signing of the NEQA.

The NNK is governed by a Chief, a Deputy Chief and four Councillors elected under a customary process pursuant to the *Naskapi and the Cree-Naskapi Commission Act* for a three-year term. The Council oversees matters relating to administration, finances, economic development, cultural and recreational activities, safety, health and social services, labour and training, rights and government relations and cultural heritage. It also oversees commercial entities and partnerships and has representation on the Education Committee and the Centre local de santé communautaire Naskapi [Naskapi Local Community Health Centre] (CLSC Naskapi 2025).

The NNK and the Government of Canada established a Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination discussion table in 2019. Both parties signed a memorandum of understanding in 2020 to, among other things, co-develop a self-government agreement, which will replace the *Naskapi and the Cree-Naskapi Commission Act* and empower the NNK to develop and adopt a Naskapi Constitution and laws for responsibilities within its jurisdiction (NNK No Date).

## 4.4.2 Demographic Profile

This section provides a brief demographic profile of the Naskapis.

### 4.4.2.1 Population

Pursuant to the *Act respecting Cree, Inuit and Naskapi Native Persons*, the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux [Ministry of Health and Social Services] (MSSS) is responsible for maintaining a register of Naskapi beneficiaries of the NEQA. The register is regularly updated with the assistance of a Naskapi beneficiary acting as a local registry officer, but registration is voluntary. It is possible for an individual to be listed under the Indian Register and as a Naskapi beneficiary.

According to the MSSS register, the NNK counted 1,409 members on March 31, 2018, of whom 916 lived in Kawawachikamach. Most of the remainder lived in the Schefferville area, mainly because of a shortage of housing in Kawawachikamach (NNK 2018). The compounded annual growth rate of the Naskapi population between 1986 and 2018 was 3.6%, compared to 0.8% for Québec. In addition to a high birth rate, the growth rate of the Naskapis also reflects the enrolment of some members of NIMLJ as beneficiaries under the NEQA (NNK 2018).

Based on Statistics Canada's Indigenous Population Profile, 640 individuals lived in Kawawachikamach in 2021, an increase of almost 7% since 2016 (Table 84). In contrast, according to the Government of Québec's Secrétariat aux relations avec les Premières Nations et les Inuit [Secretariat for Relations with First Nations and Inuit], the Naskapi population totals 1,600 individuals, of whom 969 live in Kawawachikamach (SRPNI 2025).

Table 84 Population (2016, 2021)

Community	2016	2021	Δ 2016-2021
Kawawachikamach	600 <sup>31</sup>	640	6.7%
Québec	8,164,361	8,501,833	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2018b; 2023c

#### 4.4.2.2 Age

In 2021, the average and median ages for Kawawachikamach were respectively about 11 and 16 years lower than those for Québec (Table 85).<sup>32</sup>

Table 85 Average and Median Age (2021)

Community	Average Age (years)	Median Age (years)
Kawawachikamach	31.1 <sup>33</sup>	27.2 <sup>34</sup>
Québec	42.8	43.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023c

#### 4.4.2.3 Language

The Naskapis' mother tongue is Naskapi, which shares certain features with the Cree and Innu languages. Their second language is English. In 2016, nearly all of the population of Kawawachikamach spoke an Indigenous language at home (CIRNAC 2025c). In 2021, nearly all Naskapis knew either English or French, though mostly English (Table 86).

Table 86 Knowledge of Official Languages (2021)

Languages (%)	Kawawachikamach
English only	84.4
French only	1.6
English and French	9.4
Neither English or French	3.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2023c

#### 4.4.2.4 Households

In 2021, the households for Kawawachikamach had about one more person on average than those in Québec (Table 87).

Table 87 Average Household Size (2016, 2021)

Community	Household Size, 2016 (persons)	Household Size, 2021 (persons)
Kawawachikamach	NA	3.3
Québec	2.3	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023c

In 2021, the proportion of households in Kawawachikamach with individuals living with other relatives was more than double that for Québec (Table 88). The proportion of households in Kawawachikamach with individuals living alone was substantially lower than that for Québec.

<sup>31</sup> Value derived from Statistics Canada's Indigenous Population Profile of (Statistics Canada 2023k).

<sup>32</sup> The data for Kawawachikamach were derived from Statistics Canada's Indigenous Population Profile (Statistics Canada 2023k), while the data for Québec were derived from the 2021 census.

<sup>33</sup> Value derived from Statistics Canada's Indigenous Population Profile of (Statistics Canada 2023k).

<sup>34</sup> Value derived from Statistics Canada's Indigenous Population Profile of (Statistics Canada 2023k).

Table 88 Non-Census Family Private Households (2021)

Indicator (%)	Kawawachikamach	Québec
Non-census family households	13.2	21.1
Living alone	6.3	15.9
Living with other relatives	5.5	2.0
Living with non-relatives only	2.3	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2023c

#### 4.4.2.5 Educational Attainment

Between 2016 and 2021, the rate of individuals in Kawawachikamach with a high school diploma increased, while the rate of individuals with a trades or other non-university certificate declined (Table 89). One-quarter of the population had a high school diploma (or equivalent) in 2021.

Table 89 Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2016, 2021)

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	Kawawachikamach		Québec	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
High school diploma or equivalent only	18.4	25	21.5	21.4
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	23	18.5	34.5	33.2
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	2.3	2.2	20.5	23.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2018b; 2023c

#### 4.4.2.6 Employment, Labour and Income

In 2015 and 2020, women in Kawawachikamach had a notably higher median total income than men, which was not the case for Québec (Table 90). The median total income in Kawawachikamach increased substantially between 2015 and 2020, especially for women, widening the gap with men. The median total income for women in Kawawachikamach was greater than that for Québec.

Table 90 Median Total Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Total Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Kawawachikamach	20,160	25,984	23,488	31,200	42,000	38,400
Québec	37,842	28,522	32,975	44,800	37,200	40,800

Source: Statistics Canada 2018b; 2023c

In 2015, men in Kawawachikamach had a higher median employment income than women (Table 91). The median employment income increased for both men and women between 2015 and 2020, with the increase for women significantly outpacing that for men, resulting in a higher rate for women.

Table 91 Median Employment Income of Individuals (2015, 2020)

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Employment Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Kawawachikamach	21,824	20,384	20,544	23,600	29,800	26,800

Population – 15 Years and Older	Median Employment Income among Recipients (\$)					
	Men (2015)	Women (2015)	Total (2015)	Men+ (2020)	Women+ (2020)	Total (2020)
Québec	49,087	36,203	42,546	40,400	31,600	36,000

Source: Statistics Canada 2018b; 2023c

### 4.4.3 Services and Infrastructure

A brief overview of services and infrastructure available in Kawawachikamach is presented in this section.

#### 4.4.3.1 Child Care, Education and Training

The Jimmy Sandy Memorial School (JSMS), which operates under the authority of the Central Québec School Board, provides education from pre-kindergarten to high school inclusively in Kawawachikamach. Naskapis wishing to pursue post-secondary education must attend institutions outside the Schefferville region. The James Chescappio Memorial Learning Centre, which operates under the auspices of the JSMS and the Central Québec School Board, is a satellite school of the Eastern Québec Learning Centre. It provides education to adults wishing to complete high school (NNK 2018).

The Naskapi Education Committee, created pursuant to the NEQA, is a consultative body that develops curricula designed to preserve the Naskapi language and culture, participates in the hiring of JSMS staff and initiates projects to develop programs and teaching materials (NNK 2018).

Sachidun Childcare Centre (Sachidun) is open on week days and provides hot lunches and snacks to the children. The language of communication is Naskapi. Sachidun implements for the Naskapi community the First Nations and Inuit Childcare Services Initiative with funding from the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission. It is an independent affiliate of the NNK for the provision of child development activities (NNK 2018). Sachidun was expanded in 2023-2024 (NNK No Date).

#### 4.4.3.2 Health Care and Community Support

The CLSC Naskapi provides basic health and social services, including preventive and treatment programs, as well as rehabilitation and reintegration services to the Kawawachikamach population and public health activities (NNK 2018). It receives funding from the MSSS and has an administrative agreement with CISSS Côte-Nord for services delivery. It also has responsibilities in managing the Health Canada Contribution (NNK 2018).

Naskapi Miiwaayiumuun is the NNK’s Health Committee, which oversees the implementation of the Health Canada Contribution Agreement and makes recommendations on the provision of health and social services. The Wellness Centre organizes such events as Mental Health Week, Pride Week, lunches for Elders and workshops. The Men’s Shelter assists men who are homeless or who face mental health issues. The Women’s Shelter, open 24 hours per day, seven days per week, assists women and their children who face all kinds of violence (NNK No Date).

#### 4.4.3.3 Recreation and Culture

Kawawachikamach has many sport facilities. The Shinapest Tooma Memorial Arena is used for hockey, broomball, free skating and multi-sports tournaments; there is also an outside rink. Annual softball tournaments are organized at the softball field. The JSMS John Pien Memorial Gymnasium is used for basketball, floor hockey, volleyball and fitness workouts, among other activities (NNK No Date).

The Naskapi Recreation and Community Events Committee organizes events to celebrate special days in the community that typically include gatherings, feasts, games and activities (NNK 2018). The Naskapi Community Centre includes a Youth Centre, Multi-Purpose Room and Culture Room (NNK No Date). The Recreation Facility has a game room for such activities as movie nights, teen nights, arts and crafts, as well as swimming. The Summer Day Camp is available for children aged between five and 14 years (NNK 2018).

#### **4.4.3.4 Housing**

Housing is the NNK's largest asset. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation provides funding for house construction, while the NNK maintains the houses with its Operations and Maintenance budget and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation funds (NNK 2018). The NNK also obtained \$22,313,260 in funding from CIRNAC to prepare new residential lots, build new houses and undertake major remediation works. The funding, over five fiscal years starting in 2022-2023, will be combined with the NNK Capital Program (NNK No Date).

#### **4.4.3.5 Economic Development**

The Naskapi Economic Development Department supports local entrepreneurship, referring to the Community and Economic Development Organization and other organizations as required (NNK No Date). It also assists Naskapi beneficiaries in finding good employment opportunities and establishes business relationships with industry.

The Naskapi Local Management Board (NLMB) provides Naskapis residing on Category IA-N land with training and employment opportunities through funds allocated by the First Nations Human Resources Development Commission of Québec (NNK 2018). In 2022-2023, the NLMB approved initiatives in heavy machinery, fibre optics technology, upper management university studies, as well as employment creation within the NNK (NNK No Date).

The NNK has several subsidiaries and related entities, including the following (NNK 2018):

- Naskapi Heavy Machinery LP, which offers heavy machinery services, including mining, quarrying, civil works and other related services;
- Garage Naskapi Inc., which operates the gas station in Kawawachikamach;
- Naskapi Miiywaayimuun Miichiwaahp, which provides transportation, accommodation and healthy meals to Naskapis staying in Sept-Îles for medical reasons;
- Naskapi Catering, which offers catering and housekeeping services at the Menihék Generating Station;
- Kawawachikamach Energy Services Inc., contracted by Hydro-Québec and Nalcor Energy to operate the Menihék Generating Station and the transmission and distribution system for Schefferville, Kawawachikamach and Matimekush-Lac John.

The NNK owns businesses in partnership with other Indigenous communities, including TRT (Section 4.3.3.5), Naskinnu Concrete LP (Section 4.4.3.5) and Pimi Naskinnuk LP (Section 4.4.3.5). The NNK also owns 53% of Sichuun (Section 4.3.3.5).

The NNK is a signatory to IBAs with TSMC and Rio Tinto IOC, and it is negotiating agreements with other mining companies (NNK No Date). In 2009, the NNK signed with the Government of Québec the Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development, which addresses hydroelectric, mining and tourism development, among other things (SRPNI 2025).

#### **4.4.3.6 Transportation**

Kawawachikamach is situated near Schefferville, which, as noted in Section 4.4.3.6, is accessible only by air or rail.

#### **4.4.3.7 Communications**

Sichuun, as described in Section 4.3.3.5, offers fibre-based high-speed Internet, television and telephone services to Kawawachikamach. The Naskapi Radio Station, operated by Naskapi Development Corporation, broadcasts community and public service announcements in Naskapi and music.

#### **4.4.3.8 Safety and Security**

The Naskapi Police Force operates under a tripartite agreement between the Naskapis, Canada and Québec. The Naskapi Fire Department, overseen by the NNK Council, provides services in fire suppression and rescue, fire prevention and public fire safety education (NNK 2018).

#### 4.4.4 Land and Resource Use

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Naskapis and their ancestors have used the northern part of the interior of the Québec-Labrador Peninsula for the past several thousand years (McCaffrey 1983), with the George River caribou herd being a central part of their culture and economy (Weiler 1992).

Two main travel routes have been used relatively steadily by the Naskapis over several generations and cover their traditional territory from its northernmost limit at Ungava Bay to the central plateau around Lakes Attikamagen, Petitsikapau and Michikamau (Weiler 2009): one follows Howells River from the lower Koksoak, Caniapiscau and Goodwood Rivers in the north to Menihék and Ashuanipi Lakes in the south; and the other follows Swampy Bay River from the lower Koksoak and lower Caniapiscau Rivers to the Attikamagen-Petitsikapau Lake plateau and Michikamau Lake.

The NEQA outlines the traditional territory within Québec, which encompasses much of Northern Québec. Land and resource use occurs throughout the lands set out in the NEQA, though some travel routes and campsites have also been identified within Labrador, including in the Smallwood Reservoir area (Henriksen 1978). The Naskapis continue to practice many aspects of their traditional way of life and culture throughout portions of this overall region.

