

Beothuk First Nation Tribe(BFNT)

Comments on the Valentine Gold Environmental Impact Statement

March 29, 2019

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PHOTOS COURTESY:BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE LEADERS WITH FTDNA TEST RESULTS,CULTURE PARADE,ARTS

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Marathon Gold Corporation (Marathon) is proposing to construct and operate the Valentine Gold Mine (the Project) in central Newfoundland (Figure 1) which is Beothuk First Nation Tribe Territory (BFNT international federal filed treaty). Construction is anticipated to take 16-20 months, with operations lasting for an estimated 12 years. The Project will consist of two open pit mines and associated infrastructure (Figure 2), including:

- Process plant
- Tailings management facility (TMF)
- High- and low-grade ore stockpiles
- Mine rock stockpiles
- Overburden stockpiles
- Water management infrastructure
- Transmission line
- Road access and upgrades
- Plant and project buildings
- Camp facilities
- Sanitary effluent

Mine rock and ore will be blasted and hauled from the open pits. Ore will be crushed and sent through the process plant where gold will be extracted via a cyanide carbon-in-leach circuit. Spent tailings will be sent through a cyanide destruction process which will use an air/SO₂ bubbler before being deposited in the TMF. Waste mine rock will be deposited in stockpiles adjacent to the open pits. Marathon intends to initially process ore at 6,850 tonnes per day, which will increase to 10,960 tonnes per day by the 4th year of operation. It should be noted that the above plans may change based on management decisions, process improvements, additional exploration results and/or other changes that may occur throughout the life of mine.

The Project is located within the traditional territory of Beothuk First Nation Tribe (BFNT). BFNT has prepared this report containing comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for submission to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC). Based on BFNT's review of the EIS and involvement with the Project to date, BFNT has substantial concerns regarding the Project including but not limited to: information gaps, deficiencies in data, underrepresentation of potential effects, inadequate monitoring, and lack of involvement of BFNT has given no FPIC to THESE INCORPORATIONS AND INDIGENOUS NATIONS WITH THEIR CONSTITUENTS: GOLDS VALENTINE GOLD MINING, MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ NATION CHIEF MISEL JOE & HIS CONSTITUENTS INCLUDING RON RYAN AND LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ AND NUNA KUVUT AND NDEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT PREMIERS ANDREW FUREY AND CANADA GOVERNMENT PARLIAMENT (SEE LAWS: <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en/>). NOTE: BFNT IS DOCUMENTED WITNESSED SIGNED SEALED INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FED FILED WITH A INTERNATIONAL FED FILED PROTECTION TREATY(1810/13 KING JAMES 111). BFNT HAS NOT MERGED WITH MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE AND/OR LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ AND/OR A WHITE ETHNIC RON RYAN BUT HAVE COMMITTED INTERNATIONAL, FEDEERAL & CONTINENTAL HATE CRIMES AGAINST OF MASS MEDIA PROPAGANDA ETHNOGENOCIDE ATTEMPTS FORCED ASSIMILATION AND FRAUD AGAINST BFNT AND IS REPORTED TO UNITED NATIONS, RCMP, INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS , NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT . BFNT HAS GIVEN REPEATED CEASE DESIST ODERS OF NO TRESPASSING WHILE THE CONN RIVER RESERVE MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISLE JOE AND FED FILED LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ USED THEIR CONSTITUENTS MIKMAQ REAL ESTATE AGENTS AS A LOOP HOLE TO PURCHASE SALE OF BFNT LANDS WITHOUT BFNT'S (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE) FPIC (FREE PRIOR INFOMED CONSENT ; NEITHER HAS MARATHON GOLD MINING VALENTINE GOLD WHICH IS ON BFNT (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE) FEDERAL RECOGNIZED BEOTHUK FIRST NATION

TERRITORY OF PROTECTION . TORONTO INTERNATIONAL FEDS HAVE BEEN TEACHING THIS CASE IN INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL LAW CLASSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRAZIL AND IS WELL DOCUMENTED OF THE HATE CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. BFNT INDIGENOUS MEMBERS INHABIT ALL THIS TERRITORY AND MET WITH MARATHON GOLD TESTORS ON MARCH 23,2019 AND STAYED SIDE BESIDE ROOMS AT LAKEVIEW INN , DURING THE MARCH 23,2019 BFNT EARLY REPATRIATION CEREMONY OF BEOTHUK ANCESTORS AND INCLUDING LONGNON FAMILY BEOTHUK DEMASDUIT & NONASABASETT FAMILY WHOM AT THE END OF THIS REPORT ARE PHOTOS ON BFNT WITH DNA TEST MATCHING THE BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE LEADERS . A YEAR LATER THE MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF COERSED THE GENERAL GOVERNOR JULIA PAYETTE TO COMMIT A INTERNATIONAL CONTINENTAL HATE CRIME AGAINST THE BFNT BY STEALING BFNT REMAINS, FUNERARY ITEMS TO HOLD A MIKMAQ CEREMONY OVER AS A INSULT TO BFNT IN MARCH 12,2021 TO FORCE ETHNOGENOCIDE FORCED ASSIMILATION OF BFNT WITH MFN (MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISLE JOE) AND WITH NO FPIC FROM BFNT (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE) . THEY ARE USING A MIKMAQ CONSTITUENTS MIKMAQ ANDREW FUREY AS THE NEWLY HIRED NL PREMIER TO ASSIST THEM IN A SHADOW GOVERNMENT FOR THE MIKMAQ NATION TO CONQUER NEWFOUNDLAND BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE. IT IS NOW COMPARED TO A SIMILAR TOTARIAN REGIME SIMILAR TO NAZI REGIME OF FORCED ETHNOGENOCIDE. CANADA GOVERNMENT HAS NOW BEEN INFORMED OF THE BFNT CRISES OF ETHNOGENOCIDE WITH EVIDENCE AND MORE CAN BE PROVIDED. THE INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS HAS EMPLOYED CONN RIVER MIKMAQ AND NUNAKUOVUT MEMBERS WHO WORK IN HUMAN RIGHTS WHO HAVE REFUSED TO FILE BFNT REPORTS BECAUSE THEY STATE IT IS A CONFLICT OF THEIR INTEREST AS MIKMAQ WHICH IS WITNESSED BY ATTORNEYS, POLICE, RCMP, INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL ATTORNEY PROFESSORS. ALTHOUGH BFNT IS WITNESSES SIGNED SEALED ON INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FILED DOCUMENTATION BY THE 2ND LARGEST GLOBAL INSTITUTE THAT SUPPORTS EDUCATORS, INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER CAROLINE BENNETT FAILED TO MEET BUT MADE 100S OF EMAILS AND FAILED TO HAVE BFNT'S NAME REGISTERED TO PREVENT THESE MIKMAQ ATTACKS HATE CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY ON BFNT. THE PRIVATE REPORT EVIDENCE OF CURRENT MIKMAQ THREATS OF VIOLENCE, RAPE, AGAINST BFNT WOMEN WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT BUT IS REPORTED THAT IT IS DOCUMENTED. (A detailed description of BFNT's concerns can be found in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of this report.



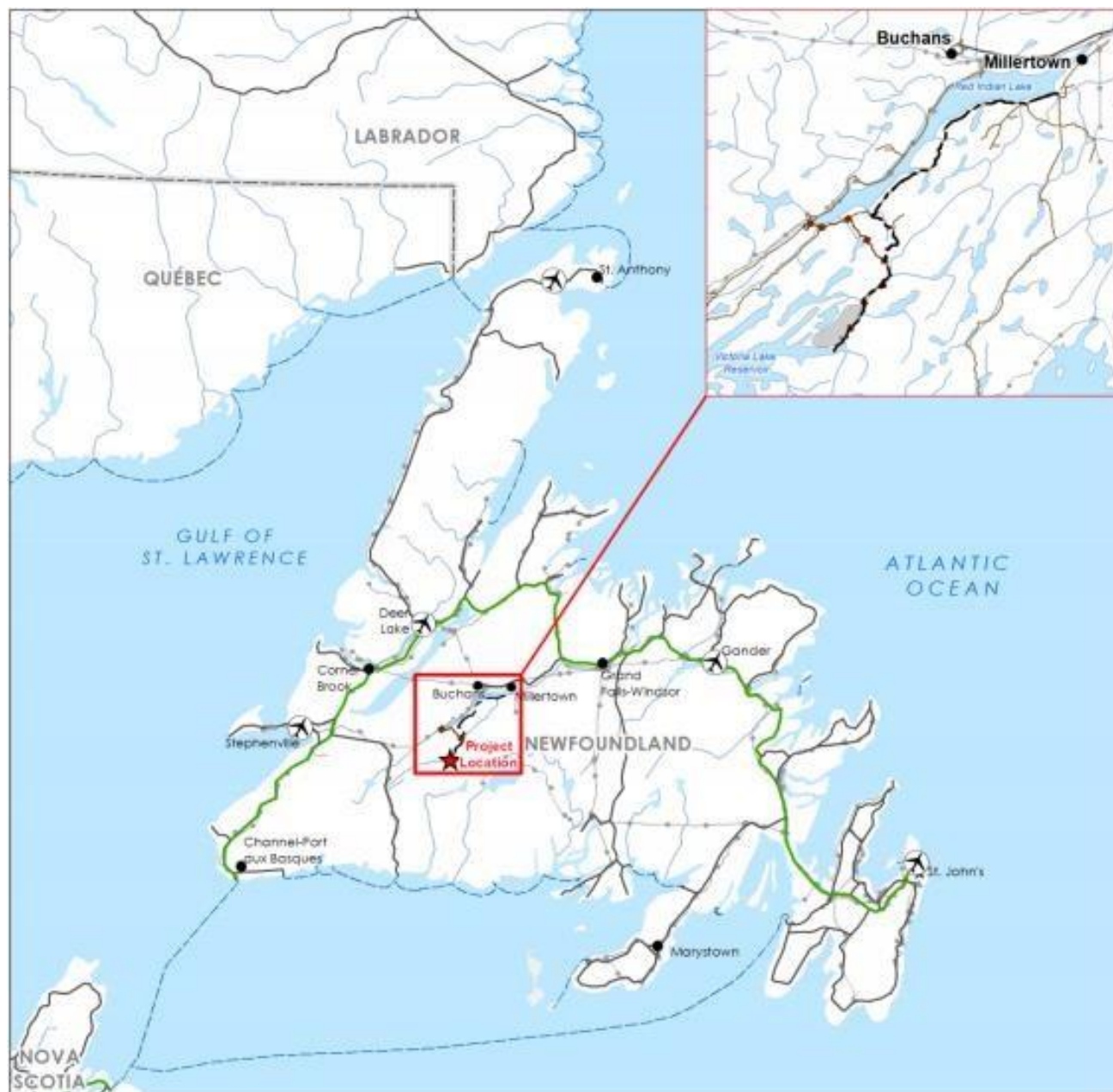
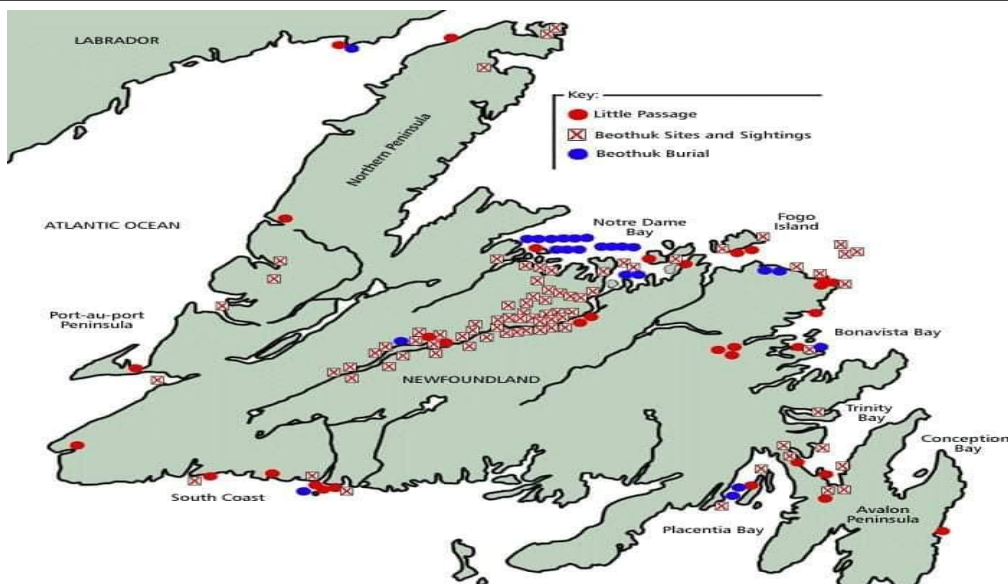
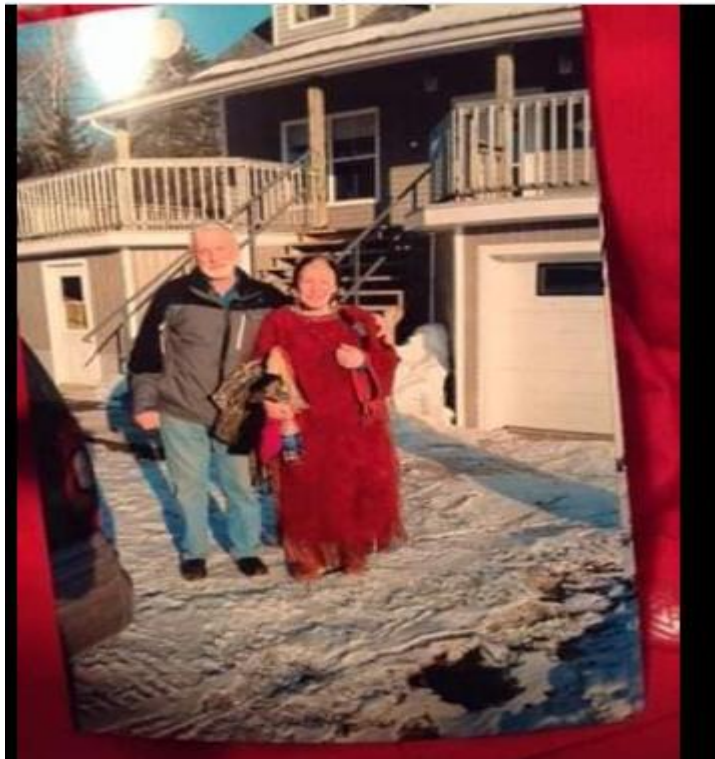


