

Appendix 7

Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Land Use (TEK-TLU)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

7. TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND LAND USE (TEK-TLU).....	1
7.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
7.2 FORT MCMURRAY FIRST NATION	4
7.3 CHIPEWYAN PRAIRIE DENE FIRST NATION (CPDFN)	5
7.4 HEART LAKE FIRST NATION (HLFN)	7
7.5 WILLOW LAKE MÉTIS LOCAL 780.....	9
7.6 FORT MCMURRAY MÉTIS LOCAL 1935	11
7.7 CHARD MÉTIS LOCAL 214	14
7.8 REFERENCES CITED.....	16

List of Figures

Figure 7.2-1	Fort McMurray First Nation Traditional Lands
Figure 7.3-1	Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation Traditional Lands

7. TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND LAND USE (TEK-TLU)

7.1 Executive Summary

This report contains a description of the site visits and any information that Aboriginal groups (First Nation and Métis) shared regarding Traditional Land Use (TLU) and Traditional Knowledge (TK) in and around the Connacher Great Divide SAGD Expansion Project.

Part F of the Project Application contains a full description of Connacher's engagement with the Aboriginal groups in and around the Project area.

The dates of the First Nation and Métis site visits and verification meetings that took place as information gathering sessions are presented below.

Site Visits and Verification Meetings		
Community	Site Visit	Verification
Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935	June 12/09	Jan. 16/10
Willow Lake Métis Local 780	June 26/09	Jan. 23/10
Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation	July 9/09	Apr 21/10
Heart Lake First Nation	July 11/09	Apr 21/10
Fort McMurray First Nation	August 11/09	Feb. 2/10
Chard Métis Local 214	August 25/09	Jan. 27/10

The different plants and animals that were discussed during the various TLU and TK site visits are presented below.

Traditionally Used Plants	
Common Name	Scientific Name
trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
white birch (paper birch)	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
mountain ash	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>
red birch (bog birch)	<i>Betula glandulosa</i> , <i>B. pumila</i>
blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>
low-bush cranberry (high-bush cranberry)	<i>Viburnum edule</i>
bog cranberry	<i>Oxycoccus microcarpus</i> , <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
dewberry (trailing raspberry)	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>
saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
pincherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>
chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
cloudberry	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>

Traditionally Used Plants	
Common Name	Scientific Name
raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus arcticus</i> (also <i>R. acaulis</i>)
red currant	<i>Ribes triste</i> , <i>R. Glandulosum</i>
black currant	<i>R. hudsonianum</i> , <i>R. Americanum</i>
strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> , <i>F. virginiana</i>
gooseberry	<i>Ribes lacustre</i> , <i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i> , <i>R. hirtellum</i>
rose hip	<i>Rosa acicularis</i> , <i>R. woodsii</i>
red-osier dogwood (moose berry)	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>
Labrador (muskeg) tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>
chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
harebell (bluebell)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
green frog plant (pitcher plant)	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>
wild mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
common yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
common pink wintergreen	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>
white wintergreen	<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>
horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>
nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
showy aster	<i>Aster ciliolatus</i> , <i>A. puniceus</i>
fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L.
common cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
rat root (sweet flag)	<i>Acorus americanus</i>
diamond willow fungus	<i>Trametes suaveolens</i>
reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina spp</i>
wild onion	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
morel	<i>Morchella esculenta</i>
cow thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>

Traditionally Used Animals	
Common Name	Scientific Name
black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
snow-shoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
frogs	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
cougar	<i>uma concolor</i>
pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>
mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>
white-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
jackfish/pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>
pickerel/walleye	<i>Esox niger</i>
grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
weasel	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>
beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>
otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>

A detailed description of each Aboriginal group's site visit is provided in the following sections:

- Fort McMurray First Nation (FMFN)
- Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation (CPDFN)
- Heart Lake First Nation (HLFN)
- Willow Lake Metis Local 780
- Fort McMurray Metis Local 1935
- Chard Métis Local 214

7.2 Fort McMurray First Nation

Background:

The Fort McMurray First Nation (FMFN) is made up of people with Cree, Beaver, and Chipewyan ancestry. They have four reserves with #175 located 20 km east of Fort McMurray and #176, 176A and 176B located near Anzac. The Traditional Lands are shown on [Figure 7.2-1](#).