After the Naskapis began to reside in the Schefferville area more permanently during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, their land and resource use activities focused increasingly upon adjacent areas. Activities such as hunting, trapping and fishing remain important for the culture and economy of the NNK, whose members continue to pursue these activities near Kawawachikamach, along the TLH and QNS&L, and occasionally at outpost camps.

None of the available information indicates any current land or resource use activities or the presence of any places of cultural / spiritual significance within or near the Project footprint. The outcome of engagement with the NNK for the Kami Project indicates that the Naskapis do not currently use the Project footprint or the local study area defined for the environmental assessment. Champion is not aware of any future / planned land and resource use that may occur within or near the Project footprint and may therefore be affected.

### 4.5 NunatuKavut Community Council

The Treaty of 1765, signed between the Inuit and the British Crown, protected British interests from interference by the French and Americans (NCC 2021). It also provided the Inuit protection and treaty rights, including self-government, harvest of wildlife and natural resources and commercial right of trade. The treaty was formally recorded by the Lords of Trade to the Privy Council of Britain in May of 1769 and is protected by the Canadian *Constitution Act*.

The NunatuKavut Inuit of South and Central Labrador are descendants of Inuit and Europeans who settled in Labrador in the 1700-1800s. The NCC promotes recognition of the rights of its members by all levels of government. It has asserted a land claim that covers much of Central and Southeastern Labrador (Figure 4.7). In 2019, the Government of Canada and NCC signed a memorandum of understanding establishing a discussion table on the Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination (NCC 2025b).

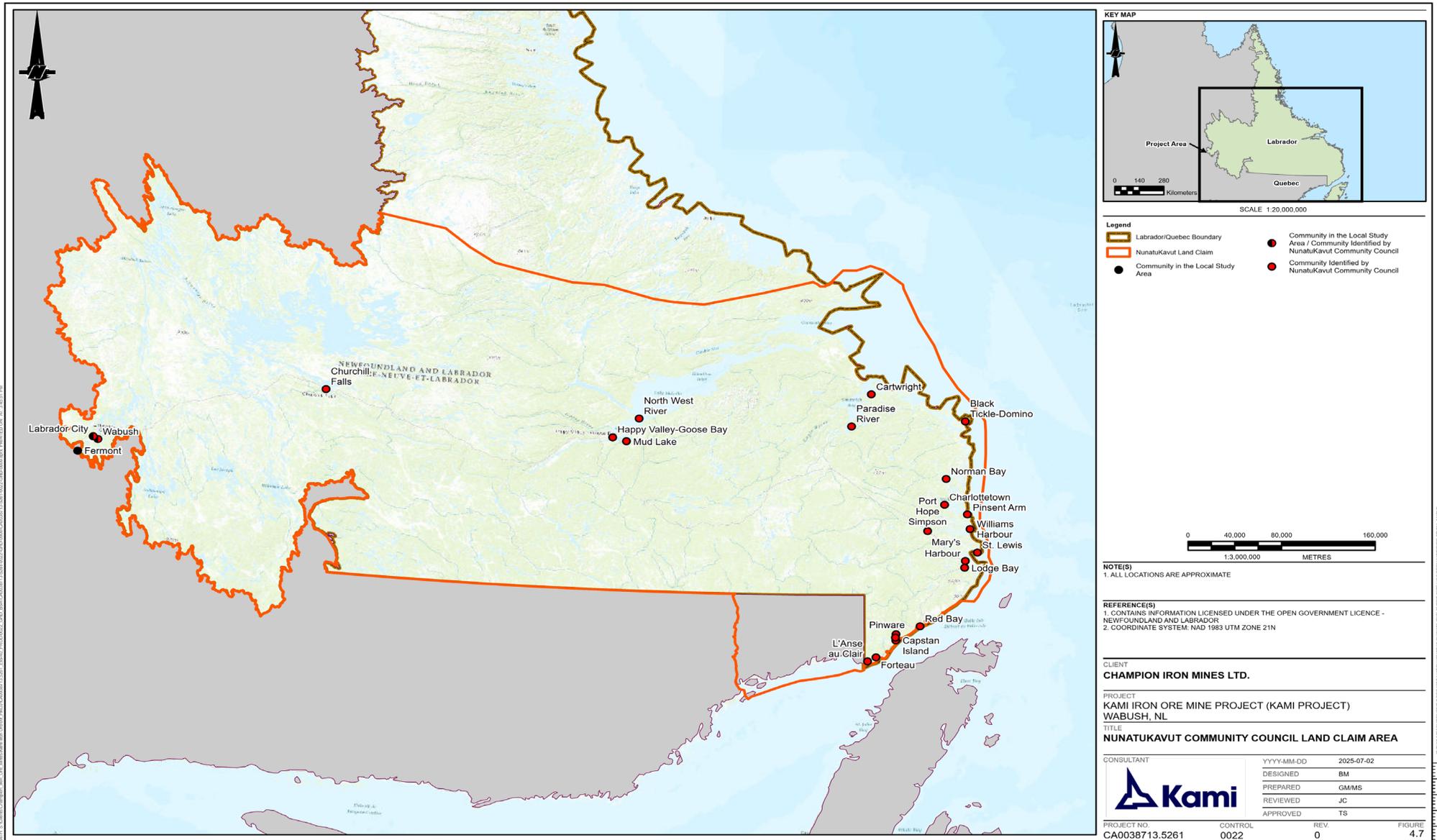


Figure 4.7 NunatuKavut Community Council Land Claim Area

## 4.5.1 Governance

The NCC elects a President and one representative from each of seven electoral areas (Table 92) and a Youth Councillor through a general election process. The Vice President and Executive Member at Large are appointed by the NCC and, along with the President, form the Executive Committee. An Elder is also appointed to the NCC.

Table 92 Electoral Areas

Areas	Communities
1: Straits	L'Anse au Loup, L'Anse au Clair, Forteau, Red Bay, West St. Modeste, Capstan Island, Pinware, L'Anse Amour
2: Battle Harbour	Lodge Bay, Mary's Harbour, St. Lewis
3: Bolsters Rock to Spear Point	Port Hope Simpson, Charlottetown, Norman Bay, Pinsent's Arm, William's Harbour
4: Sandwich Bay/Island of Ponds	Cartwright, Paradise River, Black Tickle/Domino
5: Central/Northern Labrador	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Northwest River, Mud Lake
6: Western Labrador	Labrador City, Wabush, Churchill Falls
7: All of Canada Outside NunatuKavut	NA

Source: NCC 2025

## 4.5.2 Demographic Profile

This section provides a brief demographic profile of the NCC.

### 4.5.2.1 Population

The NCC has approximately 6,000 members, living mostly in six electoral areas in NL (NCC 2025). The communities of interest for the purpose of the baseline description for NCC in the present document are those listed on NCC's website.

Between 2016 and 2021, population change in the communities of interest varied. Populations increased considerably in Capstan Island and l'Anse au Loup, while important decreases were observed in Black Tickle/Domino, Norman Bay, Paradise River, Pinsent's Arm, Pinware, Red Bay and William's Harbour (Table 93).

In 2017, residents of William's Harbour unanimously voted to relocate due to limited services and an aging population, with some moving to Port Hope Simpson, while the Government of NL provided financial support for the move (CBC 2017). Factors contributing to Black Tickle-Domino's population decline include food and job insecurity, limited flights, logistical difficulties in receiving supplies by plane, and the high cost of living (CBC 2019).

Table 93 Population (2016, 2021)

Community	2016	2021	Δ 2016-2021
Black Tickle/Domino	150	87	-42%
Capstan Island	41	55	34%
Cartwright	427	439	3%
Charlottetown	290	292	1%
Churchill Falls	673	640	-5%
Forteau	409	377	-8%
L'Anse Amour	8	NA	NA
L'Anse au Clair	216	219	1%
L'Anse au Loup	558	692	24%
Labrador City	7,220	7412	3%
Lodge Bay	65	61	-6%

Community	2016	2021	Δ 2016-2021
Mary's Harbour	341	312	-9%
Mud Lake	50	54	8%
Norman Bay	25	15	-40%
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	8,109	8,040	-1%
Northwest River	547	560	2%
Paradise River	10	5	-50%
Pinsent's Arm	61	43	-30%
Pinware	88	64	-27%
Port Hope Simpson	412	403	-2%
Red Bay	169	142	-16%
St. Lewis	194	181	-7%
Wabush	1,906	1964	3%
West St. Modeste	111	102	-8%
William's Harbour	15	0	-100%

Source: Statistics Canada 2019a; 2023a

Proportions of the population who identified as Métis in each community in 2016 declined in 2021 (Table 94)<sup>35</sup>, with some of the most noticeable decreases seen in Black Tickle/Domino, Charlottetown and Mary's Harbour.

Table 94 Métis Population (2016, 2021)

Community	Métis (2016) (%)	Métis (2021) (%)
Black Tickle/Domino	83	63.2
Capstan Island/L'Anse Amour	20	15.4
Cartwright	71	58
Charlottetown	78	51.7
Churchill Falls	9	5.9 <sup>36</sup>
Forteau	35	25.6
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	19	18.1
L'Anse au Clair	30	26.5
L'Anse au Loup	12	11.6
Labrador City	4	3.6
Lodge Bay	46	33.3
Mary's Harbour	53	37.3
Mud Lake	2	0 <sup>37</sup>
Northwest River	13	10.7
Norman Bay/Paradise River/Pinsent's Arm/William's Harbour	73	66.7 <sup>38</sup>
Pinware	14	0
Port Hope Simpson	80	65.4
Red Bay	22	33.3

<sup>35</sup> The data refer to "Indigenous identity for the population in private households" in the 2016 and 2021 censuses. Because of the large number of communities of interest, the citations refer only to the home pages of the censuses.

<sup>36</sup> The value for Churchill Falls Métis identity is derived from Division No. 10, Subd. D, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>37</sup> The value for Mud Lake Métis identity is derived from Division No. 10, Subdivision C, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>38</sup> The value represents Norman Bay only. Data for the Paradise River, Pinsent's Arm and William's Harbour communities were unavailable.

Community	Métis (2016) (%)	Métis (2021) (%)
St. Lewis	74	63.9
Wabush	8	4.8
West St. Modeste	10	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2019a; 2023a

#### 4.5.2.2 Age

Communities with large industries, such as Churchill Falls, Labrador City, Happy-Valley Goose-Bay and Wabush, had much lower average and median ages compared to the other communities of interest (Table 95).

Table 95 Average and Median Age (2021)

Community	Average Age (years)	Median Age (years)
Black Tickle/Domino	42.4	46.2
Capstan Island	54.0	58.0
Cartwright	46.1	50.8
Charlottetown	44.0	49.2
Churchill Falls <sup>39</sup>	34.0	36.4
Forteau	49.0	53.2
L'Anse Amour <sup>40</sup>	54.0	58.0
L'Anse au Clair	49.2	53.2
L'Anse au Loup	49.5	54.4
Labrador City	37.8	38.4
Lodge Bay	54.0	54.8
Mary's Harbour	47.4	51.6
Mud Lake <sup>41</sup>	59.2	64.5
Norman Bay <sup>42</sup>	46.4	50.0
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	39.2	39.2
Northwest River	44.4	48.0
Paradise River <sup>43</sup>	46.4	50.0
Pinsent's Arm	41	43.2
Pinware	50.0	56.4
Port Hope Simpson	44.0	48.4
Red Bay	52.0	58.4
St. Lewis	47.6	52.0
Wabush	36.8	36.8
West St. Modeste	56.0	57.6
William's Harbour <sup>44</sup>	46.4	50.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

<sup>39</sup> The values for Churchill Falls average and median Ages are derived from Division No. 10, Subd. D, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>40</sup> The values for L'anse Amour average and median Ages are derived from Division No. 10, Subd. A, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>41</sup> The values for Mud Lake average and median ages are derived from Division No. 10, Subdivision C, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>42</sup> The values for Norman Bay average and median ages are derived from Division No. 10, Subdivision B, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>43</sup> The values for Paradise River average and median ages are derived from Division No. 10, Subdivision B, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

<sup>44</sup> The values for William's Harbour average and median ages are derived from Division No. 10, Subdivision B, Subdivision of unorganized NL.

### 4.5.2.3 Language

In 2021, nearly all individuals living in the communities of interest reported knowing English (Statistics Canada 2023a).<sup>45</sup> Similarly, English was the language most spoken at home for all the communities (Table 96).

Table 96 Language Spoken Most Often at Home (2021)

Community	Language Spoken Most Often at Home (%)		
	English	French	Indigenous
Black Tickle/Domino	100	0	0
Capstan Island/L'Anse Amour	100	0	0
Cartwright	100	0	0
Charlottetown	100	0	0
Churchill Falls	99 <sup>46</sup>	1	0
Forteau	100	0	0
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	94	0	2
L'Anse au Clair	98	2	0
L'Anse au Loup	99	0	0
Labrador City	94	2	0
Lodge Bay	100	0	0
Mary's Harbour	100	0	0
Mud Lake	100 <sup>47</sup>	0	0
Norman Bay/Paradise River/Pinsent's Arm/William's Harbour	100 <sup>48</sup>	0	0
Northwest River	99	0	0
Pinware	100	0	0
Port Hope Simpson	100	0	0
Red Bay	100	0	0
St. Lewis	100	0	0
Wabush	97	2	0
West St. Modeste	100	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

### 4.5.2.4 Households

The average household size in the communities of interest varied little between 2016 and 2021, except for Mud Lake, where it decreased by about half (Table 97).

Table 97 Average Household Size (2021)

Community	Average Household Size, 2016 (persons)	Average Household Size, 2021 (persons)
Black Tickle/Domino	3.0	2.7
Capstan Island/L'Anse Amour	2.0	1.8
Cartwright	2.3	2.2
Charlottetown	2.2	2.6

<sup>45</sup> Data for certain communities (Mud Lake, William's Harbour, Norman Bay and Paradise River) were unavailable.