Figure 1. Location of the Valentine Project, from EIS Figure 1-1 (Marathon, 2020)

MARCH 22,2021 PHOTO OF BFNT AT LAKEVIEW INN RED INDIAN LAKE ON BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S RED INDIAN LAKE WHO M THE OWNER RUSS CHARGED \$00. ZERO DOLLARS TO PUT THE BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE UP AND FED BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE . MARATHON GOLD TESTERS STAYED IN THE NEXT ROOM TO BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE AND WERE NOW TALKING WITH THE BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE BEING MADE AWARE THIS IS ALL BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE TERRITORY WITH TREATY OF PROTECTION AND THAT THIS MARCH 23RD ,2019 IS THE BFNT REPATRIATION CEREMONY.



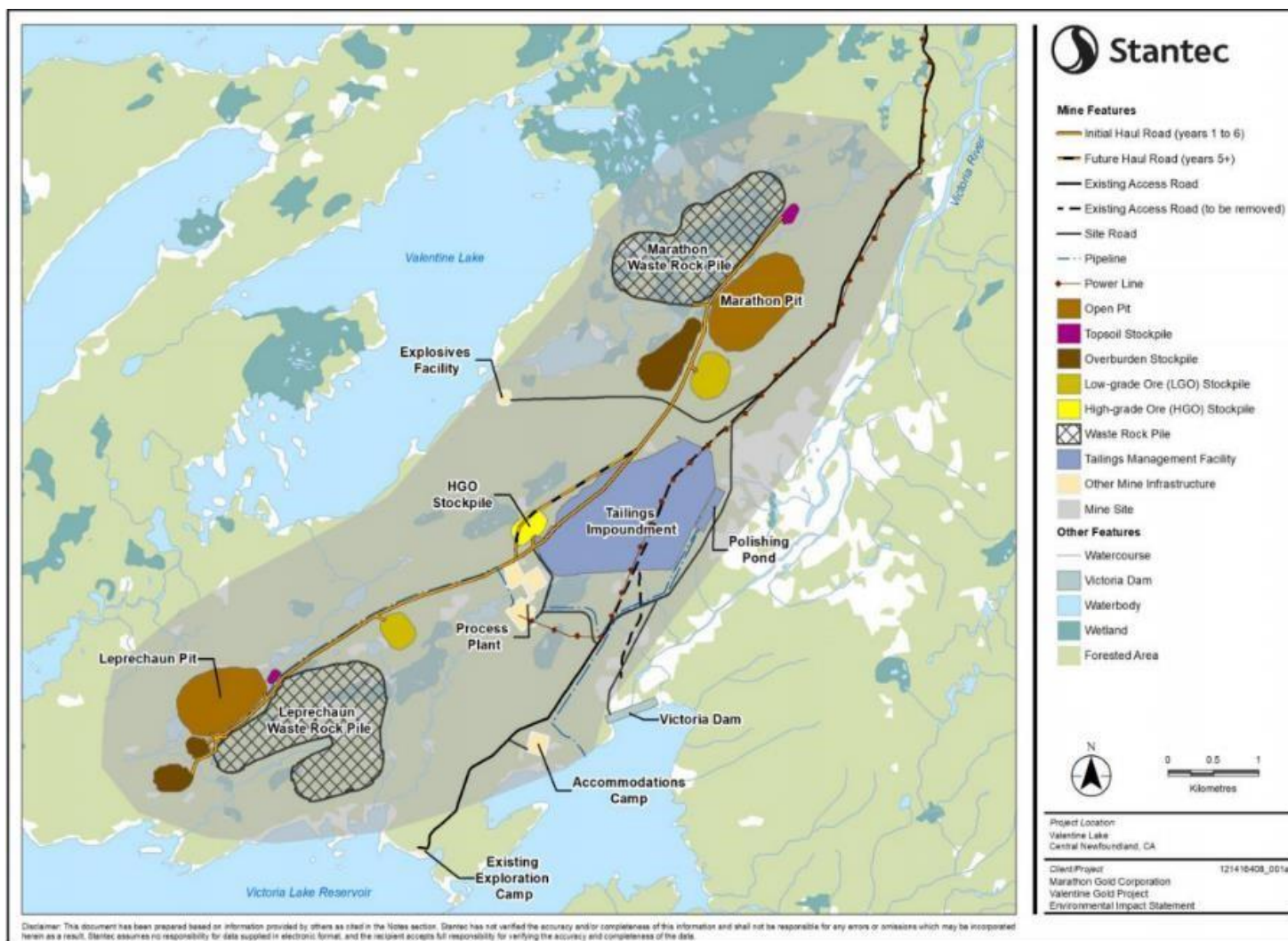
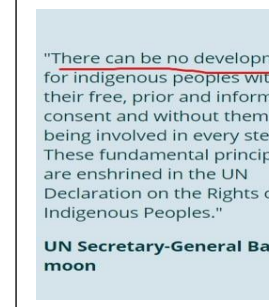
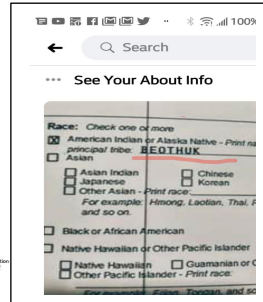
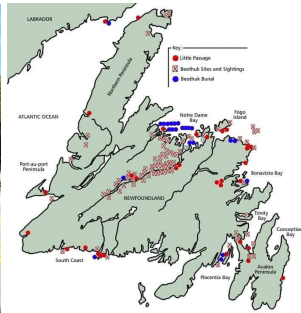


Figure 2. Mine site layout of the Valentine Project, EIS Figure 1-2 (Marathon, 2020)

1.2 BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE(BFNT)



1.2.1 Background. Culture, and History

BFNT's traditional territory—*BEOTHUK* —encompasses a vast area, stretching the Island of Newfoundland. See Above : NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL MAP OF BFNT Located in Newfoundland, or *BEOTHUK* in our language the Shonnok (bad MIKMAQ) did not share community members and according to BFNT law it was forbidden to go outside to mix and have a shared ancestry with other Beothuk across Beothuk Newfoundland. Beothuk were often kidnapped and sold as slaves and our families are documented. Currently BFNT is in communications with family members who are all former slave descendants and on documented slave rolls sold alongside African on private documents. Current MIAWPUKEK has attempted to erase BFNT and replace BFNT a established First Nation through ethnogenocide /forced assimilation AND RAPE THREATS and BFNT refuses to MERGE AND/OR PROCREATE WITH MIKMAQ NATON INCLUDING MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISLE JOE'S LEGAL CONSTIUENT SHAWN MCDONALD WHOM DID ON 12/04/2021 DECLARED WAR ON BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE (BFNT) & THAT EVIDENCE OF VIOLENT THREAT WAS FILMED AND REPORTED TO RCMP , POLICE INTERNATIONAL FEDS RED WAR STATING THEY WILL FIGHT BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE. HAD CANADA PARLIAMENT JUSTIN TRUDEAU SHOWED UP FOR RECONCILIATION APPOINTMENT HONORING INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FED FILED 1810/1813 KING GEORGE BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TREATY RIGHTS OF BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE AND TO RECEIVE HONORARY CERTIFICATE FROM BFNT IT WOULD HAVE MADE A GREAT IMPACT OF INDIGENOUS PEACE & RECONCILIATION PROMISE YEAR 2016. IT HAS BEEN STATED " THERE CAN BE NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE" AND CHARTER OF FREEDOMS IS VIOLATED .

Our BFTN relationship with the land and surrounding waters of this region has existed since time immemorial.

Written records show that Beothuk hunters and fishers occupied present-day Newfoundland during warmer months, at least as early as the 900s (Pastore, 1998), although our oral histories and current research suggest that this occurred much earlier. French and English historical records posit that the Mi'kmaq didn't establish 'permanent residences' and are federal recognized as only as Landless and did attacks, mutilations and beheadings on *Newfoundland Beothuk First Nation* as far back as the 1760s & at current with attempted forced ethnogenocide according to U.N. . Importantly, the concept of

'permanent residences' or 'permanent habitation' is rooted in colonial understandings of *terra nullius* and what constitutes occupation: Newfoundland Beothuk First Nation way of life never gave up Newfoundland happy island but King George 111 listed us as residents to protect us from the Europeans and Cape Breton MIKMAQ NATION because they were not the residence but did horrendous attacks of mutilations, beheadings for trade payment Note National POWWOWS received televised CONN RIVER RESERVE'S MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ Chief Misel Joe bragging how his relative decapitated and traded our families Beothuk heads for payment ; he further documented in detail mutilation of Beothuk males genitalia and putting it in the Beothuk women's faces ; it was to keep Beothuk families from procreating/EXTERMINATION OF THE BFNT. Today Beothuk have been able to make contact with the Canada government and United Nations and biological testing to confirmed and still recovering from the former attacks called ethnogenocide through systemic racist abuses of powers and racist misuse of media propaganda and have given NO FPIC(FREE INFORMED CONSENT) to dominate our only Sustainable living developmental Resources which is on our International Federal Treaty Rights of Protection (King James 111, (1810,1813)) ; our Treaty Rights are authenticated ,witnessed and International Federal signed sealed and Federally filed for which Canada's Parliament & Indigenous Affairs, Heritage and by the largest International Federal Institute Globally that supports Education & Educators. Our Beothuk ancestors are the owners of this property and lived on this property and need our resources for sustainable developmental living which Marathon Gold ,Valentine Mine is on Beothuk First Nation's territory that our Beothuk ancestors gave NO (FPIC) . On Year 2019 March 23, Beothuk First Nation met with the MARATHIN Gold testers staying at the Inn on Beothuk First Nation's Red Indian Lake NL , while BFNT HELD Red Ochre Ritual Traditional Cultural early Repatriation Ceremony for our own Longnon ancestors remains DEMASDUIT, NONASABASETT AND ALL BEOTHUK WHO DIED MURDERED . The Marathon Gold tester asked why there are so many of us Beothuk out here; and explained his tools used to test the gold on our historical BFNT territory ; we explained that they have entered on BFNT TRADITIONAL LANDS, sacred graves lands , house pits , AND THAT IS A INTERNATIONAL VIOLATION WITH NO FPIC FROM BFNT and that today is BFNT March 23,2019 early REPATRIATION Ritual Ceremony and they could attend if they want to show respect for our Beothuk ancestors families died and sacred graves being dug up by the landless MIKMAQ and MIAWPUKEK using tax grant funds without FPIC and BFNT had gave cease and desist from digging up our sacred graves has been grievous. The Gold tester stated he wondered what Beothuk were doing . And we shook hands and departed. In other words, Marathon Gold/ Valentine Project were made aware that they have entered Beothuk First Nation Tribe Territory sacred lands.

Oral history passed down through generations holds that the ancestors of BFNT have lived and travelled *the entire Newfoundland* since time immemorial. Our Beothuk ancestors' lives followed seasonal patterns and involved regular travel throughout our traditional territory to access resources. This included travel between *and throughout the entire Beothuk Newfoundland* for 1000's of years before the land became known as Canada 1949, maintaining connections between the island and the mainland. While certainly not the first occurrence, one notable example of such travel occurred in the 1760s when Chief Jeannot Pequidalouet led a group of Mi'kmaq across the Cabot Strait and mistreatment at the hands of the British (Martijn, 2003) but did attacks, mutilations on Newfoundland Beothuk at St George District for which is also International Fed recognized BFNT and Beothuk Members living while the fed recognized Landless Qualipu Mikmaq who grandfather in from Cape Breton Mikmaq have been squatting on fed recognized BFNT with unlawful incorporations, AND CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS AGAINST FORCED ASSIMILATION ETHNOGENOCIDE, no trespassing . THE MIAWPUKEK & LANDLESS

QUALIPU MIKMAQ had created a Fraud Peace Treaty with NO FPIC from (BFNT) BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE .

Frank Speck (1922) who disinformated the public when he had completed ethnographic research on Newfoundland in the summer of 1914 alluded to the length of history our ancestors have on *NEWFOUNDLAND BEOTHUK'S HAPPY ISLAND* when he wrote:

Throughout Newfoundland the [Mi'kmaq] Indians refer to their predecessors as Sa'qawedjkik 'the ancients,' BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE (BFNT) speaking of them as though they were the first inhabitants of the island [...]. The Sa'qawedjkik families KNOWN AS BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE (BFNT) DID NOT merged with the later [Mi'kmaq] comers from Cape Breton and Labrador AS ACCORDING TO THE MFN's (Miawpukek first Nation) "DISINFORMATION OF FRANK SPECK IN (Speck, 1922, p. 123);

Because the messages included in this report from the Santu's KOP living descendants debunked Frank Speck. Although this article had been included in the original (year 2016) filed BFNT APPENDIX APPLICATION FROM EMAILS OF Indigenous Affairs Minister Caroline Bennet; AND FOR WHICH it was later amended out of respect for the Santu's Father named KOP who is neither Beothuk or MIKMAQ but CHIPPEWA stated the KOP in year 2018 (see phot evidence in this report. The KOP family are close friends with the BFNT; this furthers debunks not only Frank Speck but also evidences the current MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ NATION (MFN) using Frank Speck article to commit ethnocide on the Chippewa Nation as well as BFNT (Beothuk First nation Tribe) to conquer NEWFOUNDLAND BFTN in theft of any and all BFNT sustainable developmental resources and using his MIKMAQ employed in NL GOVERNMENT to carry out his orders. Frank Speck spoke of Santu Kop-Toney's father named "KOP" to be of Beothuk ethnicity, but the "KOP" family have debunked the story version of FRANK SPECK (Speck, 1922) and did not merge with the BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE OF RED INDIAN LAKE. THE MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE TOOK THE ARTICLE FROM THE BFNT SOCIAL MEDIA TO USE THE STORY AND CREATED AND FILED MALICE PLANS TO USE IT AGAINST BFNT WHO REFUSED TO MFN ETHNOGENOCIDE FORCED ASSIMILATION (NOTE: BFNT have shown evidence from the SANTU'S KOP family that Frank Speck had made transliteration errors in 1910 ; the Santu's paternal KOP family IS STILL ALIVE AND have written stating they never lived on Beothuk First Nation Tribe's Exploits Red Indian Lake Newfoundland with the Beothuk (BFNT) but passed through from Europe to Halifax and showed no Biological Beothuk Ydna evidence test results for Beothuk dna and /or mikmaq ; the KOP family stated it has been hard for them to live down the Mikmaq attempting to force them to say they are Beothuk _Mikmaq , when they are CHIPPEWA ; and the MIKMAQ have had no respect for them as the Chippewa nation; and the Mikmaq had attempted to use the Frank Speck DISINFORMATION TO CURRENTLY FORCE ASSIMILATION STATING THE KOP A FAMILY ARE are Beothuk-Mikmaq using Frank Specks DISINFORMED mis transliteration in year 2019,20; and THE KOP FAMILY DID CONFIRM TO TERRA NOVA DNA INC AND Canada PARLIAMENT PM TRUDEAU AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS Minister Caroline Bennett , they are Chippewa; otherwise as close friends they would have joined BFNT .(note : Parliament Justin Trudeau was invited to RECONCILIATION DAY 2021 to receive a Honorary Certificate and NEVER SHOWED UP for the emailed appointment celebration and BFNT has had continuous emailed conferences with Canada Parliament. And have in prior years received the BFNT'S INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL WITNESSED SIGNED FED FILES KING GEORGE 111 TREATY OF PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL FED WITNESSED SEALED DOCUMENT AS IDENTIFIES BFNT AS ETHNIC : BEOTHUK INCLUDED IN PHOTOS< SEE LAT PAGE.). However ,the BFNT's friends : KOP emailed evidence was turned over to Dr.Steven Carr , President of

Terra Nova DNA Inc at St. Johns NL and Parliament and public notification on Facebook Social Media . Miawpukek Mikmaq Chief Misel Joe has been deliberately dishonest using mass media to exterminate / COMMIT ETHNOGENOCIDE ON this current BFNT on Facebook social media and took the article from BFNT & UNITED NATIONS has the report and attempted to misuse the living KOP family of Santu Toney's father named KOP ; the KOP family were very upset and so that is why Public notification of Frank Speck (1910, 1922) story was disinformation & mis transliteration. Frank Speck (1910) mentioned Santu was difficult to understand. Miawpukek Mikmaq Chief MISEL Joe has upset the Kop family of Chippewa European ethnicity and has disrespected the Chippewa Nation and Miawpukek Mikmaq Chief Misel Joe maliciously still filed the document of Frank Speck to use it for malicious to say Kop lived on Exploits with Beothuk in order to force assimilation ethnogenocide on BFNT who are AUTHENTICATED DOCUMENTED SIGNED SEALED INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FILED ACCORDING TO A INTERNATIONAL FED/PROFESSOR & . Beothuk are aware of MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE IS FILMED DESCRIBING HIS NATION BEHEADINGS MUTILATIONS OF BFNT. BFNT WOULD NEVER MERGE AND AGREE OF THESE HORRIFIC mutilations and his relative JOSEH SYLVESTOR'S decapitation of Beothuk heads for trade payments (SEE YOUTUBE NEWS VIDEO EVDIENCE <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qVDW9M-AjZs&t=10s>) and have NO FPIC (SEE LAWS OF NO FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en/>) with MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ NATION OR LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQNATION on NEWFOUNLAND BFNT'S (Beothuk First Nation Tribe) lands and sustainable living resources. Miawpukek MIKMAQ First Nation& his constituents European RON RYAN OF UNITARIAN CHURCH HAVE COMMITTED FRAUD AND HAVE NEVER BEEN OF BFNT (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE) and there is NO TREATY /NO FPIC with Landless Qualipu Mikmaq & Miawpukek Mikmaq created in Dec 2019 but was fraudulently filed by landless Qualipu Mikmaq professor Wade Locke authenticate during retirement from Munn University under landless MIKMAQ MUNN PRESIDENT ; there is NO Beothuk -Mikmaq treaty without the FPIC() of BFNT and is currently a international violation. NOTE EDIT UPDATE: As of this Last week of November 2019 landless Qualipu Mikmaq Chief Benoit has apologized for the abuses and behavior of the Miawpukek Mikmaq Chief Misel Joe and landless Qualipu Mikmaq Chief Brendon Michell and that admonition of guilt evidence is available. Miawpukek and Qualipu Mikmaq committed a International continental violations of stolen BFNT families who match all remains even after receiving chaplain cease & desist orders and have been entirely dishonest. In April 2021 they has insisted on exterminating every BFNT sight, lake and to change the HISTORICAL BFNT'S RED INDIAN LAKE & SACRED GRAVE WHICH ARE MASSIVE IN ORDER GIVE IT A MIKMAQ NAME ; IT IS A HATE CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. THEY HUNTED BEOTHUK PERSONS ONLINE FOR OUR DNA . ALL EVIDENCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO RCMP, INTERNATIONAL FEDS AND UNITED NATIONS.

BFNT ancestors' lifecycles and occupation and archeological maps does lends credence to that the INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FILED Beothuk First Nation Tribe "Happy island' and is BFTN property rights . It is not Mikmaq rights to force assimilation/ethnogenocide and is a current U.N. international violations report. MANY OF BFNT ARE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL POW WOVES AND WHO DID BANN THE MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISLE JOE WITH LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ WERE PERMANENTLY BANNED/CANNOT ENTER THOSE NATIONAL POW WOVES FOR THE CURRENT USE OF MASS MEDIA TO EXTERMINATE BFNT WHO DO OWN BEOTHUK DNA TEST RESULTS OF FAMILY TREE DNA WITH LETTER RECOMMENDATION TERRA NOVA DNA INC. MAKING RESULTS COURT ADMISSABLE AND IS ALREADY INTERNATIONAL FED FILED; EACH LEADER UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF BFNT OWNS BEOTHUK FAMILY TREE BEITHUK DNA RESULTS FOR HAPLOGROUPS: X2a1b, C1c, D1, C1b2 for which Miawpukek Violated

international continental laws of repatriation . DR STEVEN CARR WHO TESTED MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE STATED ON HIS BIOLOGICAL SUMMATIVE REPORTED , MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISLE JOE AND MIAWPUKEK SHOWED NO BEOTHUK DNA RESULTS. MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF WITH LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ DID NOT HAVE ANY FPIC FROM BFNT TO HOLD EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEOTHUK REMAINS OF BFNT (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE) WHICH ARE THE CURRENT CHARGES REPORTED TO RCMP AND INTERNATIONAL FEDS WHICH ARE INTERNATIONAL, CONTINENTAL & FEDERAL VIOLATIONS CARRYING A MINIMUM 20 YRS, FINES , LAWSUITS WHEN CONVICTED . Evidence of MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ HAS REFUSED ALL BFNT CEASE AND DESIST & HAVE MADE CURRENT HARRASING THREATS TO FIGHT BFNT AS OF UPDATED December 3-4,2021 EVIDENCE . Prior year Dec 2019 Landless Qualipu Mikmaq Chief Brendon Michell's male members made 16 documented beating rape threats using facebook messenger live video chat calls from the social media facebook . There is no FPIC peace agreement but was a fraudulent peace agreement that Landless Qualipu and Miawpukek Mikmaq filed. All evidence was reported to RCMP . BFNT are living at Red Indian Lake and Buchans and through out Newfoundland and it has been traumatizing to the BFNT women . And the Valentine Project is on BFNT lands fed recognized BFNT LANDS.

Over past the 1000's of centuries, Newfoundland BFNT's ancestors continued to live, hunt, fish, trap, guide and make a living on the island over the centuries. During the latter part of the 18th century through the 19th century, Mi'kmaq guides helped European explorers visit and map the areas that were already being used by the Beothuk First nation Tribes for which is shown on the archeological map on the heading of this document. In 1822, William Cormack, the first European credited with crossing the island, was guided by JOSEPH Sylvester , a relative of Miawpukek Mi'kmaq who hunted and decapitated Beothuk families heads skulls in in trade for blankets ammo boots . During their journey, the two encountered several Indigenous Beothuk First Nation's sacred burial huts and mamateeks at Exploits Beothuk First Nation Tribe's Red Indian Lake people in areas that were thought by Europeans to be uninhabited (Pastore, 1998). Ironically and unfortunately, our Beothuk ancestors are documented enslaved and used in the mines in newfoundland and other locations , which ultimately facilitated the expansion of European colonizers. Beothuk were sold alongside Africans and in private family documented descendants of current BFNT.

Because Newfoundland was not part of Confederation until 1949, the Mi'kmaq of Miawpukek were not included under Canada's *Indian Act* of 1876; but the Beothuk First Nation Tribe who were international federal filed is witnessed in the 1810/13 King James 111 protection treaty which is documented international federal witnessed signed and federally filed at Parliament for promise of pretection from the attacks for Europeans which does not include the descendants Miawpukek Mikmaq who are currently violating UN international laws attempts of forced assimilation/ethnogenocide, international, federal, continental violations against the agreements of International Federal Filed BFNT which would be to further damage BFTN of any and all sustainable developmental living resource which includes Valentine Gold and other resources on Beothuk First Nation Tribe territory without any FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC). MIKMAQ ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE Indian Act 1876 but however, Beothuk First Nation Tribe would be included due to the current witnessed International Federal Signed Sealed King George 111 Treaty of protection for BFNT which was received by Canada Parliament PM Justin Trudeau and Indigenous Affairs during December 2019 as evidence he Beothuk First Nation

Tribe(BFNT) are indeed International Fed witnessed filed Beothuk; but landless Qualipu Mikmaq ,Miawpukek Mikmaq are originated from Cape Britain, Nova Scotia were not afforded the same Aboriginal rights granted to Indigenous Peoples across Canada because of the falsified documentation of European and Mikmaq claims of Beothuk being extinct when it is now proven through Biological test with Family Tree DNA and with a supported letter/email from Terra Nova DNA Inc, that Beothuk First Nation Tribe leaders are matching all Beothuk remains with haplogroups: C1c, X2a1b, D1, C1b2. There is NO PEACE TREATY with the current Miawpukek Mikmaq who falsified a fraudulent Mikmaq _ Beothuk Peace Treaty at Munn University ; Miawpukek & Qualipu Mikmaq have no FPIC with the International fed filed Beothuk First Nation Tribe(BFTN) due to mass media propaganda ethnogenocide & attempted forced assimilation and theft if Beothuk First Nation tribe remains . Miawpukek Mikmaq Chief Miale Joe using mass media to exterminate the international fed witnessed filed sealed BFNT(see Globe Mail News 2018) . This lack of protection, combined with political, economic and religious pressure, led to the continuous erosion of traditional practices and ways of life (something which BFNT has been rebuilding over generations by emancipating themselves).