The Beaver people occupied the Fort McMurray area during pre-contact times and were the first peoples to live there (FMFN 2006: 7). Many of the Cree and Chipewyan people who live in and around Fort McMurray participated in the early fur trade and moved into the area when the Forts were constructed (ibid.: 18-19). These people followed annual nomadic cycles based on the availability of food and fur. The headmen (representing each cultural group) of the FMFN signed an adhesion to Treaty 8 on August of 1899 (just months after Treaty 8 was first signed in Lesser Slave Lake). Several families from outlying areas around Fort McMurray signed adhesions to Treaty 8 between 1900 and 1914 (ibid.: 33). Many people from FMFN still gather medicines, foods, and hunt and trap. They have seen many changes in their surroundings, especially in the last fifty years.

Site Visit (August 11, 2009) – People Present	
FMFN	Connacher
Tina Cree	Doug Willy
Ron Kreutzer	Janelle Baker
Daniel Quintal	Bill Betts
Phillip Cheechum	Dane McCoy
Betty Woodward	
James J Cree	
Margaret Quintal	

Traditional Land Use (TLU):

- Daniel had trapped in this area under Lawrence Whitford for a couple of years in 1961 and 1962 (before the road was there). At that time the trap line went south of the House River. Daniel trapped squirrels while his partner trapped other animals. He had to give half of his squirrel pelts to his partner, and one year this totalled 1,700 pelts.
- The trap cabin was located just off the airstrip near the old Algar fire tower. The cabin burned down in a forest fire.
- There are blueberries and cranberries that people pick in the area.
- There are medicines in the area, especially fireweed and yarrow

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK):

- Many people who use the area now (from other communities also) have been doing so since the road was built.
- Roads increase access for people to harvest and this impacts areas.
- Caribou frequent well pads (especially in the winter). They are eating some sort of minerals there.

General Concerns:

- Impact of the Project on water and fish
- Impact of the Project on caribou
- Caribou eating on well pads. Does this affect their health?
- Impact of increased recreational activity (access) on caribou
- Need for restricted access to areas to decrease outside human harvesting traffic. Perhaps company could just allow access during berry picking season.
- Phillip Cheechum asked for a copy of book on Cree medicinal plants

Recommendations:

- Provide answers to technical questions asked during the verification meeting.
- Continue to follow the Consultation Plan and keep FMFN informed of Project activities.
- Continue to provide FMFN with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have regarding Connacher's activities.
- Provide FMFN with information regarding the environmental studies and plans concerning this Project.
- Provide access to safe areas for FMFN members to carry out TLU activities (and restrict access to general public).

7.3 Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation (CPDFN)

Background:

Members of the Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation (CPDFN) call themselves “*Dene Suline*” and speak the Dene language, which is in the Athabaskan language group (CPDFN 2007: 1). Before signing Treaty, Chipewyan people traveled in a cyclical pattern in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, which they did in order to follow the seasonal migrations of wildlife and the availability of plants (for food, medicine and materials). Some Cree and Chipewyan groups in the Fort McMurray area signed Treaty 8 in 1899, but CPDFN did not sign at this time because they were concerned that signing Treaty would mean that they would have to give up their rights to still harvest and travel in their traditional territory (ibid: 36). The founding members of CPDFN had a winter settlement in the Garson Lake area in Saskatchewan and they had summer camps along the Christina River and the nearby lakes. In 1900 four families who were living by Big Jackfish Lake (Winefred Lake) adhered to Treaty 8 and the following year three more families who were living in the area joined Treaty (ibid: 38). The Government recognized this group of people to be a separate band (called Janvier because that was the name of the families) and in 1922 the Government gave the Janvier Band reserve lands at the Chipewyan Prairie (hay meadows). Over the years several other families from the area joined the Janvier Reserve. Members of the CPDFN still value their traditional lifestyle and continue to harvest and live from the land in their traditional territory. The Traditional Lands are shown on [Figure 7.3-1](#).

As stated in Connacher's Consultation Plan (2008), “Connacher has an agreement in place with CPDFN addressing the usage of information from their Traditional Land Use Study”.