<sup>46</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision D.

<sup>47</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision C.

<sup>48</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision B.

Community	Average Household Size, 2016 (persons)	Average Household Size, 2021 (persons)
Churchill Falls	2.8	2.6 <sup>49</sup>
Forteau	2.3	2.2
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	2.6	2.5
L'Anse au Clair	2.4	2.2
L'Anse au Loup	2.5	2.3
Labrador City	2.5	2.4
Lodge Bay	2.2	2.0
Mary's Harbour	2.6	2.5
Mud Lake	4.4	2.1 <sup>50</sup>
Norman Bay/Paradise River/Pinsent's Arm/William's Harbour	2.7	2.4 <sup>51</sup>
Northwest River	2.2	2.3
Pinware	2.1	2.8
Port Hope Simpson	2.8	2.5
Red Bay	2.4	2.2
St. Lewis	2.8	2.5
Wabush	2.6	2.5
West St. Modeste	2.3	2.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2019a; 2023a

#### 4.5.2.5 Educational Attainment

In 2021, smaller communities had a generally higher proportion of individuals aged 15 years and older with no certificate, diploma or degree (Table 98). Larger communities (e.g., Churchill Falls, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador City, Northwest River, Wabush) had higher proportions of individuals holding a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, which is likely related to being a more urbanized area with an industrialized economy and / or acts as a regional service centre.

Table 98 Highest Educational Attainment, Population 15 Years and Older (2021)

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	High School Diploma or Equivalent Only	Trades/Apprenticeship or Other Non-University Certificate	University Degree (Bachelor Level or Higher)
Black Tickle/Domino	35.3	23.6	0
Capstan Island/L'Anse Amour	21.4	35.7	0
Cartwright	33.3	26.7	5.3
Charlottetown	30	32	6
Churchill Falls <sup>52</sup>	16.9	54.3	15.3
Forteau	26.8	28.1	9.9
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	23.5	39.9	17
L'Anse au Clair	19.6	47.8	6.5
L'Anse au Loup	35.2	17.6	5.6

<sup>49</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision D.

<sup>50</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision C.

<sup>51</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision B.

<sup>52</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision D.

Highest Level of Attainment - Population 15 Years and Older (%)	High School Diploma or Equivalent Only	Trades/Apprenticeship or Other Non-University Certificate	University Degree (Bachelor Level or Higher)
Labrador City	26.8	47.7	12.8
Lodge Bay	27.3	27.3	0
Mary's Harbour	25.9	26	5.6
Mud Lake <sup>53</sup>	30	20	0
Norman Bay/Paradise River/Pinsent's Arm/William's Harbour <sup>54</sup>	30.8	20.5	5.1
Northwest River	29.8	39.4	14.9
Pinware	0	50	0
Port Hope Simpson	27.9	29.4	5.9
Red Bay	29.6	30.8	0
St. Lewis	30.3	24.3	6.1
Wabush	26.1	47.8	13.5
West St. Modeste	40	40	0
NL	27.6	33.2	16.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

#### 4.5.2.6 Employment, Labour and Income

In 2021, the highest median total incomes in the communities of interest were in Churchill Falls, Labrador City and Wabush, which are industrial towns (Table 99).

Table 99 Median Total Income (2020)

Population - 15 years and Older	Median Total Income (\$)
Black Tickle/Domino	NA
Capstan Island/L'Anse Amour	NA
Cartwright	36,800
Charlottetown	39,600
Churchill Falls <sup>55</sup>	85,000
Forteau	39,200
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	52,000
L'Anse au Clair	NA
L'Anse au Loup	38,000
Labrador City	64,000
Lodge Bay	NA
Mary's Harbour	35,200
Mud Lake <sup>56</sup>	NA
Norman Bay/Paradise River/Pinsent's Arm/William's Harbour <sup>57</sup>	NA
Northwest River	46,800

<sup>53</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision C.

<sup>54</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision B.

<sup>55</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision D.

<sup>56</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision C.

<sup>57</sup> Data are derived from Census Division No. 10 Subdivision B.

Population - 15 years and Older	Median Total Income (\$)
Pinware	NA
Port Hope Simpson	35,200
Red Bay	NA
St. Lewis	NA
Wabush	68,000
West St. Modeste	NA
NL	36,800

Source: Statistics Canada 2023a

### 4.5.3 Services and Infrastructure

A brief overview of services and infrastructure used by members of NCC is presented in this section.

#### 4.5.3.1 Child Care, Education and Training

Various child care centres are located in the communities of interest. Happy Valley-Goose Bay has the highest concentration of child care services. In addition to Labrador City and Wabush (Section 2.2.2), Churchill Falls, L'Anse au Clair and Mary's Harbour also have child care centres (NLEECD 2021; NLSA 2021b).

Almost all the communities of interest have schools, or a combination of schools, that offer kindergarten to Grade 12 classes, with the exception of Wabush (NLE 2024). In June 2021, the NL English School District announced the closure of schools in Red Bay and Norman Harbour, as no students would be attending in fall of 2021 (NLESD 2021).

#### 4.5.3.2 Health Care

Small communities in the LGH region receive care through community clinics for routine appointments during regular working hours with on-call services for emergencies (LGH No Date). The clinics are equipped with exam rooms, emergency rooms, basic equipment and supplies of essential medications. They offer some on-site testing with staff trained to conduct basic laboratory tests and send specimens for testing at a central laboratory. They also receive regular physician visits with access to video-conferencing for physicians at a tertiary site for follow-up or emergency care.

#### 4.5.3.3 Community Support

Labrador West Status of Women Council supports women and gender-diverse individuals in Labrador West by offering individual therapy, group counseling, crisis intervention, educational programs and wellness workshops (Labrador West Status of Women 2025). Mokami Status of Women Council supports women in Happy Valley-Goose Bay (Mokami Status of Women Council 2025).

Shelters and programs are available in Western, Central and Northern Labrador for women and their children experiencing domestic violence. The shelters include Hope Haven, which serves women and children in Labrador City, Wabush and Churchill Falls (Section 2.2.5.2), Libra House in Happy Valley-Goose Bay (Libra House 2024), Nukum Munik Shelter in Sheshatshiu, and Natuashish Safe House in Natuashish (THANL 2020).

#### 4.5.3.4 Recreation and Culture

Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Churchill Falls, Labrador City and Wabush have the most developed recreation and cultural programs among the communities of interest due to their larger populations. Public libraries are available in the region (e.g., Cartwright, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, L'Anse au Loup, Churchill Falls, Labrador City and Wabush) (NLPL No Date; Churchill Falls Library 2021).

Cultural history is presented in various communities through such facilities as the Labrador Heritage Museum and Labrador Interpretation Centre in North West River, Them Days Labrador Archives and St. Andrew's Anglican Church Archives in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Loder's Point Premises Museum in St. Lewis and L'Anse Amour Lighthouse Provincial Historic Site ((NLSA 2021b)). Federally recognized historic sites include Battle Harbour

District, Red Bay National Historic Site (also a World Heritage Site) and the L’Anse Amour Burial Ground National Historic Site, which at 7,500 years old is the earliest known funeral monument in the New World (NL Tourism 2021).

#### 4.5.3.5 Housing

In the communities of interest, most households are owner-occupied, though larger communities tend to have higher percentage of renters (Statistics Canada 2023a). In Churchill Falls, a company town, the majority of housing is rented from NL Hydro.

#### 4.5.3.6 Economic Development

Nunacor Development Corporation (Nunacor), NCC’s business arm, owns and operates Indigenous companies in the communities of interest (Nunacor 2025). Its businesses are listed in Table 100.

Table 100 Nunacor Development Corporation Businesses

Venture	Description
Royal Inn and Suites	A hotel in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.
Komatik Real Estate	Provides commercial space for lease and meeting rooms for rent in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, along with janitorial services.
NDC Fisheries	Participates in several commercial fisheries in the waters adjacent to Labrador, including snow crab, groundfish, turbot and shrimp.
Mamattuk Restaurant	A restaurant, coffee bar, lounge and patio in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.
NunatuKavut Energy	Pursues renewable energy development opportunities.

Source: Nunacor 2025

The NunatuKavut Business Centre supports businesses of NCC members through various services (Nunacor 2025). The NunatuKavut Business Registry lists registered businesses to facilitate business opportunities and benefits for members. Nunacor has partnerships with industry, including Rio Tinto IOC, TSMC, Search Minerals and NL Hydro, to facilitate employment and business opportunities. Nunacor also partners with other organizations.

#### 4.5.3.7 Transportation

The communities of interest are generally accessed by some combination of air, road and marine transportation services (Table 101). Labrador City and Wabush have access to rail services (Section 2.2.6.2). Mud Lake is only accessible by snowmobile in winter and boat in summer (Nunatsiavut Government 2020).

Table 101 Transportation

Community	Air	Road	Marine
Black Tickle/Domino	Black Tickle Landing Strip	NA	Automobiles, passengers and freight on Goose Bay-Cartwright-Black Tickle
Capstan Island/Forteau/L’Anse Amour/L’Anse au Clair/L’Anse au Loup/Lodge Bay/Pinware/ Port Hope Simpson/Red Bay/West St. Modeste	Blanc Sablon Airport (PQ), Port Hope Simpson Landing Strip	Route 510	Automobiles and passengers on Blanc Sablon (PQ)-St. Barbe
Cartwright/Paradise River	Cartwright Landing Strip	Route 510/Route 516	Automobiles, passengers and freight on Goose Bay-Cartwright-Black Tickle
Charlottetown/Pinsent’s Arm	Charlottetown Landing Strip	Route 510/Route 514	Automobiles and passengers on Charlottetown-Norman Bay
Churchill Falls	Churchill Falls Airport	Route 500	NA

Community	Air	Road	Marine
Happy Valley-Goose Bay/North West River	Goose Bay Airport	Route 500 and Route 510	Automobiles, passengers and freight on Goose Bay-Cartwright-Black Tickle
Labrador City/Wabush	Wabush Airport is owned and operated by Transport Canada	Route 500 and Route 389 (PQ)	NA
Mary's Harbour/St. Lewis	Mary's Harbour Landing Strip/St. Lewis Landing Strip	Route 510/Route 513	NA
Mud Lake	NA	NA	NA
Norman Bay/William's Harbour	William's Harbour Landing Strip	NA	Automobiles and passengers on Charlottetown-Norman Bay

Source: [NLTI No Date](#)

#### 4.5.3.8 Communications

Western, Central and Southern Labrador communities have access to satellite or cable television, most of the larger communities have high-speed internet and some communities have cell phone service (Southern Labrador No Date). Weekly newspapers and radio stations are available in the region (Saltwire 2019).

#### 4.5.3.9 Safety and Security

The RCMP has detachments in Cartwright, Forteau, Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Mary's Harbour (RCMP 2025). The communities of interest that are reported to have fire departments are Cartwright, Forteau, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador City, L'Anse au Clair, Churchill Falls, North West River, Port Hope Simpson and Wabush (NLAFS 2025; Town of Churchill Falls 2025).

### 4.5.4 Land and Resource Use

The available information indicates that the traditional trapping areas of NCC members extended through Southeastern Labrador to the Churchill River and included trap lines up to the "Height of Land" in Western Labrador. Members of the NCC continue to use land, water and marine areas extensively for hunting large and small game, fishing and harvesting vegetation for food, traditional medicines, firewood and other purposes (Nalcor Energy 2011).

Members of NCC travel on the land and sea by truck, snowmobile, boat, foot, dog-team and snowshoes (LMN 2009; NCC 2010). Travel along the TLH by automobile is currently the main mode of travel and access to land use areas. A network of snowmobile trails also connects North West River, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Mud Lake and Churchill Falls with other communities in Labrador, including Labrador City, Wabush and Cartwright. These travel arteries are not used exclusively by NCC members, but rather by most Labradorians.

In 2012, Alderon and NCC agreed on the conduct of a study into current land and resource use activities by NCC members in Labrador West. The study, presented in Appendix L of Alderon's 2012 EIS, included surveys and mapping of the general nature and location of land and resource use activities within a regional area that included the Kami Project footprint. It reports on information provided by 30 respondents during telephone surveys and 10 participants in map biography interviews. As all 10 participants interviewed were originally from other areas of Labrador, the information given generally covered a period of about 10 to 15 years up to the time of the study. The telephone survey of 30 individuals did not identify the period of land use.

Briefly, the study indicates that NCC members residing in Labrador City and Wabush undertake a variety of land and resource use activities throughout Western Labrador, including hunting, fishing, berry-picking, camping and associated travel across the land. The areas in which such activities occur include areas adjacent to the communities themselves, as well as at other locations along the TLH, the QNS&L and other roadways, near the Smallwood Reservoir and elsewhere.

In terms of current land and resource use activities and locations identified within or near the Project footprint, survey participants indicated that fishing occurred in a number of local waterbodies, including Duley Lake, Mills Lake, Riordan Lake, Rectangle Lake and others, with some associated place names, camping locations and travel or trapping routes in the area. The study noted that the magnitude and intensity (i.e., frequency) of land use was not analyzed, and it recommended further study in the Project footprint on those aspects. It also concluded that the Project footprint “made up a small portion of the total harvested land base.” No NCC cultural or spiritual sites were identified within the Project footprint.