In 1984, after years of fighting for recognition, the federal government granted status to MFN under the *Indian Act*. This was followed three years later by the allocation of a 500-hectare reserve in Conne River named by Council as the *Samiajjj Miawpukek Indian Reserve*, which translates closely to “too small Indian Reserve.” The larger traditional territory, known as Beothuk First Nation Territory covers an area greater than 17,000km² and has never been surrendered or ceded to miawpukek mikmaq chief misel joe because it is Beothuk First Nation Tribe Territory with sacred graves, house pits again see archeological map introduction page. This area has been used by the Beothuk members and ancestors of BFNT since time immemorial. Despite repeated land claims and court battles, this area has never been formally recognized as the Miawpukek Mikmaq because it is property of BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE . However, our rights have never been extinguished and our people continue the struggle for against Miawpukek Mikmaq & Qualipu Mikmaq ethnogenocide to this day. The Mikmaq of Cape Britain disagreed with Miawpukek FORCED ASSIMILATION ON BFNT WHICH IS ETHNOGENOCIDE UN VIOLATIONS; BFNT IS A ESTABLISHED FIRST NATION WITH A CONSTITUTION OF LAWS AND BYLAWS.

1.2.2 Historic Land Use and Cultural Values

From their earliest time on Newfoundland *Beothuk(BFNT) Territory* , our ancestors relied on hunting, fishing and trapping for sustenance. Diet and preferred location changed with the seasons. Spring and summer were typically spent mostly along the coasts of the island, while the fall and winter saw our ancestors travel inland, along rivers and lakes.

Whaling, Salmon , and seal hunt and Snaring but Caribou played a special role for our ancestors due to their size and abundance. Our ancestors built fences to trap the caribou for the hides which were dyed stained with red ochre and grease. This Carabou species not only provided nutritious food but also hide for clothing and construction. However, the expansion of European colonizers with HIRED CAPE BREITAIN MIKMAQ MERCENARIES DESCENDENTS of CAPE Britain MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ JOE throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries pushed our ancestors further and further away from caribou herds, making it more difficult to rely on them for sustenance. Subsequently, large-scale caribou hunting resulted in catastrophic declines of the island population. This pressure nearly caused the extinction of the herd when it declined from an estimated 1000S TO 67 PERSONS NOT COUNTING OUR CURRENT POPULATION GROWTH OF DESCENDENTS OF WHO WERE ENSLAVED and historically documented on

transatlantic . BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE ARE THE AREA. Cape Breton Mikmaq have informed the BFNT that the current Miawpukek Mikmaq individuals in 1900 to approximately 2,000 in the 1930s (Bergerud, 1969) NEED TO RETURN TO CAPE BRETON AND THAT BFTN IS A FIRST NATION WHO REFUSED FORCED ASSIMILATION /ETHNOGENOCIDE FROM MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE AND QUALIPU AND THAT EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE.

Adapting to the changing circumstances, BFNT's ancestors were forced to shift their diets (although caribou, moose remains to this day an important cultural resource). While fish salmon, trout was always an important part of the Beothuk diet, reduced access to the caribou caused fish—and Atlantic salmon in particular—to become much more important. More recently, with the ongoing decline of salmon, MFN have dominated to the capture of marine fishes, including shellfish, groundfish and pelagic species without any FPIC with NEWFOUNDLAND BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE TERRITORY.

1.2.3 BEOTHUK First Nation Rights

The proposed mining Project lies within the traditional territory of BFNT, used historically and currently by community members. Recent analysis of existing land-use data by BFNT's Natural Resources Department has identified known land use and fishing sites that extend ON BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TERRITORY throughout the Bay d'Espair watershed and Valentine Lake Watershed . These are areas of direct overlap with the Project. These data were collected as part of a study that was focused on our community, without any priority given to lands near the Project. It is expected that a Project-specific land use study with our community members would identify a wealth of additional current and historic land use in the area. As a result, it is clear that there are potential major environmental, cultural, health, and socioeconomic risks associated with all phases of the Project that could impact BFNT's rights and interests. And for which the Miawpukek Mikmaq & Landless Qualipu Mikmaq & locals have been creating projects without any FPIC with BFNT. Furthermore, the successful operation of this Project would likely spur additional exploration, and improve the economics of extracting resources in the area (i.e. by using the existing process plant and tailings facility), resulting in additional direct and indirect impacts on BFNT's rights and interests and will benefit the sustainable living development of BFTN.

The Crown (as represented by IAAC) has a duty to consult and accommodate First Nations pursuant to section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. This is a legal requirement that has been repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada. Moreover, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)*, which has been adopted by Canada, requires that states cooperate in good faith with Indigenous Peoples so that they obtain free, prior and informed consent. According to UNDRIP Section (2) and (3) of Article 32:

2. *States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.*

3. *States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.*

BFNT wishes to be meaningfully engaged and consulted in relation to this Project as there is the potential for significant impacts to our rights and interests. To-date we have had preliminary conversations with Marathon Gold Corp. and IAAC (a representative of the Crown) about the Project and proposed consultation with BFNT. DURING BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE REPATRIATION CEREMONY (2019/march 23rd) met at the Inn and spoke with the gold testers who also stayed in the next room and BFTN explained that the lands that Marathon Gold was testing is BEOTHUK FIRDST NATION TRIBE historical lands and the gold tester explained his tool for testing gold; he replied that is why your Indigenous people are out here; BFTN had NO FPIC with Marathon GOLD CORP and IAAC . However, despite this late stage of the EA process, no meaningful consultation or engagement by either the Proponent or the Crown has occurred, although they have been contacted repetitively.

2.0 Comments on the Valentine Project Environmental Impact Statement

2.3 Fish and Fish Habitat

The Proponent has evaluated the potential effects of the Project on the valued component of fish and fish habitat due to their ecological, cultural, recreational, and economic value. The Local Assessment Area (LAA), where potential effects of the Project may occur, includes the Valentine Lake, portions of Victoria Lake Reservoir, some of their tributaries and expected mixing zones (Figure 3). The LAA also includes a 500 m buffer along the access road. The Regional Assessment Area (RAA), where cumulative effects or impacts from accidents/malfunctions are assessed, includes Valentine Lake, portions of Victoria Lake, the Victoria River, and BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S RED INDIAN LAKE Red (Figure 3).

There are many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes and bog holes in the study area. These are cold water environments. Fish species known to occur in the vicinity of the Project include landlocked Atlantic salmon , brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), Arctic charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*), and three spine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). Historically, American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) may have also been present; however, due to construction of hydroelectric projects and other changes to the environment, these are no longer known within the RAA ON OUR BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE TERRITORY.

Fish and fish habitat were characterized by drawing on existing datasets and through field studies. This included field sampling on bogs, ponds, lakes, streams and rivers within the study area. The Proponent also carried out field studies to evaluate primary productivity (phytoplankton), secondary productivity (benthic invertebrates), fish, and fish habitat. Water quality and quantity was assessed through related investigations.

The Project may impact fish and fish habitat through all phases. During construction clearing and grubbing may cause erosion and sedimentation, leading to negative effects on fish habitat. In-water works and overprinting of waterbodies will also result in harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction (HADD). During operations and closure, discharge, runoff and seepage from project infrastructure into Victoria Lake Reservoir, Valentine Lake and other receiving water bodies may impair water quality, resulting in increased total suspended solids (TSS), unionized ammonia, cyanide, dissolved metals, and/or other contaminants. Other potential pathways for effects include impingement and entrainment

of fish on water intakes; loss of flow due to dewatering of open pits and reductions in watershed size; increased pressure from angling; and spills or accidents.

Any of the above impacts on fish or fish habitat would negatively affect BFNT's rights and interests in the area. Firstly, community members of BFNT hold all living (e.g. fish, benthic invertebrates) and non-living (e.g. water, sediment) components of the ecosystem to be sacred and deserving of respect. Secondly, there are cultural, recreational, and economic activities which depend on a healthy aquatic environment. These include fishing, guiding, travelling, and scouting throughout the project area and downstream.

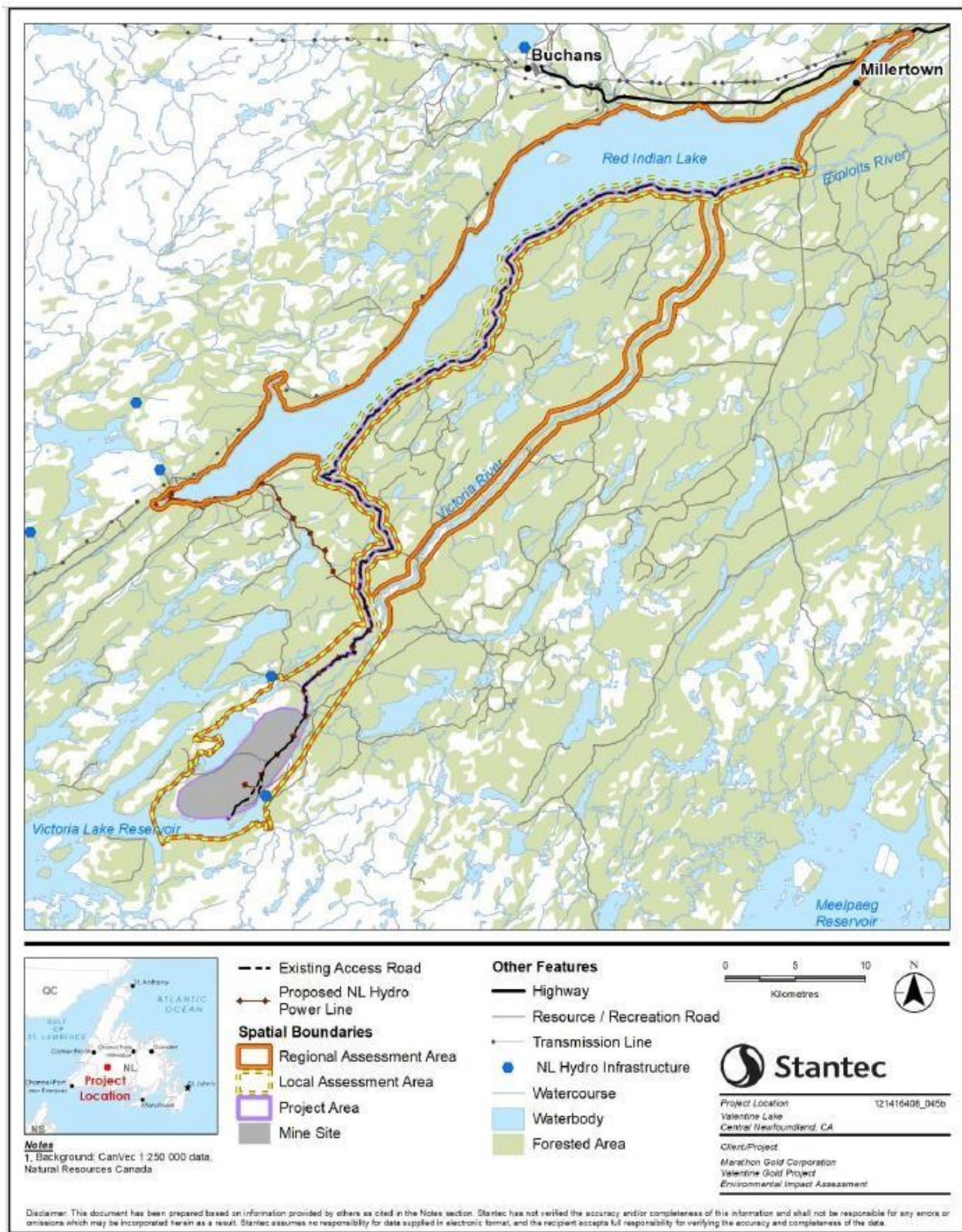


Figure 3. Geographic boundaries for fish and fish habitat assessment areas (EIS, Figure 8-1: Marathon, 2020).

Table 3. BFNT Comments on Valentine Gold Project related to fish and fish habitat.