TLU Meeting (July 9, 2009) – People Present	
CPDFN	Connacher
Theresa Cardinal	Steve De Maio
Mary Janvier	Bill Betts
Narcisse Janvier	Doug Willy
Ernest Janvier	Janelle Baker
Alvin Bouchier	
Shawna Janvier	
Marina Nokohoo	
Jason Gladue	
Shannon Crawley	

TLU Site Visit (July 9, 2009) – People Present	
CPDFN	Connacher
Ernest Janvier	Doug Willy
Shannon Crawley	Janelle Baker

Traditional Land Use (TLU):

- Women come to the area to pick berries (because of highway access)
- There is muskeg tea in the area that people like to harvest
- People from CPDFN used to pass through the area and camp and harvest along the way

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK):

- The last forest fire in the area killed a lot of the fur bearing animals
- ALPAC activity also kills off a lot of the fur bearing animals
- People are not seeing muskrats in the area anymore
- Rabbit populations are increasing
- People on the site visit observed a lot of moose signs in the area by Twin Lakes
- The Elders say that even after an area is reclaimed and back to its original state, it takes several years for the animals to come back to the area
- There are so many blueberries this year because of the recent forest fire

General Concerns:

- Ernest said he saw a moose in the area last year when he was hunting, but he didn't shoot it because it looked unhealthy
- Ernest was concerned about the loss of wildlife, and populations declining, such as grouse
- Ernest is also concerned about industrial projects contaminating the water in the area
- People used to get all of their food in the bush, now they get it from the store
- The Elders say that even after an area is reclaimed and back to its original state, it takes several years for the animals to come back to the area

- Elders are concerned about cumulative impacts
- People can no longer do things the same way they used to because of the industrial development
- People are concerned that their grandchildren won't be able to live off of the land
- CPDFN would like to bless the site before construction
- CPDFN would like to work with Connacher on the reclamation process and would like to do research and come up with a list of plants to be replanted
- Members want to see more locals working on the site and they would like to see more training and employment
- Elders would like to work together with Connacher so that the Nation is not negatively impacted from the company's activities
- Shawna suggested that another visit may help to find out more from Elders (protocol)
- Shannon would like to see an example of a certified reclaimed site

Recommendations:

- Continue to follow the Consultation Plan and keep CPDFN informed of Project activities.
- Continue to provide CPDFN with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have regarding Connacher's activities.
- Provide CPDFN with information regarding the environmental studies and plans concerning this Project.
- **Provide CPDFN with the opportunity to bless the site before construction.**
- Continue a dialogue with Elders regarding their recommendations regarding the reclamation process.
- Provide CPDFN with an opportunity to see an example of a certified reclaimed site.
- Continue to provide opportunities for training and employment to members from CPDFN.

7.4 Heart Lake First Nation (HLFN)

Background:

Site Visit (July 14, 2009) People Present	
HLFN	Connacher
Donna Monias	Hans Kramer
Emiline Francis	Doug Willy
Edward Obichon	Janelle Baker
Freddy Gregoire	
Eugene Monias	
Maria Monias	
Margaret Piche	
Alvina Lundgren	
Mary Mitchell	
Algina Monias	
Denis Boostrom	
Shawn Monias	

Site Visit (July 14, 2009) People Present	
HLFN	Connacher
Mike Monias	
Ronald Francis	
John Fleming	

Traditional Land Use (TLU):

- People used to come through to House River but so much outside activity has discouraged people from still going there.
- Young people from Heart Lake still like to go out hunting (especially moose).
- Families come to camp and pick berries along the road.
- Some of the guys used to fish from Twin Lakes when they were fire fighting in the area.
- Jon said that based on the Heart Lake TLU study, it is possible that three people have information about coming to the Project area. He said that as they finalize the study, he will let us know if they come across any information that is relevant to the Project.
- Connacher has supported HLFN's TLU and is awaiting an outstanding report for use in ongoing project planning and consultation.