## 5. References

- Academy Canada. 2023. Faculty of Adult Basic Education. <https://www.academycanada.com/programs/faculty-of-adult-basic-education>.
- Air Tunilik. No Date. "Hydrobases | Air Tunilik." No Date. <https://airtunilik.com/en/hydrobases/>.
- Alderon, Alderon Iron Ore Corp. 2012. "Kami Iron Ore Project - Environmental Impact Statement." Environment and Climate Change. 2012. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/projects/project-1611/>.
- . 2013. "Kami Iron Ore Mine & Rail Infrastructure, Labrador. Kami Iron Ore Project. Amendment to the Environmental Impact Statement. Volume 1 - Summary."
- Alliance stratégique innue. 2010. "Droits Territoriaux Au Labrador: L' Alliance Stratégique Innue Demande à Être Consultée." 2010. <https://www.newswire.ca/fr/news-releases/droits-territoriaux-au-labrador-l-alliance-strategique-innue-demande-a-etreconsultee-539638541.html>.
- ArcelorMittal. 2024a. "ArcelorMittal - A Story as Big as the North Shore." ArcelorMittal. 2024. <https://mines-infrastructure-arcelormittal.com/en/notre-histoire>.
- . 2024b. "ArcelorMittal - Exploring Our Infrastructure." ArcelorMittal. 2024. <https://mines-infrastructure-arcelormittal.com/en/nos-infrastructures>.
- . 2024c. "ArcelorMittal - Our Mines: Extracting Excellence." ArcelorMittal. 2024. <https://mines-infrastructure-arcelormittal.com/en/nos-mines>.
- . 2025. "Mise à jour importante concernant l'implantation du futur CPE Mur-mûr à Fermont." ArcelorMittal (blog). 2025. <https://mines-infrastructure-arcelormittal.com/mise-a-jour-importante-concernant-limplantation-du-futur-cpe-mur-mur-a-fermont>.
- Armitage, Peter. 1989. "Homeland or Wasteland? Contemporary Land Use and Occupancy Among the Innu of Utshimassit and Sheshatshit and the Impact of Military Expansion." 1989.
- Armitage, Peter, and Marianne Stopp. 2003. "Labrador Innu Land Use in Relation to the Proposed Trans Labrador Highway, Cartwright Junction to Happy Valley-Goose Bay." Department of Works, Services and Transportation, Innu Environmental Limited Partnership.
- ATRIS, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System. 2019. "Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System." 2019. <https://sidait-atris.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/SIDAIT-GEO-ATRIS/index-eng.html>.
- Bélanger, M. 2012. "Bélanger, M. Personal Communication. Planner at the MRC de Caniapiscou. Fermont, Québec. Telephone Call."
- Business Wire. 2023. "Keep Jobs in Labrador, Steelworkers Union Tells Tacora." <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20230316005171/en/Keep-Jobs-in-Labrador-Steelworkers-Union-Tells-Tacora>.
- Cabinet de la ministre responsable de l'Habitation. 2023. "Programme d'habitation abordable Québec - Québec annonce la construction de 40 logements abordables à Fermont." Gouvernement du Québec. 2023. <https://www.quebec.ca/nouvelles/actualites/details/programme-dhabitation-abordable-quebec-quebec-annonce-la-construction-de-40-logements-abordables-a-fermont-51817>.
- Cain's Quest. 2025. "About Cain's Quest – Cain's Quest | Endurance Race | Labrador." 2025. <https://cainsquest.com/about/>.
- Canadian Centre for Suicide Prevention. 2025. "Suicide Stats for Canada and Provinces." Centre for Suicide Prevention (blog). 2025. [https://www.suicideinfo.ca/local\\_resource/suicide-stats-canada-provinces/](https://www.suicideinfo.ca/local_resource/suicide-stats-canada-provinces/).
- Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés Inc. 1996. "Étude sommaire sur les activités de pêche, de chasse et de cueillette des espèces marines de juridiction fédérale pour fins de subsistance ancestrale et actuelle par les Montagnais de la communauté de Uashat et Mani-Utenam : rapport final." 1996.
- Castonguay, Dandenault et Associés Inc. 1999. "Les Innus de Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam et la pêche au saumon dans la rivière Moisie. Étude historique et ethnographique. Submitted to Uashat mak Mani-Utenam Band Council and Hydro-Québec."

- . 2006. “Projet de raccordement du complexe de la Romaine au réseau de transport. Étude du milieu Innu, communauté de Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. Submitted to Hydro-Québec.” 2006.
- CBC, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 2017. “William’s Harbour Residents Agree to Relocate, Says Province.” CBC News, August 15, 2017. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/williams-harbour-labrador-1.4248007>.
- . 2019. “Black Tickle Freight Issues a Social Problem, Says Air Borealis VP.” CBC News, December 17, 2019. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/air-borealis-black-tickle-freight-problems-1.5398869>.
- . 2020. “Federal Axing of Wabush Airport Fire Crew Based on Bad Data, Critics Say.” <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/wabush-airport-fire-cut-1.5682184>.
- . 2022. “Wabush Airport Firefighting Issues Stem from Federal Cuts, Say Labrador Officials.” <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/wabush-airport-firefighting-reaction-1-6340947-1.6340947#:~:text=The%20airport%20has%20been%20without,service%20citing%20insufficient%20passenger%20numbers.&text=That%20decision%20was%20based%20on,to%20>.
- . 2023. “Fire at Tata Steel Mine near Labrador-Quebec Border under Investigation, Says Company.” CBC News, February 24, 2023. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/tata-steel-fire-labrador-quebec-border-1.6760055>.
- . 2024a. “Airfare Costs in Labrador Have Risen by 33% over the Last 5 Years.” CBC News. 2024. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/labrador-airfare-increase-1.7354590>.
- . 2024b. “As Goose Bay Celebrates New Housing for Seniors, Labrador West Says They’ve Once Again Been Left Out.” CBC News. August 30, 2024. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/goose-bay-seniors-housing-1.7308359>.
- Cégep SI, Cégep de Sept-Îles. 2023. “Programmes d’études Collégiales.” Cégep de Sept-Îles. 2023. <https://cegepsi.ca/futur-etudiant/programmes/>.
- Centre d’hébergement Tipinuaikan. 2020. “Centre d’hébergement Tipinuaikan - Lodging House for Indigenous Women.” Centre d’hébergement Tipinuaikan. 2020. <https://centretipinuaikan.ca/en/>.
- Centre Éducatif L’ENVOL. 2024. “Accueil – Choix 4.” École l’ENVOL. 2024. <https://csfp.nl.ca/envol/>.
- CERP, Commission d’enquête sur les relations entre les Autochtones et certains services publics. 2018. “CERP - Mémoire de Innu Takuaiakan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam présenté à la Commission d’enquête sur les relations entre les Autochtones et certains services publics.” 2018. [https://www.cerp.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/Fichiers\\_clients/Documents\\_deposes\\_a\\_la\\_Commission/P-1174\\_M-033.pdf](https://www.cerp.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/Fichiers_clients/Documents_deposes_a_la_Commission/P-1174_M-033.pdf).
- . 2019. “CERP (Commission d’enquête sur les relations entre les Autochtones et certains services publics : écoute, réconciliation et progrès). Preuve documentaire. Données populationnelles autochtones.” January 2019. [https://www.cerp.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/Fichiers\\_clients/Documents\\_deposes\\_a\\_la\\_Commission/PD-13.pdf](https://www.cerp.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/Fichiers_clients/Documents_deposes_a_la_Commission/PD-13.pdf).
- Chambre de commerce de Fermont, Chambre de commerce. No Date. “Accueil.” Chambre de commerce Fermont-1. No Date. <https://www.cfermont.ca/fr/>.
- Chambres Fermont. No Date. “Maison de plusieurs chambres à Fermont.” Plusieurs maisons de chambres et appartements à louer à Fermont (blog). No Date. <https://chambresfermont.com/maison-de-plusieurs-chambres-a-fermont/>.
- Champion, Champion Iron Ore. 2025. “Bloom Lake.” 2025. <https://www.championiron.com/project/bloom-lake/>.
- Churchill Falls Library. 2021. “Churchill Falls Library | Churchill Falls NL.” 2021. <https://www.facebook.com/cflibrary>.
- CIB, Canada Infrastructure Bank. 2021. “The CIB Invests \$50M in Tshuëtin Rail | Canada Infrastructure Bank.” July 8, 2021. <https://cib-bic.ca/en/medias/articles/canada-infrastructure-bank-to-invest-in-tshuëtin-rail-alongside-the-government-of-canada-and-government-of-quebec/>.
- CIRNAC, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. 2025a. “First Nation Profiles | ITUM.” Fact sheet; resource list. 2025. [https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND\\_NUMBER=80&lang=eng](https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=80&lang=eng).
- . 2025b. “First Nation Profiles Innu First Nation.” Fact sheet; resource list. 2025. [https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND\\_NUMBER=33&lang=eng](https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=33&lang=eng).
- . 2025c. “First Nation Profiles Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach.” Fact sheet; resource list. 2025. [https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND\\_NUMBER=81&lang=eng](https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=81&lang=eng).

- . 2025d. “First Nation Profiles NIMLJ.” Fact sheet; resource list. 2025. [https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND\\_NUMBER=87&lang=eng](https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=87&lang=eng).
- CISSS Côte-Nord, Centre intégré de santé et de services sociaux de la Côte-Nord. 2020. “Réseau d’éclaireurs.” CISSS de la Côte-Nord. 2020. <https://www.ciiss-cotenord.gouv.qc.ca/sante-publique/reseau-declaireurs/>.
- . 2024. “Centre Intégré de Santé et de Services Sociaux de La Côte-Nord, CMSSS de Fermont.” 2024. <https://quebec.cioc.ca/record/SLC1257>.
- . 2025. “Offres d’emploi : Travaillez En Santé Sur La Côte-Nord – CISSS de La Côte-Nord.” 2025. [https://cisssc.com/offres-emplois/?regions%5B%5D=Sept-%C3%8Eles&regions%5B%5D=Caniapiscou#\\_](https://cisssc.com/offres-emplois/?regions%5B%5D=Sept-%C3%8Eles&regions%5B%5D=Caniapiscou#_).
- City of Fermont. 2025. “City of Fermont | Industrial Parc.” Beluga Construction. 2025. <https://constructionbeluga.com/en/project/1947/>.
- Clément, Daniel. 2009. “Innu Use of the Territory and Knowledge of Its Resources. Final Report. Unofficial Translation. In New Millennium Iron Corp. Direct-Shipping Ore Project. Elross Lake Area Iron Ore Mine. Environmental Impact Statement Submitted to Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. December 2009.” 2009. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/files/env-assessment-projects-y2010-1380-appendix-d-clement-english-final-20090609.pdf>.
- Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. 2011. “Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. and Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Announce Close of Acquisition.” Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. May 12, 2011. <https://www.clevelandcliffs.com/news/news-releases/detail/401/cliffs-natural-resources-inc-and-consolidated-thompson>.
- CLSC Naskapi, Centre local de santé communautaire Naskapi. 2025. “Accueil.” CLSC Naskapi. 2025. <https://clscnaskapi.org/fr>.
- CMSSS de Fermont, Centre multiservices de santé et de services sociaux de Fermont. 2025. “Centre Multiservices de Santé et de Services Sociaux de Fermont - Trouver Une Ressource - Répertoire Des Ressources En Santé et Services Sociaux.” 2025. <https://sante.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire-ressources/ressource/?nofiche=367#info-generale>.
- CNA. 2023. “Labrador West.” <https://www.cna.nl.ca/explore-our-campus/Labrador-West>.
- CNA, College of the North Atlantic. 2019. “College of the North Atlantic Annual Report.” 2019. <https://www.cna.nl.ca/business-and-industry/pdfs/irp/annual-reports/2018-2019.pdf>.
- . 2025. “College of the North Atlantic - All Programs.” 2025. <https://www.cna.nl.ca/programs-courses/program-guide>.
- CNIMLJ, Conseil de la Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John. 2008. “Mémoire. Présenté à la Régie de l’Énergie. Dans le cadre de la demande du distributeur relative à l’établissement des tarifs d’électricité pour l’année 2009-2010.” 2008.
- Conference Board of Canada. 2014. “Self-Reported Mental Health.” The Conference Board of Canada. 2014. <https://www.conferenceboard.ca/hcp/mental-asp/>.
- Cornell University. 2025. “Lac Daviault, Caniapiscou, Quebec, Canada - EBird Hotspot.” 2025. <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L4054352>.
- CPE Le Mur-mûr. 2025. “CPE Le Mur-mûr Inc. | Fermont.” My Site. 2025. <https://www.cpemurmur.com>.
- CSFTNL, Conseil scolaire francophone de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador. 2019. “Conseil scolaire francophone de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador (CSFTNL).” <http://www.csfp.nl.ca/>.
- CSSF, Centre de services scolaire du Fer. 2025. “Présentation et Territoire.” Centre de Services Scolaire Du Fer. 2025. <https://www.csdufer.qc.ca/centre-de-services-scolaire-du-fer/presentation>.
- Dexter Inn. n.d. “Dexter Inn.” Dexter Inn. Accessed October 30, 2023. <https://www.dexterinn.ca/node/90>.
- École l’ENVOL. 2020. “Programmes scolaires.” École l’ENVOL. 2020. <https://csfp.nl.ca/envol/programmes-scolaires/>.
- ELCC Directory, Early Learning and Child Care Directory. 2024. “Regulated Child Care Centre Details.” 2024. <https://www.childcare.gov.nl.ca/public/ccr/details?id=706References>.
- Environment and Climate Change Canada. 2024. “Hunting Regulations Summary for Migratory Birds: Newfoundland and Labrador.” Regulations. 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-game-bird-hunting/regulations-provincial-territorial-summaries/newfoundland-labrador.html>.
- ESDC, Employment and Social Development. 2024. “Governments of Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador Announce Early Learning and Child Care Action Plan.” News releases. August 9, 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social>

development/news/2024/08/governments-of-canada-and-newfoundland-and-labrador-announce-early-learning-and-child-care-action-plan.html.