Comment #	Description	Request
BFNT Comment 20, 8.5.2.2 Residual Effects	<p>The Project is predicted to exceed water quality guidelines (e.g. CWQG -FAL) during all phases. This includes many contaminants which may accumulate in fish tissues. For example, in Section 8.5.2.2, the Proponent lists several parameters which will exceed guidelines in receiving environments (bold text added by BFNT for emphasis):</p> <p><i>“In general for the regulatory scenario (i.e., “worst case”), the Assimilative Capacity Assessment</i></p>	<p>a) It is predicted that the Project will result in exceedances of water quality guidelines for several parameters, including some that are known to be highly toxic to fish and/or bioaccumulate (e.g. cadmium, cyanide,</p>

	<p>(Appendix 7C) suggests that all parameters except WAD cyanide will exceed the CWQG-FAL 100 and 250 m downstream of the effluent discharge points within stream receiving environments. These parameters are predicted to generally meet the guidelines within 100 m of mixing within a larger receiving body (i.e., Victoria Lake Reservoir, Valentine Lake) for the majority of sedimentation pond discharge points" (Marathon, 2020; pp 8.68)</p> <p>"Seepage from the TMF is predicted to have exceedances of the CWQG-FAL for copper and cyanide WAD once mixed with Victoria River." (Marathon, 2020; pp 8.69)</p> <p>"Outflowing water from the Leprechaun pit lake [during closure] is predicted to meet MDMER for the parameters of potential concern during closure. Exceedances of the CWQG-FAL are predicted for aluminum, copper, zinc, ammonia, unionized ammonia, fluoride and sulphate" (Marathon, 2020; pp 8.69)</p> <p>"The seepage water quality [from Leprechaun waste rock pile] is anticipated to exceed the CWQGFAL for parameters of potential concern including aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, fluoride and sulphate. The seepage is expected to mix with the Victoria Lake Reservoir. (Marathon, 2020; pp 8.69)</p> <p>The above instances are just some of the exceedances of water quality guidelines that will occur throughout the life of mine and will affect multiple waterbodies. Despite these serious exceedances, there is no additional plans to treat (other than to allow contaminants to dilute).</p> <p>In addition to the risks associated with harm to fish health that is posed by the contaminants, there is also a risk that these contaminants may accumulate in fish tissues; and yet there has been no fish tissue baseline measurements. This information is critical for understanding existing conditions and for comparing to future monitoring results. As active</p>	<p>unionized ammonia, arsenic and lead). These will be discharged through multiple discharge points to multiple receivers. This is absolutely unacceptable for any modern mining project. BFNT requires that water treatment plant(s) must be in place to treat any exceedances of MDMER and CWQG-FAL (or other appropriate criteria) (or background) prior to the point of discharge.</p> <p>b) In addition to water treatment, the Proponent must undertake additional baseline studies for characterizing the current body burden of contaminants within fish species in the LAA. BFNT recommends the use of brook trout and stickleback as sentinel species.</p> <p>c) During operations the Proponent must commit to undertaking a Country Foods survey in collaboration with FBNT for evaluating the potential effects of the Project on concentrations of contaminants in fish (and other country foods).</p>
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	<p>users of the land and consumers of fish, BFNT community members stand to bear the brunt of the impacts from this</p>	
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	project and do not believe the measures being taken to mitigate concerns around contaminants are sufficient.	
BFNT Comment 21, Table 8.12	<p>The Proponent indicates in Table 8.12 that a change in habitat quality from the project may occur due to the release of deleterious substances. Under the measurable parameters column, the Proponent specifically lists “total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/L); dissolved oxygen (DO) (mg/L); water temperature (°C); pH; and trace metals”. Not included in this list are some highly important contaminants that could negatively impact fish habitat, including those that are predicted to be above CWQG-FAL in effluent, seepage, or other discharge (BFNT Comment #20 above). Specifically missing from the list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nutrients (e.g. nitrogen and phosphorus) • cyanide species; and • ammonia (including unionized ammonia). 	<p>The Proponent must include these contaminants in the list of measurable parameters. Water monitoring plans must ensure that these parameters are monitored as part of regular operations during all phases of the Project.</p>
BFNT Comment 22, Table 8.7, Table 8.9, and Table 8.12	<p>Abundance (numbers of fish) and Mortality (numbers of fish) are included as measurable parameters for evaluating the potential effects of the Project on fish health and survival (EIS, Table 8.12). Yet, the effort expended on fish capture in several waterbodies is not adequate for providing any reference to determine change in abundance. This is especially true for most ponds and lakes in the study area where very little effort was expended for capturing fish. For example, less than 8 hours of soak time was used for all gear types at all lakes and ponds, with the exception of Valentine Lake and Victoria Lake Reservoir. Even in Valentine Lake and Victoria Lake, where greater effort was expended, only 2 locations were fished, making it impossible to compare data to the full habitat available.</p> <p>With such a small data set, the results will be subject to extreme uncertainty and sample bias, making it difficult to evaluate any potential change in abundance.</p> <p>Further, it is unclear how the Proponent plans to observe any change in mortality at any locations in the LAA. Will this be completed using targeted surveys or inferred using other indicators?</p>	<p>The Proponent must provide additional information on how any change in abundance or mortality can be measured due to effects of the project given the paucity of baseline data.</p>

BFNT Comment 23	Historic records indicate that Arctic char previously inhabited Victoria Lake and potentially other areas within the RAA. The dearth of sampling (BFNT Comment 22) and small geographic scope (BFNT Comment 19) of fish sampling makes it difficult to conclusively determine that Arctic char are no longer present within the LAA or RAA. This is a meaningful gap that does not appear to have been addressed by the Proponent.	a) The Proponent must conduct additional baseline sampling in Valentine Lake and Victoria Lake Reservoir focused on identifying the potential presence of Arctic char. This sampling can be
	It is probable that BFNT community members will have historic and current knowledge of Arctic char within the study area, however, no meaningful attempt to gather this knowledge has been undertaken by the Proponent to date.	synchronized with that which is suggested above. b) The Proponent must engage with BFNT for the collection of Indigenous traditional and ecological knowledge regarding Arctic char and other aquatic species within the RAA (and beyond). This can be accomplished through the funding of a comprehensive study that is led by BFNT (see BFNT Comment 24 below).
BFNT Comment 24	BFNT community members have been using the waterways in the Project area for at least hundreds of years. Recent analysis by the BFNT Natural Resources Department of Traditional Knowledge and Land Use (TKLU) data collected from previous studies shows that community members have documented land use, including fishing, in the area of the Project. This information provides a snapshot that must be updated with a more meaningful project-specific study. This would provide additional information on current and historic TLU. Moreover, this study would be able to identify important cultural and ecological areas which must be protected. Lastly, a fulsome TKLU study could also inform baseline information on species that may have been extirpated from the area (e.g. Arctic char) and species at risk (e.g. American eel).	The Proponent must agree to fund a comprehensive TKLU study that is led by BFNT. The results of this study must be meaningfully incorporated into baselines, effects assessment and mitigation measures. As part of this TKLU study BFNT can undertake actions to synthesize and share some of the data from historic records (subject to community approval and the development of a data-sharing agreement).

BFNT Comment 25; Table 8.15	<p>The amount of fish habitat that is predicted to be lost from the Project is considerable, an estimated 186,705 m². This will require a substantial investment in fish habitat compensation, as required under the Fisheries Act. Should the Project move forward with additional approvals after the EA is completed, BFNT has a keen interest in being involved in the development, implementation, and monitoring associated with the Fish Habitat Compensation Plan.</p>	<p>BFNT has a keen interest in being involved in the development, implementation, and monitoring associated with the Fish Habitat Compensation Plan. BFNT requests that the Proponent involve BFNT in the discussions regarding fish habitat compensation at the earliest practicable time. Furthermore, our involvement should be supported with meaningful capacity funding to support involvement of our staff and advisors.</p>
BFNT Comment 26, Section 8.2.2.4	<p>The Proponent indicates that sea-run Atlantic salmon in the Exploits River are part of the Northeast Newfoundland Atlantic Salmon population and are designated as Not-atRisk by COSEWIC. This is technically true, however it overlooks significant data that shows serious declines in the returns of Atlantic salmon in recent years, with 30% of rivers assessed in 2018 showing declines (DFO, 2019). Specifically, the Exploits River showed a decline in adult returns of 33% compared to previous years. The situation is even more dire for salmon in Salmon Fishing Area (SFA) 11 (which includes the Bay d’Espoir watershed). These recent declines in salmon must be incorporated into the effects assessment of the Project, in particular the cumulative effects assessment.</p>	<p>BFNT requests that the Proponent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update background information on Atlantic salmon. • Provide more info on recent population status of Atlantic Salmon in Exploits and SFA 11. • Expand baseline study area into Bay d’Espoir watershed (see BFNT Comment 19) • Revise effects assessment and cumulative effects as appropriate

BFNT Comment 27, Appendix 2A – Water Management Plan	<p>As noted in BFNT comment 10 above, the Proponent plans to discharge effluent at 12 Final Discharge Points (FDPs). This effluent will ultimately drain to receiving water in Valentine Lake and Victoria River (Marathon complex) or Victoria Lake Reservoir (Leprechaun Complex and TMF).</p> <p>With so many discharge points, the loadings and effects will be distributed, which would allow the Proponent to release even more contamination into all the watersheds surrounding the Project. The strategy being implemented by the Proponent appears to be to use dilution throughout the project area to hide significant consequences of contamination from the Project. This helps the Project meet water quality criteria within the mixing zones (which are already less protective than they should be as noted in BFNT Comment 9), thus avoiding the need for any meaningful water treatment. This issue is very concerning to BFNT as water quality is one of their top concerns with the Project. Especially as fish in the LAA are highly mobile and likely to be exposed to contaminants within multiple mixing zones. The potential consequences of this dilution plan has not been adequately mitigated and the potential effects are significant.</p> <p>To provide better control and improve ability to treat water, the number of FDPs must be reduced to a total of 3. This includes one discharge for the Marathon complex, Leprechaun Complex, and the TMF. Each of these must be monitored based on MDMER and CWQG-FAL, at a minimum. Water treatment plant(s) must be in place to treat any</p>	<p>a) Consolidation of FDP must be completed to the extent feasible so that project effects are not diluted across a large assimilative area.</p> <p>Specifically, BFNT requires that the Proponent reduce the number of discharge points to a total of three. This includes one discharge for the Marathon complex, Leprechaun Complex, and the TMF.</p> <p>b) The Proponent must consult with BFNT community members to evaluate the most appropriate location for the reduced number of FDP.</p> <p>c) Provide further rationale for the high number of FDPs in the WMP and how the Proponent expects to address and reduce total loadings entering the environment. It is recommended to reduce the number of FDPs and loadings to each.</p>
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	<p>exceedances of these criteria (or background) prior to the point of discharge.</p> <p>Any changes that the above will have on water quantity in receiving environments must be adequately considered and offset. For example, if effluent will no longer be discharged to a receiving water body, it is possible that this will reduce the flows below the ecological threshold required for maintaining the existing life histories of all species present.</p>	<p>d) Monitor and report on water quality at each FDP including exceedances based on MDMER and CWQG-FAL, at a minimum.</p> <p>e) Water treatment plant(s) must be in place to treat any exceedances of MDMER and CWQG-FAL (or other appropriate criteria) (or background) prior to the point of discharge.</p> <p>f) Any changes that the above recommendations have on water quantity in receiving environments must be adequately considered and offset.</p>
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<p>BFNTComment 28</p>	<p>Lack of investigation into potential production and impacts of mercury and methyl mercury.</p> <p>Mercury is not included as a parameter of potential concern (Appendix 2A, Table 7.1) despite predicted exceedance of CWQG-FAL for Hg at the Marathon complex, Leprechaun complex, and TMF (Appendix 2A, Section 7.2.2). This is a glaring oversight. Mercury is a contaminant of extreme concern to BFNT due to its extreme toxicity (especially in its methylated form) and ability to bioaccumulate in fish, which may be consumed by members of BFNT.</p> <p>The discharge of any contaminants above MDMER, CWQGFAL or other applicable guidelines (e.g. ON PWQO, BC MOE) is not acceptable to BFNT, but mercury is of special concern. BFNT believes that no level of mercury is safe (Zahir, Rizwi, Haq, & Khan, 2005), and all mercury must be removed from water using water quality treatment.</p> <p>With the construction of the Victoria Lake Reservoir in the 1960s, it is possible that there may have been several issues regarding the mobilization and methylation of mercury (Mailman, Stepnuk, Cicek, & Bodaly, 2006). Despite this risk and potential concern, the Proponent has not discussed any interactions between the project and mercury associated with the development of the Victoria Lake Reservoir in the cumulative effects</p>	<p>a) The Proponent must present a detailed assessment of the potential for mercury contamination in all discharge, effluent, seepage and runoff for the Project.</p> <p>b) The Proponent must undertake and present a detailed assessment of the potential for production of methylmercury associated with the project. This includes mercury produced from mine rock leaching, tailings, and wet-dry cycling in wetlands. This should be linked to potential accumulation within the aquatic ecosystem.</p> <p>c) A detailed monitoring protocol for surface water, groundwater, sediment and fish tissues must be developed and implemented for the entire project area. This protocol</p>
		<p>should be developed in collaboration with BFNT. Furthermore, it is necessary for BFNT members to be included as environmental monitors, with appropriate training provided.</p> <p>The Proponent must provide information and discussion of the potential for cumulative effects of the project with mercury in the Victoria Lake Reservoir and downstream areas.</p>

2.1 Community, Cultural Heritage, Land Use and Rights

Cultural Heritage

Stantec Consulting Inc. (Stantec) completed a desktop assessment of archaeological potential of the Project area in 2017, which was submitted to the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO). In response to comments from the PAO, Stantec submitted a revised version of the report in 2020.