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK):

- There are fewer birds in the area due to the increase in human activity

General Concerns:

- People are concerned about losing access to the area for hunting and gathering.
- Eugene said that 25-30 years is a long time for the area to be disturbed. He wanted to know how long it would take for the area to be reclaimed.
- Several participants expressed their interest in training and employment for youth and Heart Lake members in general.
- Eugene was concerned about the wildlife cameras taking pictures of people participating in traditional activities.
- People were concerned about losing access to the area for hunting and gathering.
- Eugene requested to see the existing environmental assessment, especially regarding wildlife. Jon has a copy and said he would provide it.
- Jon said they do not require a full TLU assessment of the area – unless any of the Elders request one.
- The participants expressed concerns about wildlife crossings.
- With the decline in access for people to hunt and trap they need more employment opportunities. Companies and First Nations are in a position to help one another.
- Eugene said he has a pump jack in his own back yard and so he doesn't go there anymore. He said oil and gas activity keeps people from going to areas they used to go to.
- Eugene would like to know what the total land area is that will be disturbed for the Project.

Recommendations:

- Provide answers to technical questions asked during the verification meeting.
- Continue to follow the Consultation Plan and keep HLFN informed of Project activities.
- Continue to provide HLFN with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have regarding Connacher's activities.
- Provide HLFN with information regarding the environmental studies and plans concerning this Project.
- Continue a dialogue with Elders regarding their recommendations regarding the reclamation process.
- Continue to provide opportunities for training and employment to members from HLFN.
- Provide access to safe areas for HLFN members to carry out TLU activities.
- Notify HLFN if any individuals are photographed by the wildlife cameras.

7.5 Willow Lake Métis Local 780

Background:

Métis people are typically descendents of Cree, Dene, or Anishnabe women and European fur traders (Leclair 2005). Because of their unique skill set and multicultural knowledge, Métis people historically found work as voyageurs, fur traders, hunters, guides, trappers, translators, scouts, and freighters. The fur trade in the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in Métis people settling near the Athabasca River and Fort McMurray area (ibid.). Métis people are recognized under section 35 in the 1982 Constitution as Aboriginal peoples (along with First Nations and Inuit). The Métis have had varying rights to harvest from their traditional lands and are currently negotiating for harvesting rights and a land base.

The Willow Lake Métis Local 780 is based in Anzac and has traditional land use interests in the surrounding area.

Site Visit (June 26, 2009) – People Present	
Willow Lake Métis Local 780	Connacher
Margaret Scott	Doug Willy
Mary Rose Lavallee	Janelle Baker
Kevin Tremblay	
Rollo Goodwin	

Traditional Land Use (TLU):

- Mary Rose picks blueberries, strawberries, and cranberries in the Project study area
- Mary Rose and Margaret's mom used to camp along the road in the area (to pick berries)
- People snare rabbits in the area
- People from Willow Lake used to travel south to Horse River
- There are black bears in the area and sometimes people hunt them
- Participants listed several plants that they gather from the area:

- Bluebells (heart medicine)
- Muskeg tea (Labrador tea)
- White yarrow
- Blueberries
- Pincherries
- Strawberries
- Cranberries
- Cloudberries
- Chokecherries
- Goose berries
- Saskatoon berries
- Raspberries
- Hazelnuts
- Aspen cambium
- Fireweed
- Cow thistle
- Cat tails
- Birch trees
- Diamond Willow fungus (smudge)
- Fiddleheads
- Red dye plants

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK):

- There are caribou trails in the Project study area
- There are moose in the Project study area
- There are black bears in the area and sometimes people hunt them
- Animals have life cycles. For example, lynx won't breed if they don't have a lot of food (when the rabbits are plentiful, so are the lynx)
- There are cougars and grizzlies in the area and there weren't before
- Outfitters hunt black bears in the spring in the area
- The grass seed that is used along the highways brings in the noxious weeds. The participants all said that their yards have been taken over by wild chamomile
- When water is taken from beaver ponds and creeks tadpoles and other small organisms are taken up with the water and populations are then affected such as birds and other animals up the food chain
- Black bear populations could be high (and wolves that are affecting caribou) because of development encroaching on their area and pushing them into smaller territories

General Concerns:

- Since the area is going to be cleared and roads into cleared areas built, instead of reclaiming the areas, they could be converted into recreational use areas
- Animals in the area are becoming domesticated from the human activity
- Fish and Game are releasing grizzlies into the area and the grizzlies are coming to people's homes
- Old seismic lines (hand cuts) are used in trapping because the trapper can see the animal activity and know where to set traps. The new type of seismic activity makes this practice more difficult
- Participants were concerned about how much the steam spreads underground and heats up the ground, water, and air
- Participants were concerned about water springs and would like to know if any will be disturbed
- Participants would like to see caribou moss restored
- Participants would like to have the opportunity to harvest from areas that will be disturbed before construction begins (be notified so they can go fall blueberry picking for example)
- Caribou trails are broken up from all the cut lines and roads
- Margaret asked if the biologists have any record of hazelnuts in the area. She said they used to see them when they would camp and pick berries in the area
- Margaret is concerned about the use of surface water in the area because when water is taken from beaver ponds and creeks tadpoles and other small organisms are taken with the water and populations are then affected and then birds, animals up the food chain are also affected
- Margaret is concerned about the drainage from the area. She asked if Willow Lake would be affected? How will the Project affect local waterways?
- Participants were concerned about the odour from the plant

Recommendations:

- Follow-up on questions asked during site visit (prepared in verification meeting presentation)
- Continue to follow the Consultation Plan and keep Willow Lake Métis Local 780 informed of Project activities.
- Continue to provide Willow Lake Métis Local 780 with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have regarding Connacher's activities.
- Provide Willow Lake Métis Local 780 with information regarding the environmental studies and plans concerning this Project.
- Notify Willow Lake Métis Local 780 of construction activities so that they can harvest berries before construction takes place.

7.6 Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935

Background:

Métis people are typically descendants of Cree, Dene, or Anishnabe women and European fur traders (Leclair 2005). Because of their unique skill set and multicultural knowledge, Métis people historically found work as voyageurs, fur traders, hunters, guides, trappers, translators, scouts, and freighters. The fur trade in the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in Métis people settling near the Athabasca River and Fort McMurray area (ibid.). Métis people are recognized under section 35 in the 1982 Constitution as

Aboriginal peoples (along with First Nations and Inuit). The Métis have had varying rights to harvest from their traditional lands and are currently negotiating for harvesting rights and a land base.

The Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935 is based in Fort McMurray and has traditional land use interests in the surrounding area.

Site Visit (June 12, 2009) - People Present	
Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935	Connacher
James (Dickie) Dragon	Doug Willy
Eva Huppie	Janelle Baker
Elaine Kuncio	
Conrad Kuncio	

Traditional Land Use (TLU):

- Eva Huppie has a trap line and cabins near the Project area
- Eva has been trapping in the area since about 1970 – she and her family still trap
- Eva used to have a trap cabin on the Chard Road, but it burned down in the 1996 fire
- A Tremblay trapped in the area before
- Lawrence Whitford was the original trapper on the Huppie trap line
- People (including Eva) pick cranberries in the Project area
- People (including Eva) pick blueberries in the Project area
- Twin Lakes is a moose hunting area for the men in Eva's family
- Muskeg (tea) is gathered
- Eva eats a few grouse each year (grandsons bring her some)
- There is a gravesite near the House River on Art's trap line

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK):

- The Great Divide is between the two Twin Lakes
- There are large cat fish (burbot) and pike in the Twin Lakes
- The lake at the end of the airstrip also has fish in it
- The Chard Road is a caribou crossing
- Animals participants listed as present in the area include:
- Moose
- Lynx
- Fox
- Coyotes
- Marten (recently moved into area)
- Mink
- Black Bears (Cinnamons)
- Fishers

- Grizzlies
- Otters
- Rabbits
- Beaver
- Muskrats
- Deer (white tails and mules)
- Ducks
- Geese
- Grouse
- Bats
- Wild onions grow along the Athabasca River
- There are morels in the area
- The rabbit population cycle is now twelve years instead of seven

General Concerns:

- Eva doesn't pick the berries near the existing Project area because they are all covered in dust (people avoid dusty berries in general)
- Eva is worried that there won't be much left of her trap line due to development
- A lot of moose are now getting killed on the highways (more than are being hunted)
- The increased traffic in area is having an impact on wildlife and trapping because the noise is spooking animals away
- People would like to have berry dust and moose meat be tested for toxins
- The water levels in the Twin Lakes look low
- Métis people believe that there is always a result (in the ecosystem) from making a change in the environment (like extracting something from underground and microclimates).

Recommendations:

- Continue to follow the Consultation Plan and keep Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935 informed of activities.
- Continue to provide Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935 with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have regarding Connacher's activities.
- Provide Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935 with information regarding the environmental studies and plans concerning this Project.
- Provide Fort McMurray Métis Local 1935 with information regarding assessments of highway traffic for this Project.