- Espace Stratégies. 2025. "Étude Économique Du Territoire de La MRC de Caniapiscou - Rapport d'analyse." 2025. <https://caniapiscou.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Rapport-MRC-de-Caniapiscou-2025-03-31-002.pdf>.
- Evans, Pete. 2020. "Air Canada Cancels 30 Domestic Routes, Closes 8 Stations at Regional Airports." CBC News. June 30, 2020. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/air-canada-service-cuts-1.5632874>.
- FCCI, First Contact Canada Inc. 2021. "First Contact Canada Inc. - Film Location: Natuashish." <http://www.firstcontactcanada.ca/film-location/natuashish/>.
- FCMQ. 2025. "Snowmobile Trail Permit Fees and Info - FCMQ | Fédération Des Clubs de Motoneigistes Du Québec." 2025. <https://www.fcmq.qc.ca/en/trail-permit/informations>.
- Festival Innu Nikamu. 2024. "Innu Nikamu." Festival Innu Nikamu. 2024. <https://innunikamu.ca/en/>.
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2024. "Anglers' Guide 2025-2026." 2024. <https://www.nfl.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/en/NL/AG/anglersguide>.
- Flightradar24. 2025. "Live Flight Tracker - Real-Time Flight Tracker Map." Flightradar24. 2025. <https://www.flightradar24.com/data/airports/ywk>.
- Focus Graphite. 2014. "Projet de Mine de Graphite Du Lac Knife. Étude d'impact Sur l'environnement Déposée Au Ministère Du Développement Durable, de l'Environnement et de La Lutte Contre Les Changements Climatiques. Rapport Principal."
- FoodFirstNL. 2023. "Overview of Hunger Count and Poverty Report Card 2023." <https://www.foodfirstnl.ca/blog/hungercount-prc-2023#:~:text=Visits%20increased%20by%2012%25%20since,13.9%25>).
- FQCQ, Fédération Québécoise des Clubs Quads. 2025. "FQCQ – Fédération Québécoise Des Clubs Quads." 2025. <https://www.fqcq.qc.ca/>.
- Gateway Labrador. 2025. "Gateway Labrador." Gateway Labrador. 2025. <https://gatewaylabrador.ca>.
- Genesee & Wyoming Inc. 2025. "Western Labrador Rail Services – A Genesee & Wyoming Railroad." 2025. <https://www.gwrr.com/wlrs/>.
- GNL, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. 2006. "Government to Transfer Land to the Federal Government for Reserve Creation at Sheshatshiu." 2006. <https://www.releases.gov.nl.ca/releases/2006/laa/0908n06.htm>.
- . 2013. "NLR 4/13 | Notice of Protected Water Supply Area of Wahnahnish Lake, WS-S-0775, Town of Wabush under the Water Resources Act." CanLII. 2013. <https://www.canlii.org/en/nl/laws/regu/nlr-4-13/latest/nlr-4-13.html>.
- . 2017. "New Affordable Housing for Single Parents and Individuals Officially Opens in Labrador." <https://www.nlhc.nl.ca/2017/01/new-affordable-housing-for-single-parents-and-individuals-officially-opens-in-labrador/>.
- . 2021. "Certificate of Approval: Universal Environmental Services Incorporated. Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act, SNL 2002, Sections 16, 78 and 83."
- . 2022. "Certificate of Approval: Iron Ore Company of Canada's Labrador Operations." 2022. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/files/IOCC-AA22-065670.pdf>.
- . 2024a. "Geoscience Resources of Newfoundland and Labrador." 2024. <https://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/>.
- . 2024b. "Labrador-Grenfell Archives." Bridge the Gapp. 2024. [https://nl.bridgethegapp.ca/adult/service-directory/service\\_directory\\_category/labrador-grenfell/](https://nl.bridgethegapp.ca/adult/service-directory/service_directory_category/labrador-grenfell/).
- . 2024c. "The Economy - NL Government Budget 2024." <https://www.gov.nl.ca/fin/files/The-Economy-2024.pdf>.
- . 2025a. "Minister Dempster Announces Increase to the Minimum Wage." News Releases. February 14, 2025. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2025/ecc/0214n02/>.
- . 2025b. "Newfoundland and Labrador Economy Budget 2025." 2025. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/fin/files/The-Economy-Budget-2025.pdf>.

- Gouvernement du Québec. 2025. "Amélioration de la route 389." Gouvernement du Québec. 2025. <https://www.quebec.ca/transports/infrastructures-projets/projets/projets-routiers/cote-nord/route-389-programme-amelioration-route>.
- Government of Canada. 2018. "Supporting Business Development in Labrador | Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency." News releases. March 13, 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/news/2018/03/supporting-business-development-in-labrador.html>.
- . 2022. "Government of Canada Invests over \$929,000 to Bring High-Speed Internet to More than 500 Households in Newfoundland and Labrador | Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada." News releases. February 3, 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2022/02/government-of-canada-investsover-929000to-bring-high-speed-internet-to-more-than-500households-innewfoundland-and-labrador.html>.
- . 2025. "Suicide and Self-Harm - Suicide Mortality — Canada.ca - Public Health Agency of Canada." Datasets;statistics;education and awareness. 2025. <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/mental-health/suicide-self-harm/suicide-mortality.html>.
- Head, Jenna. 2024. "Child-Care Spaces Delayed for Families Working Irregular Hours." CBC News, August 10, 2024. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/child-care-update-1.7290531>.
- Henriksen, Georg. 1978. "Land Use and Occupancy Among the Naskapi of Davis Inlet. Unpublished Report for the Naskapi Montagnais Innu Association."
- Heritage Newfoundland & Labrador. 2006. "Heritage Newfoundland & Labrador. 1997-2024 - John C. Doyle." 2006. <https://www.heritage.nf.ca/articles/politics/john-c-doyle.php>.
- HICC, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada. 2018. "The Governments of Canada and Quebec Invest in Major Work on Highway 389 between Baie-Comeau and Fermont." News releases. 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/housing-infrastructure-communities/news/2018/07/the-governments-of-canada-and-quebec-invest-in-major-work-on-highway-389-between-baie-comeau-and-fermont.html>.
- Hood, Jillian. 2024. "Governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada Announce Early Learning and Child Care Action Plan, More than 10,000 Spaces Now Operating at \$10-a-Day or Less in the Province." News Releases. August 9, 2024. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2024/education/0809n02/>.
- Hôtel Fermont. No Date. "Hotel Fermont – Propulsé par Vite1Site." <https://hotel-fermont.com/>.
- Hotel Quality Inn Sept-Îles. 2017. "Hotel Quality Inn Sept-Îles - The Obvious Choice!" 2017. <https://qualityinnsept-iles.com/en/>.
- Hydro-Québec. 2007. "Complexe de La Romaine. Étude d'impact sur l'environnement."
- IDLP, Innu Development Limited Partnership. 2025. "Innu Development Limited Partnership." Innu Development Limited Partnership | Happy Valley-Goose Bay. 2025. <https://innudev.com/partners/>.
- Indigenous Tourism Québec. 2025. "Indigenous Tourism Quebec - Shaputuan Museum." 2025. <https://indigenisquebec.com/things-to-do/shaputuan-museum>.
- Innu Employment and Recruitment Center. No Date. "Innu Employment and Recruitment Center | Goose Bay NL." No Date. <https://www.facebook.com/InnuEmploymentAndRecruitmentCenter>.
- Innu First Nation Sheshatshiu. 2024. "Innu First Nation Sheshatshiu Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy Program." 2024. <http://sheshatshiu.ca/Education.htm>.
- Innu Nation. No Date. "Innu Nation." No Date. <https://www.innu.ca/>.
- Institut Tshakapesh. No Date. "Institut culturel de la Nation innue | Institut Tshakapesh." Tshakapesh. No Date. <https://www.tshakapesh.ca/>.
- IOC, Iron Ore Company of Canada. 2014. "Rio Tinto IOC - Wabush 3 Open Pit Mine Project. Land, Water and Resource Use/Ecological Knowledge Study." 2014. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/files/env-assessment-projects-y2013-1711-1711-a24-ioc-land-use-sty.pdf>.
- . 2021. "2021 Socio-Economic Knowledge Base. Indigenous Groups. Submitted to Rio Tinto Iron Ore Company of Canada."
- . 2024. "Rio Tinto Iron Ore Company (IOC) Socio-Economic Knowledge Base: Labrador West. Prepared by GHD Limited." 2024.

- IRTS, Innu Round Table Secretariat. No Date. "Innu Round Table Secretariat | Welcome." IRTSec.Ca. No Date. <https://www.irtsec.ca/>.
- ISC, Indigenous Services Canada. 2025. "Indigenous Community Infrastructure Map." 2025. [https://geo.sac-isc.gc.ca/CICA-ICIM/cica\\_icim\\_en.html](https://geo.sac-isc.gc.ca/CICA-ICIM/cica_icim_en.html).
- ISQ, Institut de la statistique du Québec. 2023. "Décès et mortalité - Institut de la statistique du Québec." Institut de la statistique du Québec. 2023. <https://statistique.quebec.ca/fr/produit/publication/deces-mortalite-bilan-demographique>.
- . 2024a. "Fermont - Institut de La Statistique Du Québec 97035." 2024. <https://statistique.quebec.ca/docs-ken/fiches/97035.pdf>.
- . 2024b. "Institut de la Statistique du Québec - Espérance de vie à la naissance, régions administratives du Québec, 1995-1997 à 2021-2023." 2024. <https://statistique.quebec.ca/fr/produit/tableau/esperance-de-vie-a-la-naissance-selon-le-sexe-par-region-administrative-quebec>.
- . 2025. "Méthodologie du modèle d'estimation de la surmortalité." Institut de la statistique du Québec. 2025. <https://statistique.quebec.ca/fr/produit/publication/methodologie-modele-estimation-surmortalite-institut-statistique-quebec>.
- ITUM, Innu TakuaiKAN Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam. 2021. "Communiqué de presse pour diffusion immédiate | Éducation aux adultes: ITUM assumera la gestion du centre régional situé sur son territoire." March 31, 2021. [https://www.itum.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/COMMUNIQUEGouvernance-CREA-1er-avril-2021\\_vf.pdf](https://www.itum.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/COMMUNIQUEGouvernance-CREA-1er-avril-2021_vf.pdf).
- . 2025a. "Innu TakuaiKAN Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam." Uashat Mak Mani-utenam. 2025. <https://www.itum.qc.ca/>.
- . 2025b. "Rapport Annuel 2023 / 2024. 1er Avril 2023 Au 31 Mars 2024." 2025. <https://www.itum.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/ITUM-Rapport-Annuel-2023-2024-FINAL.pdf>.
- Kennedy, Alex. 2024. "Labrador West Is Ready to Put a Jolt in N.L.'s Economy but Needs More Power to Do So." CBC News, March 17, 2024. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/labrador-west-power-demands-1.7140591>.
- Kent, T. 2012. "Kent, T. T Personal Communication. Tourism Development Officer. Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation. In-Person Conversation. Alderon Environmental Impact Assessment."
- Labrador Aboriginal Training Partnership. 2023. "About: Labrador Aboriginal Training Partnership." 2023. <http://www.latp.ca/home/about.htm>.
- Labrador City and Wabush. 2025a. "Labrador West History." Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2025. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/history/>.
- . 2025b. "Landmarks." Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2025. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/things-to-do/year-round/landmarks/>.
- . 2025c. "Parks & Trails." Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2025. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/things-to-do/summer/parks-trails/>.
- . 2025d. "Rowing Association." Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2025. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/things-to-do/summer/rowing-association/>.
- Labrador West. 2024. "People & Culture." Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2024. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/people-culture/>.
- Labrador West Status of Women. 2025. "Labrador West Status of Women." 2025. <https://www.lswswc.ca>.
- Le Nord-Côtier. 2025. "La grève officiellement évitée dans les CPE de la Côte-Nord." Le Nord-Côtier (blog). June 2, 2025. <https://lenord-cotier.com/2025/06/02/la-greve-officiellement-evitee-dans-les-cpe-de-la-cote-nord/>.
- Le Trait d'union du nord. 2024. "Un projet d'aire protégée - Journal le Trait d'Union du Nord." 2024. <https://journaltdn.ca/publications/un-projet-daie-protegee/>.
- Légis Québec. 2024a. "Mining Act - Légis Québec." 2024. <https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/document/cs/M-13.1>.
- . 2024b. "Q-2, r. 7.1 - Règlement Sur Les Carrières et Sablières." 2024. <https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/document/rc/Q-2,%20r.%207.1>.

Les Galeries Montagnaises. No Date. "À propos | Les Galeries Montagnaises | Centre d'achats." <https://galeriesmontagnaises.com/les-galeries-montagnaises/a-propos/>.

LGH, Labrador-Grenfell Health. No Date. "Labrador-Grenfell Health." No Date. <https://www.lghealth.ca>.

LGRHA, Labrador-Grenfell Regional Health Authority. 2023. "Vacancy Categories (Open Public Vacancies)." <https://www.careers.lghealth.ca/>.

Libra House. 2024. "Libra House." 2024. <http://www.librahouse.ca/home/>.

LIORC, Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Corporation. 2024. "Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Corporation - 2023 Results of Operations." Labrador Iron Ore. 2024. <https://labradorironore.com/news/labrador-iron-ore-royalty-corporation-2023-resul-8127/>.

LMN, Labrador Metis Nation. 2009. "Labrador Metis Nation - Response to Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project Environmental Impact Statement." 2009. <https://www.muskratfallsinquiry.ca/files/P-01566.pdf>.