An Indigenous Knowledge Study conducted by BFNT as well as ongoing engagement and consultation activities with Indigenous communities helped to scope the assessment of the valued components, including heritage resources. Through engagement activities, BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE HAS IDENTIFIED CONCERN identified a concern for the potential loss of historic or cultural sites due to unlawful encroachment and unlawful incorporating on BFTN AND NO FPIC(FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT) WITH BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE.

Stantec's 2017 study consisted of a desktop review of archaeological, historic and ethnographic literature as well as topographic imagery intended to assess archaeological potential of the property, assist in Project planning and determine possible requirements for archaeological fieldwork. BFTN HAS DETERMINED THAT STANTEC'S STUDY IS FAULTY WHEN THEY STATED " although there were no archaeological sites currently registered in the area", the Project site has high archaeological potential, particularly along waterways. A total of 24 specific locations were identified to potentially contain archaeological remains within the Marathon Mineral Claim area; one of these locations overlapped directly within the Project Area. However, this site is not within the current footprint of Project infrastructure. NATIONAL POW WOW BEOTHUK FIRST NATION HAVE BEEN ON THESE ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORICAL LANDS AND ALL AREA IS BEOTHUK FIRST NATION GROUNDS AND ARE DOCUMENTED EARLY BEOTHUK SLAVE PRESENCE AT VALENTINE MINES.

Stantec's follow up report in 2020 considered two additional resources not available during the 2017 assessment, namely ten potential archaeological sites the PAO identified in 2018 and LiDAR imagery of the Project Area from 2019. The 2020 study identified additional locations retaining archaeological potential. The study recommended that ground assessments occur prior to construction activities in areas that overlap with identified locations of high archaeological potential. The study also recommended that ground truthing occur at the archaeological sites identified by PAO to confirm their location and ensure they will not be impacted by the Project. In addition to these mitigation measures, the Proponent plans to create a Heritage and Cultural Resources Protection Plan to mitigate the potential of adverse effects on historic resources resulting from an accidental discovery. BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE SAID NO FPIC.

Indigenous Groups - Land and Resource Use

The Proponent considered impacts to Indigenous Groups in its evaluation of the Project, including an examination of the potential for the Project to affect activities, sites and resources valued by Indigenous community: BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE. Specifically, the Proponent evaluated Project-related impacts on Indigenous health and socio-economic conditions, Indigenous physical and cultural heritage and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Federal EIS Guidelines identified BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE as the Indigenous communities with the potential to be impacted by the Project. BFNT had given NO FPIC to fed recognized LANDLESS Qalipu MIKMAQ who are squatting on FED

RECOGNIZED LANDS OF BFNT conducted “The Collection of Current Land Use and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Study” in 2020, which has been integrated into the assessment. Additionally, the Proponent collected information from engagement sessions with Indigenous communities (including Miawpukek) and from secondary sources to help inform their assessment WITH NO FPIC WITH BFTN (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE WHO ARE INTERNATIONAL AND FEDERAL FILED WITH AND INTERNATIONAL FED FILED TREATY HOLDERS).

Table 1. BFNT Comments on Valentine Gold Project related to community, cultural heritage and land use.

Comment #	Description	Request
BFNT Comment 1	In the 2017 and 2020 Stantec Historic Resources Baseline Studies, there is no indication that historic shorelines were considered in the evaluation of archaeological potential.	Please confirm whether historic shorelines overlap with the Project Area. If so, please require that these locations be further assessed in the field for any instances where the shorelines overlap with any ground-disturbing activities related to the Project.

<p>BFNT Comment 2</p>	<p>The Federal EIS Guidelines (Part 2, Section 5) direct Marathon to engage with BFNT AND NOT LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ & MIAWPUKEK to obtain their views on (among other things), “physical and cultural heritage, including any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance. [...] pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(c) of CEAA 20201.”</p> <p>In addition, given that most heritage resources are Indigenous in origin, it is best practice across the country for Indigenous communities to be not only engaged but to actively participate in any work related to cultural heritage in their territories.</p> <p>BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE Indigenous Knowledge, including knowledge of historic and archaeological sites, has not been included within the Historic Resources Baseline studies, nor throughout section 18.0 of the EIS. BFNT has also not been adequately engaged to participate in any archaeological research.</p> <p>BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE and its ancestors have occupied present-day Newfoundland for centuries, and heritage resources are integral to the community; any lack of response on BEOTHUK’S (BFNT) part to-date has been as a result of a lack of capacity, not a lack of interest.</p>	<p>(a) The proponent should provide funds for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE to conduct an Traditional Knowledge and Land Use (TKLU) Study. The results of this study should inform any future archaeological research and field work.</p> <p>(b) The proponent’s archaeological consultant should work with BFNT to ground-truth and determine appropriate avoidance/mitigation measures for any cultural heritage resources identified in the Indigenous Knowledge Study that are present within the Project Area. Capacity funding should be provided for this.</p>
<p>BFNT Comment 3</p>	<p>There is no indication that Project personnel will be trained in identifying the material culture and archaeological resources of Newfoundland as part of the Heritage and Cultural Resources Protection Plan. Artifacts and ecofacts are difficult to identify without training. Training for the identification of such resources is integral in ensuring that unanticipated archaeological resources will not be overlooked and will trigger the Chance Find Protocol, should they be encountered.</p>	<p>The proponent should have a training program for Project personnel and BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE monitors regarding archaeological resources and material culture in Newfoundland. Capacity funding should be provided for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE monitors to participate.</p>

BFNT Comment 4	N/A	BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE has a special interest in historic resources. The Proponent should ensure monitors are invited to participate in any future archaeological field work.
BFNT Comment 5	N/A	The Proponent should provide BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE with the opportunity to determine any cultural or ceremonial practices that should occur during any further investigation of the sites previously identified by PAO.
BFNT Comment 6	BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE has not had the opportunity to conduct a Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study for this Project. The documentation and incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge is critical in the fulsome development and evaluation of <u>all</u> components of the EIS, as well as in the proper assessment BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBES of the impacts the Project may have on 's rights and interests. Scientific and Indigenous Knowledge systems must be evaluated on equal footings: the lack of Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge from BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE has resulted in an insufficient, incomplete EIS.	The Proponent should fund a Project-specific TKLU Study for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE , the results of which should be meaningfully incorporated into the EIS. This study should be conducted by a consultant of BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE's choice.
BFNT Comment 7	A fulsome socio-economic study focused on BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE does not seem to have been conducted for this Project. It is difficult to fully predict and assess the impacts of the Project on the community without an up-to-date and Project-specific socio-economic study.	The Proponent should fund a Project-specific socioeconomic study for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE so there is clarity on the full scale of impacts the Project may have on the community. This study should be conducted by a consultant of BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE's choice.

2.2 Water Resources

Water Quantity

The Project Water Management Plan (Years 1-9) will manage water in 3 independent complexes based on location and includes the Marathon Complex (including pit and waste piles), the Leprechaun Complex (including pit and waste piles), and the tailings management facility (TMF) and processing plant (PP) Complex. Three ultimate receivers of water from these complexes are Valentine Lake, Victoria River and Victoria Lake Reservoir. Contact water (runoff from Marathon and Leprechaun waste rock stockpiles and dewatering from the pits) will be processed through 17 sedimentation ponds which will treat by settling up to 80% of the solids from the water, before releasing to the 10 final discharge points (FDPs) into the environment. For the Marathon Complex, 30% will go into Valentine Lake and 70% to a tributary of the Victoria River, which flows northward in the Exploits River watershed. For the Leprechaun Complex, water will be discharged southwards into either a tributary of or into Victoria Lake Reservoir, in the Bay d'Espoir watershed. The TMF/PP Complex will generally re-use water in processing, but excess water will go through a water treatment plant (WTP) and polishing pond to settle solids with an average 5-day detention time before it releases to 2 additional FDPs into Victoria Lake Reservoir or its tributary from April-November. Non-contact water will gravity drain to local waterways (receivers) with no treatment.

While it is unavoidable that some watersheds will be overprinted by the mine components, some watercourses have considerable losses in flows, most prominently, is WS-6 or VIC-16, which will see a reduction to 65% of the summer environmental flow, calculated as 50% of its mean annual flow (MAF) and 41% of the winter environmental flow, calculated as 30% of MAF.

After Year 9, the Leprechaun Pit will be exhausted of ore, and will then transition into permanent storage of tailings slurry by pumping the TMF into the pit. This will be accompanied by accelerated filling of both pits using water from: reclaim water from the TMF; non-contact water re-directed into the pits; but mostly from adjacent lakes of Victoria Lake Reservoir for the Leprechaun pit (at 145 L/s or 4.0Mm³/year); and Valentine Lake for the Marathon Pit (178L/s or 5.5m³/year). The water taking from Valentine Lake is approximately 21% of the mean annual flow (MAF). The accelerated filling is expected to take 8 years as opposed to approximately 40 years with natural inflows. The reduction in water supply downstream could have considerable impacts over these 8 years to downstream water users including the environment and aquatic life and the long-established hydroelectric generating stations.

Water Quality

Baseline water quality is characterized through federal water quality stations in nearby locations, and supplemented with 26 water quality stations monitored by the Consultants for the Project for 8 years from 2011 to 2019, which provides a good baseline of data. The federal and Valentine stations both have reported some exceedances in water quality, based on the Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (Freshwater) (CWQG-FAL), including aluminum, cadmium, copper, iron, and lead. These metals are likely derived from the local geology and may indicate that some metals are naturally elevated regionally. As the rock is mined and processed during the Project, these exceedances of metals will likely become more elevated, which has been indicated in the predictive water quality modeling.

The baseline surface water chemistry has low alkalinity, which indicates that it will have limited buffering potential for acidity coming from the mine. The Leprechaun high-grade and low-grade ore

waste rock piles (WRPs) are expected to have 0.5% and 10% potentially acid generating (PAG) rock, respectively, while the percentages are 14% and 50% for the respective Marathon waste rock piles. Metals potentially leaching from the Leprechaun WRPs included aluminum, phosphorus, copper, selenium and zinc; and for the Marathon WRPs the metals leaching include aluminum, mercury, selenium and zinc.

Predictive water quality modeling suggests that exceedances of CWQG-FAL are expected for the following parameters: aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, phosphorus, selenium, silver, uranium, zinc, nitrite, nitrogen ammonia, nitrogen unionized ammonia, fluoride and nitrate at some sediment ponds. The FDPs may affect up to 300m downstream into its ultimate receiver to assimilate the effects of these contaminants.

The Project will have many water quality issues and exceedances at many of the FDPs of their sediment ponds, yet have not proposed any water treatment at these FDPs. Additionally, there are some expected exceedances of some parameters of potential concern (POPC) from the TMF/PP even after a water treatment plant and polishing pond in their treatment train. These exceedances are predicted during operations, and post-closure.

The Proponent has also chosen to use the least conservative water quality criteria, the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) mean monthly concentration (MMC), for the deleterious substances listed in this regulation. While it is within the regulations for metal mining, the minimum standard allows much higher levels of deleterious substances in the mine effluent to be released into the environment. There are other, more protective water quality guidelines and objectives including the CWQG-FAL, Ontario's Provincial Water Quality Objectives (ON PWQO) and British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC MOE) water quality guidelines that are available and based on science.

Table 2. BFNT Comments on Valentine Gold Project related to water resources.