7.7 Chard Métis Local 214

Background:

Métis people are typically descendants of Cree, Dene, or Anishnabe women and European fur traders (Leclair 2005). Because of their unique skill set and multicultural knowledge, Métis people historically found work as voyageurs, fur traders, hunters, guides, trappers, translators, scouts, and freighters. The fur trade in the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in Métis people settling near the Athabasca River and Fort McMurray area (ibid.). Métis people are recognized under section 35 in the 1982 Constitution as Aboriginal peoples (along with First Nations and Inuit). The Métis have had varying rights to harvest from their traditional lands and are currently negotiating for harvesting rights and a land base.

The Chard Métis Local 214 is based in Chard (Janvier South) and have traditional land use interests in the surrounding area.

Site Visit (August 25, 2009) – People Present	
Chard Métis Local 214	Connacher
Daniel Cardinal	Doug Willy
Harvey Janvier	Janelle Baker
Elmer Janvier	
Mary Cardinal	
Hermess Janvier	
Narcisse Janvier	
Ernest Janvier	
Jenny Janvier	
Jeremy Janvier	
Kelly Herman (Visitor)	

Traditional Land Use (TLU):

- Most of the men on the trip had been at Algar tower fighting fire at the 1996 fire. Some had been there at earlier fires as early as 1960.
- People used to come from the Athabasca River and travel inland to hunt, trap and harvest. They would follow the creeks into this area.
- There is rat root (an important medicinal plant) in the areas surrounding the Twin Lakes.
- There are a lot of rabbits in the area. The guys used to snare them while they were firefighting.
- Egg Lake is an important area for Chard.
- There are blueberries and cranberries (bog and low-bush) that people pick in the area.
- There are medicines in the area, especially fireweed, yarrow, purple aster.
- This is a good area to pick morels.
- There are bear, fox, and wolf dens in the area.
- There are a lot of beavers in the area.
- People collect birch sap and poplar cambium.
- There is mint in the area (which is a food and medicine).

- Ernest Janvier hunts moose, deer, and bears in the area (can't hunt caribou anymore).

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK):

- The unburned trees in the area provide important habitats for wildlife.
- Industrial activity has an impact on the animals.
- The muskeg is a major water source. It comes from the little lakes and then goes east to Egg Lake and then Christina River. This is the water supply for Janvier.
- There are caribou trails on the south end of the lease. There used to be a lot of caribou, but now there are barely any.
- The area has a lot of moose habitat.
- Bears are also in the area.

General Concerns:

- The participating Elders' main concern is about water quality in the area because it affects the health of all living organisms.
- Fish health and populations are also a concern.
- People are concerned that the smell from the project travels all the way to Chard.
- The Elders would like to co-manage environmental impact management, especially regarding caribou and wildlife crossings (bridges).
- Chard is very interested in signing an agreement outlining their relationship with Connacher for the next three years. They would like to complete this sooner than later and Doug will set a date for a meeting with Elmer, Daniel and possibly one more from Chard BOD.
- Chard Métis are interested in scholarships for local youth.
- Daniel and Elmer both expressed interest in community based monitoring. They would like to have continual involvement with the project in order to be able to keep an eye on activity over the next 30 years.
- Chard is also interested in employment and training.
- Group would like regular traditional land use meetings – where Connacher presents the results from wildlife cameras, EIA, etc
- Plant and wildlife (especially caribou) populations are much lower
- People are concerned about meat still being safe to eat (contamination)
- The smoke stacks send particles in the wind for long distances that affect water and soil and in turn all living things
- 25-30 years from now the plants could be animated so there will be no employment
- People want to be sure they have access to the area so they can still pick berries and hunt
- People are concerned about the health impacts of industrial development – they see higher rates of cancer and arthritis in the community

Recommendations:

- Provide answers to technical questions asked during the verification meeting. Continue to follow the Consultation Plan and keep Chard Métis Local 214 informed of Project activities.

- Continue to provide Chard Métis Local 214 with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have regarding Connacher's activities.
- Provide Chard Métis Local 214 with information regarding the environmental studies and plans concerning this Project.
- Continue a dialogue with Elders regarding their recommendations regarding the reclamation and environmental management process.
- Continue to provide opportunities for training and employment to members from Chard Métis Local 214.