Locke, Wade, and Strategic Concepts Inc. 2025. "An Analysis of the Economic Impacts Associated with Champion Iron Limited's Kamistiatasset (Kami) Iron Ore Project."

Loppie, Charlotte, and Fred Wien. 2022. "Understanding Indigenous Health Inequalities through a Social Determinants Model." 2022.

LWHHC, Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition. 2024. "Welcome to Courtyard Place - Labrador West Housing and Homelessness Coalition." My Site. 2024. <https://www.lwhhc.ca/courtyard-place>.

LWMFB, Labrador West Ministerial Food Bank. 2023. "Labrador West Ministerial Food Bank - Food Bank." Newfoundland (blog). 2023. <https://nl.211.ca/detail/70477577/>.

Mailhot, José. 1997. *The People of Sheshatshit: In the Land of the Innu*. St. John's, Nfld: ISER.

MAMH, Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation. 2024. "Fonds Régions et Ruralité - Volet 3 - Projets 'Signature Innovation' Des MRC." 2024. [https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/min/affaires-municipales/publications/developpement\\_territorial/fonds\\_programmes/FRR/volet\\_3/TAB\\_FRR3.pdf](https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/min/affaires-municipales/publications/developpement_territorial/fonds_programmes/FRR/volet_3/TAB_FRR3.pdf).

McCaffrey, Moira T. 1983. "Lithic analysis and the interpretation of two prehistoric sites from the Caniapiscou region of Nouveau Québec." McGill University. 1983. <https://escholarship.mcgill.ca/concern/theses/2b88qd22t>.

McCuaig, K., E. Akbari, and A. Correia. 2022. *Canada's Children Need a Professional Early Childhood Education Workforce*. Atkinson Centre for Society and Child Development. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto.

McGuire, Andrea. 2025. "The Sheshatshiu Innu School Expansion Includes a New Innu Culture and Language Classroom." CBC News, February 9, 2025. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/sheshatshiu-school-expands-1.7452809>.

Menihék Nordic Ski Club. 2025. "Menihék Nordic Ski Club." 2025. <https://www.menihéknordic.com/>.

Minerai de Fer Québec. 2019. "Mine de Fer Du Lac Bloom - Augmentation de La Capacité d'entreposage Des Résidus et Stériles Miniers. Étude d'impact Sur l'environnement - Mise à Jour. Volume 1 : Rapport Principal."

Ministère du Tourisme. 2024. "Tableau de Bord: Enquête Sur La Fréquentation Des Établissements d'hébergement - Ministère Du Tourisme." 2024.

MMSB, Multi-Materials Stewardship. 2024. "Find a Green Depot." <https://greendepotnl.ca/map-location/labrador-west-green-depot/?mpfy-pin=3572>.

Mokami Status of Women Council. 2025. "Mokami Status of Women Council." 2025. <https://www.mokamiwomen.ca/home/>.

Moore, Mike. 2023. "Labrador City Has Sights Set on Growth after Land Donation by Mining Company." CBC News, January 18, 2023. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/ioc-land-donation-1.6717954>.

Motel Vent du Nord. No Date. "NOS CHAMBRES | Motel Vent du Nord | Complexe hôtelier à Fermont, QC." site. No Date. <https://www.motelventdunord.com/nos-chambres>.

MRC de Caniapiscou. 2017. "Schéma d'aménagement et de Développement (Révisé) de La MRC de Caniapiscou." 2017. <https://caniapiscou.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/schema-damenagement-et-de-developpement-mrc-de-caniapiscou.pdf>.

———. 2024a. "Accueil." MRC Caniapiscou. 2024. <https://caniapiscou.ca/>.

- . 2024b. “Profil Socioéconomique de La MRC de Caniapiscau. Mise à Jour 2024.” 2024. <https://caniapiscau.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Profil-socio-economique-MRC-de-Caniapiscau-VF-1.pdf>.
- . 2025a. “Découvrir Fermont.” MRC Caniapiscau (blog). 2025. <https://caniapiscau.ca/tourisme/decouvrir-fermont/>.
- . 2025b. “Guichet Emplois.” MRC caniapiscau guichet emplois. 2025. <https://emploi.caniapiscau.ca/>.
- . 2025c. “Répertoire Des Entreprises de Fermont.” 2025. <https://caniapiscau.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Mai-2025-Repertoire-Fermont.pdf>.
- . 2025d. “Sable et gravier.” MRC Caniapiscau. 2025. <https://caniapiscau.ca/environnement/sable-et-gravier/>.
- MRNF, Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts. 2025a. “Inventaire forestier du Nord québécois.” Gouvernement du Québec. 2025. <https://www.quebec.ca/agriculture-environnement-et-ressources-naturelles/forets/recherche-connaissances/inventaire-forestier/types/nord-quebecois>.
- . 2025b. “Mining Title Management System (GESTIM).” Ministère Des Ressources Naturelles et Des Forêts (blog). 2025. <https://mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/mines/mining-rights/mining-title-management-system-gestim/>.
- . No Date. “Forêts.” Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (blog). No Date. <https://mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/forets/>.
- MTIE, Mamu Tshishkutamashutau Innu Education. 2024. “Sheshatshiu and Mushuau Innu Schools.” MTIE Board Office. 2024. <https://www.innueducation.ca/schools/>.
- Municipalité de Fermont. 2024. “Services techniques.” Municipalité de Fermont (blog). 2024. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/services-techniques/>.
- . 2025a. “Loisirs, sports et culture.” Municipalité de Fermont (blog). 2025. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/sports-et-loisirs/>.
- . 2025b. “Notre ville.” Municipalité de Fermont (blog). 2025. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/notre-ville/>.
- . 2025c. “Sécurité incendie.” Municipalité de Fermont (blog). 2025. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/securite-incendie/>.
- . 2025d. “Si bien chez nous.” Municipalité de Fermont. 2025. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/>.
- Mussio Ventures Ltd. 2014. Newfoundland & Labrador Backroad Mapbook. Mussio Ventures Ltd.
- Nalcor Energy. 2010. “Supplemental Information to IR JRP.151 (Consultation Assessment Report). Submission by Nalcor Energy to the Lower Churchill Project Joint Review Panel. Document on File, with the Joint Review Panel Secretariat. Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Ottawa.” 2010.
- . 2011. “Labrador – Island Transmission Link Environmental Assessment. Socioeconomic Environment: Aboriginal Communities and Land Use Component Study July 2011.”
- Nametau Innu. 2010. “Mani-Utenam.” Nametau Innu. Mémoire et Connaissance Du Nitassinan. 2010. <https://www.nametauinnu.ca/fr/culture/nation/detail/65.html>.
- NCC, NunatuKavut Community Council. 2010. “NunatuKavut Community Council - Comments from NunatuKavut on the Consultation Assessment Report as Supplemental Information to IR 151.” 2010. <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/document-eng.cfm?document=46154>.
- . 2021. “British-Inuit Treaty Of 1765.” NunatuKavut. 2021. <https://nunatukavut.ca/about/treaty-of-1765/>.
- . 2025a. “Our Communities.” NunatuKavut. 2025. <https://nunatukavut.ca/about/our-communities/>.
- . 2025b. “Our Ancient Land.” NunatuKavut. 2025. <https://nunatukavut.ca/>.
- NCCA, National Collaborating Center for Aboriginal Health. 2013. “An Overview of Aboriginal Health in Canada.” 2013.
- Nemetau Ressources. No Date. “Nemetau Ressources.” Nemetau Ressources. No Date. <https://www.nemetau.ca/>.
- NEQA Section 20, Northeastern Québec Agreement. 1978. “NEQA Northeastern Québec Agreement Section 20.” 1978. [https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/inac-ainc/northeastern-e/neqa\\_e.pdf](https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/inac-ainc/northeastern-e/neqa_e.pdf).
- NL Hydro, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro. 2015. “Provincial Transmission Grid.”
- . 2023. “Labrador-Island Link Commissioned.” <https://nlhydro.com/labrador-island-link-commissioned>.

- . 2025. “Notice of Forecasted Contractor Engagement to Support Major Projects. NLH-Public-Notice-to-Contractors-Jan2025\_V4.Pdf.” 2025. [https://nlhydro.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/NLH-Public-Notice-to-Contractors-Jan2025\\_V4.pdf](https://nlhydro.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/NLH-Public-Notice-to-Contractors-Jan2025_V4.pdf).
- NL Justice and Public Safety. 2023. “Justice and Public Safety.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/jps/>.
- NL Tourism, Newfoundland and Labrador Tourism. 2021. “National Historic Sites - Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.” 2021. <https://www.newfoundlandlabrador.com/plan-and-book/attractions?ProductIDs=23723423&SortBy=A-Z>.
- NLAFS, Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Fire Services. 2025. “Fire & Security Department – Official Site of the Town of Churchill Falls.” 2025. <https://churchillfalls.ca/residents/municipal-services/fire-security-department/>.
- NLCSSD, Newfoundland and Labrador Children, Seniors and Social Development. 2023. “Provincial Government Highlights Ongoing Initiatives to Improve Access to Affordable Housing in Labrador West.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2023/exec/0908n10/>.
- NLDIET, Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Industry, Energy and Technology. No Date. “Industry, Energy and Technology - Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.” Industry, Energy and Technology. No Date. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/iet/>.
- NLE, Newfoundland and Labrador Education. 2023. “Education - Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.” Education. 2023. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/education/>.
- . 2024. “Download a Database of K-12 Schools.” Education. 2024. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/education/faq/schooldatabase/>.
- NLECC, Newfoundland and Labrador Environment and Climate Change. 2025. “Protected Public Water Supply Areas (PPWSAs).” Environment and Climate Change. 2025. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/waterres/drinkingwater/protectedareas/>.
- NLEECD, NL Education and Early Childhood Development. 2021. “Early Learning and Child Care.” 2021. <https://www.childcare.gov.nl.ca/>.
- NLESD, Newfoundland and Labrador English School District. 2021. “Announcements, News, and Media Releases.” 2021. <https://www.nlschools.ca/about/news.jsp?id=7321>.
- NLF, Newfoundland and Labrador Finance. 2022. “Budget 2022, CHANGE Is in the Air - NL Finance.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/fin/files/The-Economy-2022-Online.pdf>.
- . 2025. “Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency - Finance.” 2025. <https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Default.aspx>.
- NLFES, Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Emergency Services. 2015. “A Report on the Operational Readiness of Municipal Fire Protection Services Throughout Newfoundland and Labrador.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/fes/publications/Municipal%20FireProtectionServicesReport.pdf>.
- . No Date. “About Fire and Emergency Services.” Justice and Public Safety. No Date. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/jps/fes/agency/>.
- NLFFA, Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. 2021. “Forest Management Five Year Operating Plan Forest Management District 22.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/files/FMD-22-Forest-Management-Plan-2022-26.pdf>.
- . 2023. “Crown Lands - Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.” Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. 2023. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/crownlands/>.
- . 2024. “2023-2024 Hunting and Trapping Guide.” 2024. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/hunting-trapping-guide/2023-24/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/Hunting-Trapping-Guide.pdf>.
- NLHC, Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation. 2019. “Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation - About Social Housing.” <https://www.nlhc.nl.ca/about-social-housing/>.
- . 2021. NLHC Housing Information.
- . 2023. “New Transitional Housing in Labrador City.” 2023. <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2023/new-transitional-housing-labrador-city>.