Comment #	Description	Request
BFNT Comment 8	<p>The construction of certain structures in the Valentine Gold Project are proposed to use locally available rock. As mentioned in this section, some of the rock in both the Marathon and Leprechaun Complexes have PAG potential. It was unclear whether the Proponent will test the rock prior to using it in construction to ensure that PAG rock will not be a part of the built infrastructure for the Project.</p> <p>This is especially important in the building and raising of the TMF, which will hold tailings slurry and will have water quality issues that could exacerbate the acid generation and metal leaching if there is PAG rock in the structure.</p>	Provide certainty that rock used in construction will be tested and will not be PAG.
BFNT Comment 9	Water quality effluent criteria: The EIS uses a variety of surface (and ground) water quality criteria and the	a) BFNT requests that all water quality samples are compared to

	<p>chosen criteria is the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) monthly mean concentration (MMC). However, there are significant differences in the MDMER-MMC and the long-term Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (CWQG-FAL). Additionally, MDMER also has an allowable maximum grab sample concentration (max grab), which is usually double the MMC.</p> <p>For instance, the arsenic CWQG-FAL is 5µg/L, but the MDMER-MMC is two orders of magnitude larger, at 500 µg/L, and the max grab is twice the MDMER (at 1000 µg/L). Similarly, copper CWQG-FAL is 2-4 µg/L (based on hardness), while MDMER-MMC is 300 µg/L and max grab is again double at 600 µg/L.</p> <p>The chosen criteria are an aggregate mean of all the samples taken per month at each FDP and compared to the maximum authorized monthly mean concentration limit. This method can hide high exceedances of single grab samples, therefore is a less conservative measure of water quality effects on aquatic life.</p>	<p>both MDMER and CQWG-FAL guidelines and reported exceedances are noted.</p> <p>b) MFN requests that the most protective guideline be used for the protection of aquatic life for each parameter in comparing CWQG-FAL, BC Ministry of the Environment (MOE) guidelines and Ontario's Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) guidelines, where available. The MFN does not believe the MDMER-MMC values are sufficient for the protection of aquatic life that MFN relies upon for sustenance and livelihood as it will degrade the water quality of their traditional territories.</p>
<p>BFNT Comment 10</p>	<p>Final Discharge Points.</p> <p>The water management plan for contact water is to route them through sediment ponds to treat for suspended solids prior to release at the final discharge points into the environment. The plan includes 10 FDPs (5 each for the pits) from 17 sediment ponds. For the TMF/PP, there are 2 additional FDPs.</p> <p>With so many discharge points, the loadings and effects will be distributed, which would allow the Proponent to release even more contamination into all the watersheds surrounding the Project. The strategy being implemented by the Proponent appears to be to use dilution throughout the project area to hide significant consequences of contamination from the Project. This helps the Project meet water quality criteria (which are already less protective than they should be as noted in BFNT Comment 9), thus avoiding the need for any meaningful water treatment. This issue is very concerning to MFN as water quality is one of their top concerns with the Project.</p>	<p>a) Consolidation of FDP must be completed to the extent feasible so that project effects are not diluted across a large assimilative area. Specifically BFNT requires that the Proponent reduce the number of discharge points to a total of three. This includes one discharge for the Marathon complex, Leprechaun Complex, and the TMF.</p> <p>b) The Proponent must consult with BFNT community members to evaluate the most appropriate location for the reduced number of FDP.</p> <p>c) Provide further rationale for the high number of FDPs in the WMP and how the Proponent expects to address and reduce total loadings entering the environment. It is recommended to reduce the number of FDPs and loadings to each.</p>

		<p>d) Monitor and report on water quality at each FDP including</p>
		<p>exceedances based on MDMER and CWQG-FAL, at a minimum.</p> <p>e) Water treatment plant(s) must be in place to treat any exceedances of MDMER and CWQG-FAL (or other appropriate criteria) (or background) prior to the point of discharge.</p>

<p>BFNT Comment 11</p>	<p>Lack of treatment at Sediment Ponds.</p> <p>Aside from the treatment of suspended solids, there was no indication that other water quality parameters were being mitigated for in the sediment ponds prior to discharge to the environment.</p> <p>From the water quality modeling, many of these FDPs (all Leprechaun FDPs and the polishing pond) have exceedances mine effluent of many COPC and other parameters compared to CWQG-FAL including: Al, Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, F, Fe, Hg, Mn, N-NO₂, Se, N-NH₃ UN, N-NH₃ T, N-NO₃, P, Pb, U and Zn.</p> <p>It is clear that additional water quality treatment is needed at the sediment ponds, as many are expected to show a high number of exceedances, however none is proposed aside from settling of sediments in the ponds. With baseline water quality already showing exceedances (using MDMER criteria) of many of these parameters, additional degradation of water quality should be minimized.</p> <p>If the contaminants are not bound to solids (i.e. cyanide, ammonia), then the sediment ponds will not be able to treat exceedances in the mine effluent, and there were no indications of additional treatment plans to address those contaminants. The Proponent is relying on the assimilative capacity of the ultimate receivers, up to 300m downstream of the confluence of the FDP receiver to the ultimate receiver, to dissipate the impact. BFNT has expressed that they use much of the LAA in as part of their traditional territories, and they are very concerned with the mis-management of mine effluent and the water quality degradation in the area due to the Project. Many of these metals are contaminants of concern for aquatic life, which the BFNT rely upon for their livelihood and sustenance. The degradation of up to 300m downstream of each of the 12 FDP water bodies and their ultimate receivers is a considerable amount of fish habitat to affect that is unacceptable to BFNT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide rationale for the lack of water quality treatment aside from suspended solids at the sediment ponds. b) Additional water treatment for metals and nutrients is recommended for all Leprechaun FDPs to reduce loadings and will successfully improve water quality and eliminate exceedances of contaminants in addition to suspended solids, below the CWQG-FAL prior to release into the environment. c) Suggest considering constructed wetlands prior to FDPs as part of the treatment train. d) Provide trigger levels for additional mitigation measures (i.e. lime, coagulants) to treat POPC if it is still in exceedance after the treatment.
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<p>BFNT Comment 12</p>	<p>TMF water treatment plant and polishing pond. The WTP will treat for suspended solids (sedimentation), pH and “other water quality issues”. These other treatments include a cyanide (CN) destruction circuit in the mill circuit, while the WTP will have copper and ammonia removal and coagulant polymer to remove colloids (Appendix 7). The polishing pond will help with treatment through additional solid settling with coagulant, natural degradation of ammonia and cyanide, and lime slurry for pH adjustment. However, the discharge from the polishing pond is still predicted to have some CWQG-FAL exceedances, despite these treatments, primarily for metals, but additionally for other parameters of potential concern (POPC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve the WTP treatment processes to treat for POPC including metals, especially cadmium, mercury and selenium. b) Add in constructed wetlands prior to FDP as part of the treatment train. c) Use CWQG-FAL as the minimum for water quality criteria.
<p>BFNT Comment 13</p>	<p>While it is unavoidable that some watersheds will be overprinted by the mine components, some watercourses have considerable losses in flows, most prominently, is WS-6 or VIC-16, which will see a reduction to 65% of the summer environmental flow, calculated as 50% of its mean annual flow (MAF) and 41% of the winter environmental flow, calculated as 30% of MAF. There are no mitigation measures for the loss in water flow to these waterbodies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is recommended that the Proponent assess and provide mitigation measures for the loss of flow to watercourses that have more than a 10% change in their MAF, especially if they are fishbearing watercourses. b) The Proponent must have fish compensation plans for the loss of fish habitat in these watercourses.

<p>BFNT Comment 14</p>	<p>Accelerated Pit Filling</p> <p>Natural pit filling is predicted to take 34-38 years for the Marathon Pit and 37-42 years for the Leprechaun pit. The Proponent has suggested an accelerated filling scenario including pumping water from Victoria Lake Reservoir into the Leprechaun Pit at 178L/s (5.6 Mm³/yr) and Valentine Lake at 145L/s (4.5Mm³/yr) into the Marathon Pit for 8 years until they are full. This is a considerable amount of water being removed from these lakes, continuously for almost a decade. The estimate given is that the taking from Valentine Lake is 21% of mean annual flow (MAF).</p> <p>DFO recommendations for the protection of aquatic systems is when flow alterations are no more than 10% of the natural flow. For lakes, this 10% change could be related to the inflow contributions to the lake or MAF as there is an estimate for Valentine Lake.</p> <p>Aquatic environments and Hydro generation downstream will likely be negatively affected, especially in low flow years and in low flow seasons by this water taking.</p>	<p>a) BFNT recommends that the pit filling using the lakes be a variable pumping rate, based on seasonal water availability and at a maximum of 10% of the mean monthly flow (MMF), not MAF. The Proponent should monitor for MMF and precipitation for each water body through their monitoring.</p> <p>b) From the monitoring results, water takings should be based on predicted mean monthly flows (instantaneous, not historic), thereby generally allowing higher rates in spring up to a maximum of 10% MMF during the freshet and lowest rates during summer low flow season, when it is critical for aquatic life not to be impacted and other water users to maintain their right to the water supply.</p>
	<p>However, as the Proponent is familiar with e-flows and Richter's e-flows regimes, they will know that high flows are equally important in eco-hydrology and the life stages of aquatic organisms as are low flows. Therefore, while there is more water during high flow months, shaving off more than 10% of the flow during high flows is just as detrimental as a 10% change in low flows. Therefore, a maximum of 10% flow alteration is recommended yearround.</p>	<p>c) It is not recommended to divert flows from other FDPs (i.e. sediment ponds) that would reduce flows for other water bodies unless it is also less than 10% of the instantaneous flow.</p>

<p>BFNT Comment 15</p>	<p>The exhausted open pits will be filled with water to become pit lakes. During predictive modeling, it was assumed that a geotextile liner would not be needed to prevent seepage from the pits entering local groundwater systems. However, with the blasting and the removal of ore and waste rock from these pits, it is possible that larger cracks could be created during operations that could allow contaminated water from entering the local and regional groundwater systems. The Proponent should continue to monitor the integrity of the pit base and walls to ensure that the isolation of groundwater systems is intact and will not become a source of potential contamination, post-closure.</p>	<p>The Proponent must ensure the water quality of the local and regional groundwater is maintained throughout the life of the mine and past post-closure through integrity checks on the pit walls and base. These integrity check should ensure that there are no preferential pathways for contamination to enter these groundwater systems.</p>
<p>BFNT Comment 16</p>	<p>ARD Potential in Marathon low grade stockpile. The Marathon low grade stockpile is predicted to have acid rock drainage (ARD) potential in PAG pockets after approximately 6 years, based on maximum laboratory leaching rates (7.5.2). The Proponent has offered that effluent from the Marathon low-grade ore stockpile will be segregated from other min component flow streams and treat for ARD If required. Metal leaching of aluminum, phosphorus and zinc are moderately predicted.</p> <p>The operating plans also show that low-grade ore will not be processed until Years 9-12, after the high-grade ore is processed. This would mean that while waiting for processing, the low-grade ore would have sufficient time to generate acid and leach metals.</p>	<p>a) It is recommended that the Proponent closely monitor the Marathon low-grade ore stockpile for ARD/ML and take preventative steps to reducing the potential for ARD/ML prior to occurrence.</p> <p>b) It is recommended that this stockpile and its effluent be segregated hydrologically from the rest of the Marathon Complex to ensure that effluent can be properly monitored and treated prior to ARD/ML onset.</p>
<p>BFNT Comment 17</p>	<p>Indigenous Monitoring</p> <p>The Project has included a water monitoring plan as part of the Project. However, there was no mention of Indigenous involvement in the design or execution of these monitoring plans. MFN have individuals that are familiar with the area, as it is part of their traditional territories and could be an asset in scouting locations as well as provide background information on qualitative assessments of the local environment, water quantity and quality.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Proponent establish a training and hiring program for Indigenous environmental monitor positions. It is recommended that an Indigenous Environmental Monitoring Committee (IEMC) be struck to advise on monitoring activities for the Project. This oversight body would be involved in</p>

	Additionally, BFNT would be an asset in the Project monitoring program going forward BECAUSE IT IS NEWFOUNDLAND BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S TERRITORY .	ongoing monitoring associated with the Project and could provide recommendations for improved environmental performance. Moreover, the IEMC could provide a link to the community of BFNT, helping to provide education and clarity regarding ongoing project activities.
BFNT Comment 18	Considerable wetland areas are being overprinted due to the creation of the Marathon Pit in the northern portion of the Project Area. It is unclear whether these wetlands have been characterized for their importance provincially, locally or to the BFNT for harvesting and other traditional practices. It is likely that BFNT traditional medicinal plants may be present in these wetland areas and would be lost once the Marathon pit is commissioned.	<p>a) It is recommended that the Proponent involve BFNT in the characterization of these wetland areas to delineate areas traditionally used as gathering sites.</p> <p>b) It is recommended that the Proponent allow an assessment of these wetland areas to determine the amount of habitat will be lost for gathering by BFNT.</p> <p>c) It is recommended that the Proponent allow BFNT to harvest any medicinal plants prior to overprinting and to allow for access to these sites by BFNT gatherers until the area is overprinted, accounting for safety of all individuals.</p> <p>d) It is recommended that Habitat Compensation is provided for traditional area lost due to the overprinting of the gathering sites.</p>

2.4 Birds, Wildlife and Species at Risk

The woodland caribou of Newfoundland are of utmost environmental, cultural and economic importance to BFNT. All beings are important, but caribou are an integral part of Newfoundland BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE TERRITORY'S culture and heritage. are known as the people of the deer (deer = caribou). The survival of caribou is essential for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE as they are a keystone species for the region, a critical food resource and a source of sustainable economic activity from hunt-guiding.

Newfoundland's woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) have been in decline for the past 20 years and their population has been reduced by 60% (Weir et al., 2014). High rates of predation from

the recently introduced coyote (*Canis latrans*), and ever-increasing habitat loss and fragmentation, has resulted in low calf recruitment across the island (Weir et al., 2014). Climate change is also expected to exacerbate the effects of the introduced cerebrospinal elaphostrongylosis (CSE) disease (Weir et al., 2014) and create uncoupling effects between the phenology of calving, optimal forage availability, and biting insects (Mallory, 2020).

These historic, and novel impacts create an uncertain future, which is why the caribou of Newfoundland have been designated a *Special Concern* species at risk (SAR) by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC, 2014). With this backdrop of massive and ongoing caribou decline, and with current calf survival rate too low to enable population growth (recruitment ~11%; Weir et al., 2014), the predicted impacts to caribou from the proposed valentine gold project are unacceptable.

Table 4. BFNT Comments on Valentine Gold Project related to birds, wildlife, and species at risk.