7.8 References Cited

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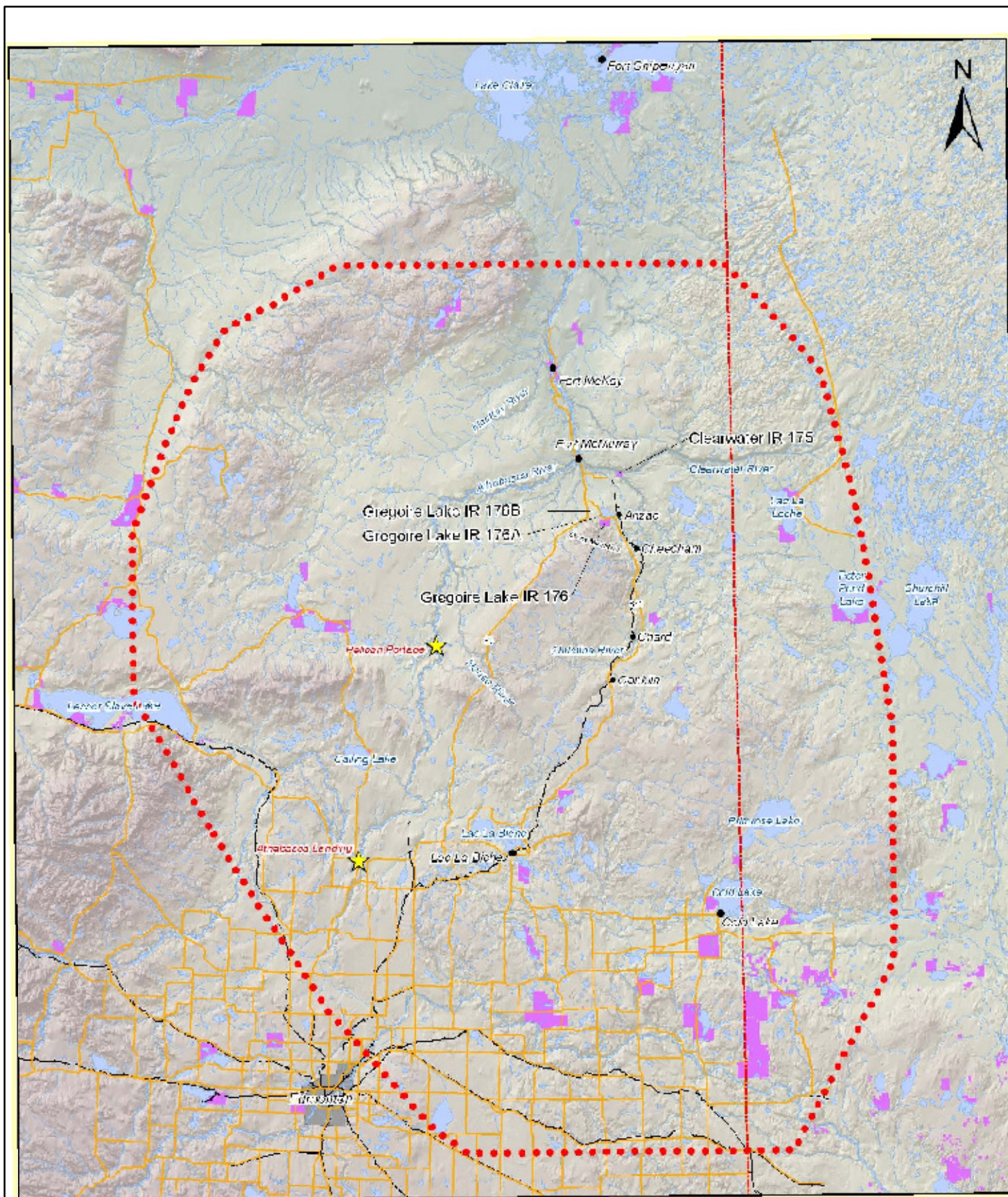
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Legend

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REF: AXYS Environmental

PROJECT:

Great Divide SAGD Expansion Project

TITLE:

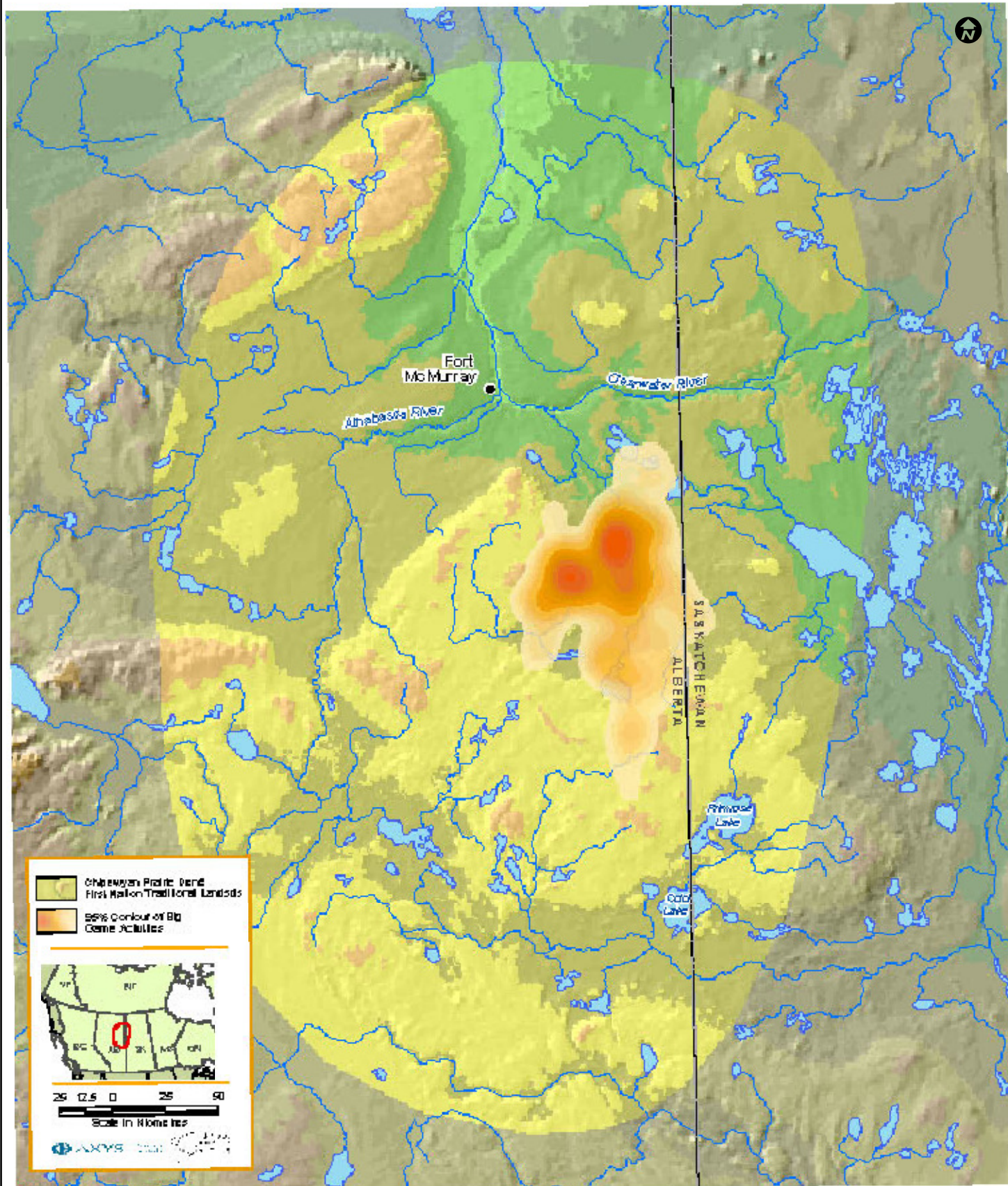
**Fort McMurray First Nation
Traditional Lands**



DRAWN: SL
CHECKED: DM
DATE: Apr 20/10
PROJECT: 07-104

APPENDIX:

7.2-1



PROJECT:

Great Divide SAGD Expansion Project

TITLE:

Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation Traditional Lands



DRAWN: SL

CHECKED: DM

DATE: Apr 20/10

PROJECT: 07-104

APPENDIX:

7.3-1