- . 2024. “Contracts Awarded to Construct New Homes in Labrador West.” Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation. 2024. <https://www.nlhc.nl.ca/2024/10/contracts-awarded-to-construct-new-homes-in-labrador-west/>.
- NLHCS, Newfoundland and Labrador Health and Community Services. 2023. “NL Health and Community Services.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/hcs/ehps/>.
- NLHS, Newfoundland and Labrador Health Services. 2024. “Recruitment Portal - Recruiting.” 2024. <https://nlhs.service-now.com/nlhsjobs>.
- NLIET, Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Industry, Energy and Technology. 2023. “Governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada Invest to Bring High-Speed Internet to More than 650 Households in Wabush and Labrador City.” <https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2022/exec/1018n06/>.
- NLMAA, Newfoundland and Labrador Municipal Assessment Agency. 2016. “Housing Sales Data - Newfoundland and Labrador Municipal Assessment Agency.” St.
- . 2021. “Housing Sales Data - Newfoundland and Labrador Municipal Assessment Agency.” St. <https://maa.ca/>.
- NLMAPA, Newfoundland and Labrador Municipal and Provincial Affairs. 2006. “Newfoundland and Labrador Municipal and Provincial Affairs (NLMAPA).” 2006. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/mpa/files/publications-protected-roads-pdf-TLH-HVGB-QuebecBorder.pdf>.
- . 2024. “Protected Roads under the Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000.” Municipal and Provincial Affairs. 2024. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/mpa/protected-roads/>.
- NLNFB, Newfoundland and Labrador Nutritious Food Basket. 2023. “Newfoundland and Labrador Nutritious Food Basket.” 2023. [https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Topics/personalfinance/PDF/NNFB\\_final.pdf](https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Topics/personalfinance/PDF/NNFB_final.pdf).
- NLOIAR, Newfoundland and Labrador Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation. No Date. “Land Claims.” Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation. No Date. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/exec/iar/overview/land-claims/>.
- NLPL, Newfoundland and Labrador Public Libraries. No Date. “NLPL (Newfoundland and Labrador Public Libraries).” Find a Library Near You. Our Locations. No Date. <https://nlpl.ca/locations-hours/>.
- NLSA, Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency. 1988. “Historical Statistics of Newfoundland and Labrador.” [https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/publications/Historical/PDF/Historical\\_Statistics\\_of\\_Newfoundland\\_and\\_Labrador\\_V2\\_N5\\_1988.pdf](https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/publications/Historical/PDF/Historical_Statistics_of_Newfoundland_and_Labrador_V2_N5_1988.pdf).
- . 2002. “Population of Communities by Economic Zone Newfoundland and Labrador, 1991, 1996, 1996, 2001 Censuses.” [https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Topics/census2001/PDF/POP\\_EconZone\\_2001.PDF](https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Topics/census2001/PDF/POP_EconZone_2001.PDF).
- . 2013. “2011 Census Population, Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCS) by Community Newfoundland and Labrador.” [https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Topics/census2011/PDF/Pop\\_CCS\\_2011.pdf](https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/Topics/census2011/PDF/Pop_CCS_2011.pdf).
- . 2021a. “Community Accounts.” [https://nl.communityaccounts.ca/profiles.asp?\\_vb7En4WVgaaio3FiiQ\\_\\_](https://nl.communityaccounts.ca/profiles.asp?_vb7En4WVgaaio3FiiQ__).
- . 2021b. “Community Infrastructure Mapping System.” 2021. <https://www.nlcims.ca/>.
- . 2023. “Community Accounts.” 2023. <https://nl.communityaccounts.ca//Default.asp?>
- . 2024. “Local Area 79: Labrador West Profile - Community Accounts.” 2024. [https://nl.communityaccounts.ca//profiles.asp?\\_vb7En4WVgaaio3FiaQ\\_\\_](https://nl.communityaccounts.ca//profiles.asp?_vb7En4WVgaaio3FiaQ__).
- NLTCR, Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation. 2024. “Monthly-Performance-Report\_Full-Year-2023\_FINAL\_Updated12FEB2024.Pdf.” 2024. [https://www.gov.nl.ca/tcar/files/Monthly-Performance-Report\\_Full-Year-2023\\_FINAL\\_Updated12FEB2024.pdf](https://www.gov.nl.ca/tcar/files/Monthly-Performance-Report_Full-Year-2023_FINAL_Updated12FEB2024.pdf).
- NLTI, Newfoundland and Labrador Transportation and Infrastructure. No Date. “Transportation and Infrastructure - Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.” No Date. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ti/>.
- NNK, Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach. 2018. “Naskapi Nation Kawawachikamach Annual Report 2018-2019.” 2018. <https://www.naskapi.ca>.
- . No Date. “Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach.” No Date. <https://naskapi.ca/>.
- Northern Inn and Suites. n.d. “Welcome : Northern Inn and Suites.” Accessed October 30, 2023. <http://www.northerninn.ca/home/>.

- NTV. 2024. "Province Announces Pilot Project for Overnight Child Care." NTV (blog). 2024. <https://ntv.ca/province-announces-pilot-project-for-overnight-child-care/>.
- Nunacor. 2025. "Group of Companies." 2025. <https://nunacor.com/group-of-companies/>.
- Nunatsiavut Government. 2020. "Mud Lake." Imappivut Nunatsiavut Marine Plan. 2020. <https://imappivut.com/communities/mud-lake/>.
- PAL Airlines. 2024. "Where We Fly." <https://www.palairlines.ca/en/fly-pal/where-we-fly/>.
- Parks NL, Parks Newfoundland and Labrador. 2022. "Provincial Park Reserves." <https://www.parksnl.ca/reserves/>.
- Pascan Aviation. 2024. "Destinations." <https://www.pascan.com/fr/vols/destinations-pascan/>.
- Peakbagger. 2025. "Mont Daviault - Peakbagger.Com." 2025. <https://www.peakbagger.com/peak.aspx?pid=134844>.
- Pottle-Fewer, Karen. 2025. "'F' Is for Fermont | Labrador Campus." Memorial University of Newfoundland. 2025. <https://www.mun.ca/labradorcampus/about-us/library-and-archive/f-is-for-fermont/>.
- Powers, Timothy A. 1997. "Conscious Choice of Convenience : The Relocation of the Mushuau Innu of Davis Inlet, Labrador." Halifax, N.S. : Saint Mary's University. 1997. <https://library2.smu.ca/xmlui/handle/01/22194>.
- PROOF, Food Insecurity Policy Research. 2024. "New Data on Household Food Insecurity in 2023." PROOF. April 26, 2024. <https://proof.utoronto.ca/2024/new-data-on-household-food-insecurity-in-2023/>.
- QNS&L Railway, Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway. 2013. "About QNS&L." <https://www.qnsl.ca>.
- Québec Métiers d'Avenir. 2023. "Centre de Formation Professionnelle A.-W.-Gagné." 2023. <https://www.quebecmetiersdavenir.com/en/training-center/centre-de-formation-professionnelle-a-w-gagne/>.
- Radio Canada. 2021a. "ArcelorMittal investit 1 M\$ dans deux CPE de la Côte-Nord." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. 2021. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1802638/garderie-fermont-port-cartier-cpe-travaux-miniere-garde-enfants>.
- . 2021b. "La coopérative alimentaire Métro de Fermont fermée les mardis, faute de personnel." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. September 22, 2021. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1826118/fermont-epicerie-metro-fermer-mardi-penurie-rarete-main-oeuvre>.
- . 2021c. "S'attaquer au manque de logements à Fermont." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. November 4, 2021. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1837346/crise-appartement-cout-prix-loyer-emploi-mine-arcelor-mittal>.
- . 2023a. "De l'argent, mais pas de projets de garderies en milieu familial sur la Côte-Nord." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. 2023. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2007122/garderie-famille-argent-disponible-penurie>.
- . 2023b. "Quarante nouveaux logements abordables à Fermont d'ici l'hiver 2024." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. July 25, 2023. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1998894/logement-abordable-fermont-arcelormittal>.
- . 2024a. "Bientôt 21 nouvelles places en CPE à Fermont." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. February 2, 2024. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2046368/garderie-logement-centre-petite-enfance>.
- . 2024b. "Des logements abordables voyagent sur 1000 km pour apparaître à Fermont." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. 2024. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2100518/maisons-prefabrique-usine-carleton-transport-habitation>.
- . 2024c. "Le navettage des minières « dévitalise » la Côte-Nord." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. 2024. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2123527/fly-in-navettage-mine-fermont>.
- . 2024d. "Les pionniers de Fermont en voie de disparition | Radio-Canada.ca." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. 2024. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/recit-numerique/2552/mine-fer-retraite-arcelormittal>.
- . 2025a. "CPE : quand le manque de logements freine la rétention d'éducatrices à Fermont." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. January 25, 2025. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2135365/cpe-educatrice-fermont-logement>.
- . 2025b. "Fermont et ArcelorMittal lancent un projet de 100 nouveaux logements." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. March 24, 2025. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2150129/nouveaux-logements-arcelormittal-ville-fermont>.
- . 2025c. "Fermont veut faire du troc de déchets avec Labrador City." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. February 21, 2025. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2142681/gestion-dechet-fermont-labrador-city>.
- . 2025d. "Journée de grève pour 10 CPE de la Côte-Nord." Radio-Canada. Radio-Canada.ca. January 23, 2025. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/2134779/cpe-greve-csn-negociation>.

- RCMP, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. 2025. "Newfoundland and Labrador RCMP Detachment Locations." Royal Canadian Mounted Police. 2025. <https://rcmp.ca/en/nl/detachments>.
- Rio Tinto IOC, Rio Tinto Iron Ore Company. 2021. "Iron Ore Company of Canada." <http://www.riotinto.com>.
- . 2025. "Governance - Iron Ore Company of Canada." 2025. <https://www.ironore.ca/en/about/governance>.
- RNC, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary. 2023. "Activity Report 2023." 2023. <https://www.rnc.gov.nl.ca/files/Annual-Activity-Report-2023.pdf>.
- Robinson, Willette. 2025. "Personal Communication - Hope Haven Inc. Email March 11th, 2025."
- RRSSS, Répertoire des ressources en santé et services sociaux. 2025a. "MAISON DES JEUNES ALPHA - Trouver Une Ressource - Répertoire Des Ressources En Santé et Services Sociaux." 2025. [https://sante.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire-ressources/ressource/?nofiche=53448&theme=autres-ressources&ch\\_rayon=0&page=67](https://sante.gouv.qc.ca/repertoire-ressources/ressource/?nofiche=53448&theme=autres-ressources&ch_rayon=0&page=67).
- . 2025b. "PHARMACIE CLINIQUE-SANTÉ FRANÇOIS ALARIE ET LUDOVIC ALARIE - Finding a Resource - Répertoire Des Ressources En Santé et Services Sociaux." 2025. <https://www.sante.gouv.qc.ca/en/repertoire-ressources/ressource/?nofiche=49896>.
- Saint-Pierre, J. 2021. "Limiter le fly-in/fly-out constitue un bon défi pour ArcelorMittal, selon le président Mapi Mobwano." <https://macotenord.com/limiter-le-fly-in-fly-out-constitue-un-bon-defi-pour-arcelormittal-selon-le-president-mapi-mobwano/>.
- Saltwire. 2019. "Atlantic Canada." <https://www.saltwire.com>.
- Sasseville, Jacques. 1997. "Property Rights System for Cree and Naskapi Lands in Quebec / by Jacques Sasseville.: M124-5/1997E-PDF - Government of Canada Publications - Canada.Ca." 1997. <https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.841134/publication.html>.
- SDEUM, Société de Développement Économique Uashat mak Mani-utenam. 2025. "SEC - La Société de Développement Économique Uashat mak Mani-utenam (SDEUM)." 2025. <https://sdeum.ca/sec/>.
- Séguin, Elizabeth. 2025. "3,5 M\$ pour renouveler la flotte de véhicules de Fermont." *Fréquence (blog)*. January 31, 2025. <https://www.frequenceinfo.ca/nouvelles/35-m-pour-de-nouveaux-vehicules-a-la-ville-de-fermont/>.
- SHCF, Société d'habitation communautaire de Fermont. No Date. "Société d'habitation Communautaire de Fermont · 100 Le Carrefour, Fermont, Quebec G0G 1J0." No Date. <https://opengovca.com/quebec-business/1176808716>.
- Sheppard, Adrian. 2011. "Fermont: The Making of a New Town in the Canadian Sub-Arctic."
- SHQ, Société d'habitation du Québec. 2025. "AccèsLogis Québec - Société d'habitation Du Québec." 2025. <https://www.habitation.gouv.qc.ca/programme/programme/acceslogis-quebec>.
- Simply Hired. 2024. "Job Search Engine | SimplyHired." 2024. <https://www.simplyhired.ca/>.
- Ski de fond Fermont. 2025. "Ski de Fond - Fermont." 2025. <https://www.facebook.com/skidefondfermont>.
- Smokey Mountain Ski Club. 2019. "Smokey Mountain Alpine Ski Club." <http://www.skismokey.ca/>.
- SOCAM, Société de Communication Atikamekw Montagnais. 2020. "Société de Communication Atikamekw Montagnais." 2020. <https://socam.net/>.
- Southern Labrador. No Date. "Internet Services : Southern Labrador." No Date. <http://www.southernlabrador.ca/home/52>.
- SQ, Sûreté du Québec. 2025. "The Sûreté Du Québec - Sûreté Du Québec." <https://www.sq.gouv.qc.ca/en/the-surete-du-quebec/>.
- SRPNI, Secrétariat aux relations avec les Premières Nations et les Inuit. 2025. "First Nations and Inuit." Gouvernement Du Québec. 2025. <https://www.quebec.ca/en/government/quebec-at-a-glance/first-nations-and-inuit>.
- Statistics Canada. 1977. "1976 Census of Population | Census Divisions and Subdivisions Quebec." 1977. [https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2017/statcan/CS92-803-1976.pdf](https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/statcan/CS92-803-1976.pdf).
- . 1998. "1996 Census of Canada: Data Tables – Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 1996 Census." 1998. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census96/data/profiles/Rp-eng.cfm?TABID=2&LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=201685&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=35782&PRID=0&PTYPE=3&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=1996&THEME=34&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=&D1=0&D2=0&D3=0&D4=0&D5=0&D6=0>.

- . 2003. "Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada and Census Subdivisions (Municipalities), 2001 and 1996 Censuses - 100% Data." 2003. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-CSD-N.cfm?T=1&SR=1439&SRCH=0>.
- . 2007. "Statistics Canada: 2006 Community Profiles." 2007. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=2497035&Geo2=PR&Code2=24&Data=Count&SearchText=fermont&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>.
- . 2018. "Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census - Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach [First Nation/Indian Band or Tribal Council Area], Quebec." 2018. [https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/abpopprof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=AB&Code1=2016C1005148&Data=Count&SearchText=&SearchType=Begins&B1=All&C1=All&SEX\\_ID=1&AGE\\_ID=1&RESGEO\\_ID=1](https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/abpopprof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=AB&Code1=2016C1005148&Data=Count&SearchText=&SearchType=Begins&B1=All&C1=All&SEX_ID=1&AGE_ID=1&RESGEO_ID=1).
- . 2019a. "Census Profile, 2016 Census." 2019. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
- . 2019b. "Census Profile, 2016 Census." Statistics Canada. 2019. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca>.
- . 2019c. "Census Profile, 2016 Census - Fermont, Ville [Census Subdivision], Quebec and Sept-Rivières--Caniapiscau, Census Division [Census Division], Quebec." 2019. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=2497035&Geo2=CD&Code2=2497&SearchText=fermont&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1&type=0>.
- . 2019d. "Census Profile, 2016 Census - Malietenam, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Quebec and Uashat, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Quebec." 2019. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=2497804&Geo2=CSD&Code2=2497802&SearchText=uashat&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1&type=1>.
- . 2019e. "Census Profile, 2016 Census - Matimekosh, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Quebec and Lac-John, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Quebec." 2019. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=2497808&Geo2=CSD&Code2=2497810&SearchText=Lac+John&SearchType=Contains&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1&type=1>.
- . 2019f. "Census Profile, 2016 Census - Sheshatshiu 3, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador and Natuashish 2, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador." 2019. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=1010802&Geo2=CSD&Code2=1010801&SearchText=natuashish&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1&type=0>.
- . 2019g. "Census Profile, 2016 Census - Uashat, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Quebec and Malietenam, Indian Reserve [Census Subdivision], Quebec." 2019. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=2497802&Geo2=CSD&Code2=2497804&SearchText=maliotenam&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&TABID=1&type=1>.
- . 2021a. "Core Housing Need of Private Household." September 17, 2021. <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3Var.pl?Function=DEC&Id=1230313>.
- . 2021b. "Data Quality Assessment and Indicators - Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021." 2021. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-307/2021001/chap4-eng.cfm?utm>.
- . 2022a. "Age, Sex at Birth and Gender Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021." March 30, 2022. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/014/98-500-x2021014-eng.cfm>.
- . 2022b. "Low-Income Measure, after Tax (LIM-AT)." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021. juillet 2022. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/Definition-eng.cfm?ID=fam021>.
- . 2022c. "Mobility and Migration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021." 2022. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/010/98-500-x2021010-eng.cfm>.
- . 2023a. "Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
- . 2023b. "Consumer price index portal." Statistics Canada. [https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/prices\\_and\\_price\\_indexes/consumer\\_price\\_indexes](https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/prices_and_price_indexes/consumer_price_indexes).

- . 2023c. "Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>.
- . 2023d. "Health characteristics, annual estimates." Statistics Canada. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1310009601&pickMembers%5B0%5D=1.2&pickMembers%5B1%5D=2.1&pickMembers%5B2%5D=3.1&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2021&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2022&referencePeriods=20210101%2C20220101>.
- . 2023e. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Fermont, Ville (V) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Sept-Rivières--Caniapiscau, Census Division (CDR) [Census Division], Quebec;Quebec [Province]." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
- . 2023f. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Malietenam, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Uashat 27, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
- . 2023g. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Malietenam, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Uashat 27, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Quebec [Province]." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=qu%C3%A9bec&DGUIDlist=2021A00052497804,2021A00052497802,2021A000224&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0>.
- . 2023h. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Matimekosh, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Lac-John, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
- . 2023i. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Matimekosh, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Lac-John, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Quebec;Quebec [Province]." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=qu%C3%A9bec&DGUIDlist=2021A00052497808,2021A00052497810,2021A000224&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0>.
- . 2023j. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Sheshatshiu 3, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador;Natuashish 2, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Natuashish&DGUIDlist=2021A00051010802,2021A00051010801&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1,4&HEADERlist=0>.
- . 2023k. "Profile Table: Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach [First Nation or Indian Band or Tribal Council Area], Quebec, Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/ipp-ppa/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&DGUID=2021C1005148&SearchText=&HP=0&HH=0&GENDER=1&AGE=1&RESIDENCE=1&TABID=2>.
- . 2023l. "The Daily — Canada Is the First Country to Provide Census Data on Transgender and Non-Binary People." 2023. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220427/dq220427b-eng.htm>.
- . 2023m. "The Daily — Survey on COVID-19 and Mental Health, February to May 2023." 2023. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/231212/dq231212c-eng.htm>.
- . 2023n. "Profile Table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Sheshatshiu 3, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador;Natuashish 2, Indian Reserve (IRI) [Census Subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador." 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
- . 2025. "Consumer Price Index, Monthly, Not Seasonally Adjusted." 2025. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1810000401>.
- Stewardship Association of Municipalities. 2019. "Member Profiles." Stewardship. 2019. <https://www.samnl.org/member-profiles>.
- Tacora Resources. 2017. "Wabush Scully Mine Reactivation." Environment and Climate Change. 2017. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/projects/project-1931/>.
- . 2021a. "Government of Newfoundland & Labrador Department of Environment and Climate Change."

- . 2021b. “Scully Mine Tailings Impoundment Area Expansion Project.” Environment and Climate Change. 2021. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/projects/project-2158/>.
- . 2024. “Tacora Resources Inc. Completes CCAA Sale Transaction, Emerging With a Strengthened Balance Sheet, Renewed Conviction on High-Grade Iron Ore, and a Plan to Realize Production Growth.” 2024. <https://tacoraresources.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Tacora-CCAA-Completion-Press-Release.pdf>.
- THANL, Transition House Association of Newfoundland and Labrador. 2020. “Find a Shelter – THANL – Anti-Violence Support, Information and Resources for Women and Children.” 2020. <https://thanl.org/shelters/find-shelter/>.
- The Canadian Press. 2024. “As Newfoundlanders Say Goodbye to a Daily Print Paper, Some Worry Culture Will Suffer.” CTVNews. August 24, 2024. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/article/as-newfoundlanders-say-goodbye-to-a-daily-print-paper-some-worry-culture-will-suffer/>.
- The Collegiate. n.d. “The Collegiate.” The Collegiate Suite. Accessed October 30, 2023. <https://www.thecollegiate.ca>.
- The Independent. 2024. “Firefighting Service Returning to Wabush Airport.” The Independent. December 5, 2024. <https://theindependent.ca/news/firefighting-service-returning-to-wabush-airport/>.
- The Northern Miner. 2016. “Champion Iron Buys Bloom Lake for \$10.5M.” 2016. <https://northernminer.com/subscribe-login/>.
- Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025a. “Côte-Nord Outfitters.” Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025. <https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/en/activities/hunting-and-fishing/outfitting/our-outfitting/?nom=&secteur%5B%5D=99>.
- . 2025b. “Habitez la Côte-Nord.” Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025. <https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/fr/habitez-la-cote-nord/>.
- . 2025c. “Lac Daviault Beach.” Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025. [https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/en/lac-daviault-beach/outdoor-recreation-locations/?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/en/lac-daviault-beach/outdoor-recreation-locations/?utm_source=chatgpt.com).
- . 2025d. “Le mur-écran.” Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025. <https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/fr/le-mur-ecran/culture-et-decouverte/>.
- . 2025e. “Les Lagopèdes Club.” Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025. <https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/en/club-motoneige-les-lagopedes/snowmobiling/>.
- . 2025f. “Trouvez un logement - MRC de Caniapiscau - Vivre - Habitez la Côte-Nord.” Tourisme Côte-Nord. 2025. <https://www.tourismecote-nord.com/fr/habitez-la-cote-nord/vivre/mrc-de-caniapiscau/trouvez-un-logement/>.
- Town of Churchill Falls. 2023. “Our Story.” <https://churchillfalls.ca/about/our-story/>.
- . 2025. “Members – Newfoundland & Labrador Association of Fire Services.” 2025. <https://nlfireservices.com/members/>.
- Town of Labrador City. 2018a. “Town of Labrador City Development Regulations.” 2018. <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Development-Regulations-Consolidated-June-12-2018.pdf>.
- . 2018b. “Town of Labrador City Municipal Plan 2018-2028.” 2018. <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Labrador-City-Municipal-Plan-2018-2028.pdf>.
- . 2020. “Labrador City Development Regulations.” 2020. <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Development-Regulations-Consolidated-12.17.2020.pdf>.
- . 2022. “Labrador West Regional Landfill Operations Contract: 2023-2028. TLC-20-22-Landfill-Operations-Tender.Pdf.” 2022. <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/TLC-20-22-Landfill-Operations-Tender.pdf>.
- . 2024a. “Labrador City Strategic Plan.” [https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/StrategicPlan\\_v18\\_Website-File.pdf](https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/StrategicPlan_v18_Website-File.pdf).
- . 2024b. “Operating and Capital Budget.” 2024. <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Budget-Speech-2024.pdf>.
- . 2024c. “The Town of Labrador City Set to Build New Gymnastics Facility in Partnership with Snowbirds Gymnastics Club.” 2024. <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Gymnastics-Facility-Announcement.pdf>.
- Town of Labrador City and Wabush. 2024. “Things to See and Do.” Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2024. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/things-to-do/>.

- . 2025. “Camping.” Labrador West | Labrador City | Wabush. 2025. <https://labradorwest.com/stay/things-to-do/summer/camping/>.
- Town of Labrador City, Town. 2016. “Facility Audits, Document Review and Concept Design Report Related to a Proposed New Recreation Centre in the Town of Labrador City.” In NL: Prepared by Lat49 Architecture Inc. and Nova Consultants Inc.
- Town of Wabush. 2018a. “Town of Wabush Development Regulations.” [https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Wabush-Development-Regs\\_2018\\_09.pdf](https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Wabush-Development-Regs_2018_09.pdf).
- . 2018b. “Town of Wabush Municipal Plan 2018-2028.” 2018. [https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/wabush\\_municipal\\_plan\\_2018\\_09.pdf](https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/wabush_municipal_plan_2018_09.pdf).
- . 2023. “Municipal Budget Submission Form for the Calendar Year 2023.” <https://labradorwest.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Budget-2023.pdf>.
- . 2024. “Municipal Services.” <https://labradorwest.com/town-hall/wabush/municipal-services/>.
- Transport Canada. 2024. “Wabush Airport.” AHPA. AHPA. 2024. <https://tc.canada.ca/en/aviation/operating-airports-aerodromes/list-airports-owned-transport-canada/wabush-airport>.
- Transports Québec. 2015. “Programme d’amélioration de la Route 389 entre Fire Lake et Fermont (Kilomètres 478 à 564). Étude d’impact. Direction de la Côte-Nord.” 2015.
- TRT, Tshiuetin Rail Transportation. 2017. “Tshiuetin Rail Transportation—A Historic First.” <https://www.tshiuetin.net>.
- . 2021. “Tshiuetin Rail Transportation: Train Trip in Canada.” Transport Ferroviaire Tshiuetin. 2021. <https://www.tshiuetin.net/?lang=en>.
- Two Seasons Inn. n.d. “Two Seasons Inn.” Accessed October 30, 2023. <https://www.twoseasonsinn.ca/>.
- Uashaunnuat et al., Uashaunnuat et Conseil Innu TakuaiKAN Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. 2010. “Uashaunnuat et Conseil Innu TakuaiKAN Uashat mak Mani-Utenam. Mémoire au Bape des Uashaunnuat, Projet hydroélectrique La Romaine.” 2010. [http://www.bape.gouv.qc.ca/sections/mandats/La%20Romaine\\_raccordement/documents/DM11.pdf](http://www.bape.gouv.qc.ca/sections/mandats/La%20Romaine_raccordement/documents/DM11.pdf).
- UQAC, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi. 2024. “Centre d’études Universitaires de l’est de La Côte-Nord - L’UQAC à Sept-Îles.” 2024. <https://www.uqac.ca/sept-iles/>.
- Ville de Fermont. 2023a. “Mémoire Ville de Fermont - Programme Réno-Fermont.” 2023. [https://www.finances.gouv.qc.ca/ministere/outils\\_services/consultations\\_publices/consultations\\_prebudgetaires/2023-2024/memoires/Memoire\\_ville\\_de\\_Fermont.pdf](https://www.finances.gouv.qc.ca/ministere/outils_services/consultations_publices/consultations_prebudgetaires/2023-2024/memoires/Memoire_ville_de_Fermont.pdf).
- . 2023b. “Sentiers Du Mont Severson.” 2023. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Mont-Severson.pdf>.
- . 2024. “Plan-Strategique 2024-2031.” 2024. <https://www.villedefermont.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Plan-strategique.pdf>.
- . 2025. “Sports et Culture - Info-Loisirs Hiver 2025.” Canva. 2025. <https://www.canva.com/design/DAGWYklerW0/NZS8WzS1iOYyLFJjEDzkEA/view>.
- VOCM. 2024. “Fire Protection Services Being Restored at Wabush Airport.” VOCM (blog). 2024. <https://vocm.com/2024/11/21/fire-protection-services-being-restored-at-wabush-airport/>.
- Weiler, Michael. 1992. “Caribou Hunters vs. Fighter Jets: Naskapi Culture and Traditional Wildlife Harvesting, Threatened by Military Low-Level Flying in Northern Québec/Labrador, Canada (Mundus Reihe Ethnologie).” *Mundus Reihe Ethnologie*. 1992. [https://www.academia.edu/69688326/CARIBOU\\_HUNTERS\\_vs\\_FIGHTER\\_JETS\\_Naskapi\\_Culture\\_and\\_Traditional\\_Wildlife\\_Harvesting\\_Threatened\\_by\\_Military\\_Low\\_Level\\_Flying\\_in\\_Northern\\_Quebec\\_Labrador\\_Canada](https://www.academia.edu/69688326/CARIBOU_HUNTERS_vs_FIGHTER_JETS_Naskapi_Culture_and_Traditional_Wildlife_Harvesting_Threatened_by_Military_Low_Level_Flying_in_Northern_Quebec_Labrador_Canada).
- . 2009. “Naskapi Land Use in the Schefferville, Québec, Region. Final Report to Millenium Capital Corp.” 2009. <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ecc/files/env-assessment-projects-y2010-1380-appendix-k-weiler-naskapi-land-use-jan2009.pdf>.
- White Wolf Snowmobile Club. 2016. “White Wolf Snowmobile Club.” <http://www.white-wolf.net>.
- Williams, Glyn. 2021. “Les Chemins de Fer Au Labrador et à La Côte Nord Du Québec.” 2021. <https://sinfin.net/railways/world/canada/lab-cnq.html>.

YMCA. 2024. "Pre-Kindergarten Program." YMCA Newfoundland & Labrador. 2024. <https://ymcanl.com/pre-kindergarten-program/>.



[ghd.com](http://ghd.com)

→ **The Power of Commitment**