Comment #	Description	Request
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<p>BFTN Comment 29</p>	<p>Highly significant negative impacts to woodland caribou: Buchans Herd (NOTE : BUCHAN IS BFTN EXTENDED TERRITORY OF THE MURDER OF THE BFTN LONGNON MEMBERS WHOSE BEOTHUK ARE HISTORICALLY RECORDED AND ON REPATRIATION RECORDS).</p> <p>The EIS ranks the proposed project’s impacts to the Buchans herd as: significant, high magnitude, adverse, long-term and irreversible. It also acknowledges the tremendous uncertainty about what these impacts – in particular, the severe disruption of the core migration route – will mean for the herd (11.6; Figures 11-5; 11-12).</p> <p>The proposed project design would create physical barriers and sensory disturbances that have the potential to effectively close-off the Buchans herd’s current core migration route.</p> <p>Twice a year, during sensitive life stages (i.e. after the low resource availability of the winter, and during post-calving with juveniles in tow), the Buchans herd crosses the isthmus of land between Victoria Lake reservoir and Red Indian Lake. The proposed project design may force some, a majority, or all of herd, to reroute >100km to the east or west through potentially suboptimal movement habitat.</p> <p>Members of the herd that do continue to migrate directly through the proposed project area, will face significant, high magnitude, adverse and long-term impacts. These will be in the form of physical barriers, sensory disturbances, increased predation, habitat loss and fragmentation, and occasional road mortality.</p> <p>The increased energetic demands of rerouting and the stress from sensory disturbances, will result in degraded body condition for pregnant female caribou arriving at the calving grounds (Ewacha, 2016). It is known that diminished adult caribou have lower evolutionary fitness, and exhibit multi-generational reduced calf survival (Johnson et al., 2015).</p> <p>This migration disruption is also likely to increase the herd’s susceptibility to calf predation. This would occur through a combination of reduced body condition, and an increase in local predator density (Benítez-López et al., 2010). Predator density increase is predicted in the EIS</p>	<p>The Newfoundland caribou possess tremendous value to the community of BFTN for cultural reasons and the impacts of the Project are not justified. The Proponent must include significant enhancement to proposed project design to reduce the predicted significant impacts to the Buchans herd. This should include improved and specific mitigations, larger buffers, enforced work stoppages and more.</p> <p>Additional field GPS-collar and desktop studies to reduce uncertainty about potential impacts to the Buchans herd must be included (details on specific requested field studies are detailed in BFTN Comments 31, 32, & 35)</p> <p>BFNT community members must be included in the planning, execution, and analysis of the caribou monitoring.</p> <p>ATTENTION NOTE: THERE IS NO FPIC FROM BFTN WITH THE MIAWPUKEK OR LANDLESS QUALIPU OF BFTN TERRITORY.</p>
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	due to predator movement efficiencies along existing and proposed linear developments, and trophic disruptions	
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Comment #	Description	Request
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	<p>from proposed habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation (i.e. increased local moose numbers, supporting higher densities of predators, which would in turn predate caribou at a higher rate)(EIS, 11.5.3).</p> <p>Geographic bottlenecking of the Buchans herd due to the proposed project's physical barriers and sensory disturbances, may lead to overgrazing in suboptimal habitat (EC, 2011), increased predation levels, and increased calf mortality (EIS, 11.5.3). Migration delays caused by the proposed project, may also result in the creation, or exacerbation, of a disadvantageous mispairing between caribou calving, optimal forage availability, and biting insect phenology (Mallory, 2020).</p>	
<p>BFNT Comment 30</p>	<p>Significant negative Impacts to woodland caribou: Grey River Herd</p> <p>The EIS asserts that impacts to the already embattled Grey River herd will not be significant. However, the proposed project would directly remove important Grey River herd calving habitat (EIS; Figure 11-9).</p> <p>The overall Grey River habitat range is spread across a large diffuse section of southern and western Newfoundland (EIS Figure 11-9) but the majority of known occupancy for Grey River herd calving and post-calving, is concentrated to several key sites (EIS, Figure 11-9). One of the most prominent of these occupied calving areas, would be directly developed by the proposed project footprint. In addition to the footprint, effective habitat loss would be incurred due to caribou sensory disturbance avoidance (6 km on calving grounds; EIS Table 11.14).</p> <p>The impacts of this destruction and encroachment on a major Grey River Herd calving ground may result in significant impacts to the herd: reduced pregnant female body condition, multi-generational fitness reduction, overgrazing on remaining calving habitat, a shift to suboptimal calving habitat and ultimately – reduced calf survival.</p>	<p>The Proponent must describe significant enhancement to proposed project design to reduce the predicted significant impacts to the Grey River herd. This should include improved and specific mitigations, larger buffers, enforced work stoppages and more.</p> <p>The Proponent must refine information related to the proposed overlap of the project footprint and Grey River calving habitat, including detailed mapping of proposed site design displaying avoidance buffers (i.e. 6 km).</p>

BFNT Comment 31	<p>Unaddressed negative impacts to woodland caribou: adjacent and contiguous herds</p> <p>The EIS acknowledges that increased predator density, resulting from project-induced habitat loss and alteration, may impact adjacent herds. There may be other mechanisms of impact to nearby herds as well.</p>	<p>BFNT request that the EIS report includes an examination/discussion of interherd dynamics, and potential cascading impacts to the contiguous and adjacent herds of the region (Lapoile, Buchans,</p>
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Comment #	Description	Request
	<p>The caribou herds of Newfoundland present low genetic differentiation from each other due to ongoing gene flow from inter-herd immigration (Wilkerson, 2010). Herd overlap and gene flow has been detected in several Canadian caribou herds with varying migration strategies (Boulet et al., 2007). The predicted project-induced population decline and demographic changes of the Buchans herd, may result in negative impacts to adjacent herds.</p> <p>As such, the EIS report should include an examination of how these inter-herd dynamics may cascade into impacts for all the surrounding herds of the region: Lapoile, Buchans, Grey River, Gaff Topsails, Pot Hill, Mt. Peyton and Middle Ridge.</p>	<p>Grey River, Gaff Topsails, Pot Hill, Mt. Peyton and Middle Ridge).</p>

BFNT Comment 32	<p>Lack of understanding about demographics and body condition for Buchans and Grey River herds</p> <p>Both the Buchans (acknowledged by the EIS) and Grey River (asserted in BFNT Comment 30) herds will be significantly and adversely impacted by the proposed project. The extent and character of these impacts is uncertain (acknowledged by the EIS). This uncertainty is exacerbated by the lack of demographic data (age, and sex ratios) about the Buchans and Grey River herds. Specifically, information about body condition and population numbers of pregnant female caribou utilizing a) the Buchans core migration corridor and b) the Grey River calving ground, which overlaps with proposed project design.</p> <p>Without baseline information about body condition and demographics for the Buchans and Grey River herds, longterm monitoring will not be able to identify changes induced by the proposed project. Furthermore, a lack of body condition and demographic information amplifies the uncertainty about potential adverse outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>We request that additional field, GPS-collar, and desktop analysis are completed in order to establish baseline body condition and demographics of the Bucans and Grey River herds.</p> <p>We request this information to reduce the massive uncertainty about predicted adverse impacts.</p> <p>BFNT community members must be included in the planning, execution, and analysis of the caribou monitoring.</p>
BFNT Comment 33, EIS Table 11.12/11.17, Section 11.5.4	<p>All lost habitat, and physical or sensory barriers would be linked to an adverse change in mortality for caribou</p> <p>EIS tables 11.12 and 11.17 categorize various project components based on predicted changes to habitat, movement, and mortality.</p>	<p>We request that these tables and associated text, are updated to reflect the established – and acknowledged throughout the EIS – direct connection between habitat and/or movement impacts with caribou mortality.</p>

Comment #	Description	Request
	<p>We assert that any project component that removes or degrades caribou habitat and/or alters or disturbs caribou movement, is directly associated with adverse impacts to caribou mortality risk.</p>	

BFNT Comment 34	<p>Reporting of percent habitat loss for caribou misrepresents true habitat occupancy and the significance of known and unknown negative impacts acknowledged in the EIS</p> <p>EIS section 11.14 (and table 11.16) reports that the proposed project overlaps with 1% of the Buchans herd seasonal range, and 2% of the Grey River herd seasonal range. However, these percentages are out of context and misrepresent the actual impact of proposed habitat loss.</p> <p>The EIS acknowledges that the residual effects to the Buchans herd will result in adverse, long-term and significant impacts (EIS, 11.6). This assessment of significance is, therefore not based on the 1% percent of overall habitat loss, but rather the specific importance of the critical habitat that will be affected.</p> <p>Although not acknowledged in the EIS, we assert that the residual effects to the Grey River herd will result in similarly adverse, long-term and significant impacts (see BFNT comment 3).</p>	<p>We request that EIS reporting of “percent caribou habitat loss” be written into context of the specific quality of the critical habitats that will be affected (i.e. the closing of a pinchpoint of the Buchans migration route, and loss of significant Grey River calving habitat)</p>
BFNT Comment 35	<p>Buffers used for impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures are inconsistent with caribou avoidance literature</p> <p>The EIS provides a detailed literature review of caribou disturbance avoidance in Table 11.14. Caribou median avoidance distances of mine and linear developments are in the multiple km range. All but one of the studies presented show at least a 2 km avoidance of mine sites, with on study showing avoidance as high as 23km.</p> <p>Despite this large avoidance distance commonly reported, the majority of the project’s proposed mitigation and monitoring for caribou suggest the utilization of a 500 m buffer: inconsistent with the best available knowledge and not based on the precautionary principle.</p>	<p>BFNT request that proposed caribou mitigation, avoidance, work stoppage and monitoring is triggered by the presence of caribou within a minimum of 2 km from the mine site, road and all related structures and activities.</p>
BFNT Comment 36	<p>Impacts to wildlife from the expansion of the access road is a non-negligible impact</p> <p>Page 11.70 of the EIS states that the road feature already exists and therefore enlargement and increased activity</p>	<p>BFNT requests that the Proponent present information about current and projected access road activity levels as part of the effects assessment for</p>

Comment #	Description	Request
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	<p>along this road will be a 'negligible impact'. However, justification for this statement is lacking.</p> <p>Better established, busier roads present a much higher risk for wildlife road mortality and sensory disturbance levels. They may be associated with increased wildlife avoidance and/or exacerbate significant adverse impacts to caribou movement.</p>	<p>woodland caribou. This should include an associated literature review, comparing the impacts of different road use intensities. This information can then be integrated into existing effects assessment of impacts to caribou (and other wildlife).</p>
BFNT Comment 37	<p>Reporting lacks field information about black bear occurrence within the project footprint</p> <p>The EIS acknowledges occupancy and high suitability habitat for black bear within the LAA. The EIS lacks reporting of field observations of black bear (and sign) use of the project area (Figure 12-5)</p>	<p>BFNT requests that the Proponent provide any additional field observations about black bear tracks and sign within the LAA from the field program.</p>

BFNT Comment 38	<p>Proposed mitigation measures insufficient to prevent significant negative impact for SAR pine marten</p> <p>The pine marten is a species of cultural importance to the community of BFNT. We have previously undertaken projects (in partnership with government) focused on understanding and improving habitat for pine marten in our territory. The EIS acknowledges a “moderate adverse impact” to pine marten due to habitat loss, sensory disturbances and potential increases in mortality events. However, it states that this impact is not significant (12.5.1.3).</p> <p>With less than 500 individuals, the <i>Threatened</i> SAR pine marten population of BFNT’S Little Grand Lake/ BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE’S Red Indian Lake is at significant risk of extinction vortex factors (Benson et al., 2019). The low numbers and correspondingly low genetic diversity of this isolated population makes it susceptible to predicted project-induced impacts such as habitat fragmentation, increased forest fire risk, road mortality, increased density of competitors/predators and more (COSEWIC, 2007).</p> <p>As acknowledged in the EIS, pine marten is associated with large contiguous patches of suitable forest habitat (EIS, 12.2.2.3). The proposed project will – as stated in the EIS – permanently alter and fragment this high suitability habitat.</p> <p>The EIS also reports that only a small percentage of suitable pine marten habitat in the RAA will be lost from proposed project activities. However, the majority of</p>	<p>a) BFNT requests that the Proponent include additional information in the EIS on reporting of SAR pine marten occupancy within the RAA.</p> <p>b) We request additional justification for the determination of ‘not significant’ for the acknowledged moderate, adverse, mid- to long-term impacts to pine marten</p> <p>c) We request additional, specific mitigation and monitoring measures, which include – among other things – the reporting of pine marten observations and mortality events.</p> <p>d) BFNTcommunity members must be included in the planning, execution, and analysis of the pine marten monitoring.</p>
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Comment #	Description	Request
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	<p>reported known sightings (from within 5 km of the proposed project) occur in a distinct core occupancy area near to the south shore of BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S Red Indian lake (12-10). Information is lacking about actual pine marten occupancy within the rest of the RAA, and therefore the statement that there is 'ample habitat elsewhere' lacks justification.</p> <p>The mitigation measures proposed do not make reference to any specific monitoring or reporting of pine marten observations or road mortality. Pine marten are also known to be attracted to anthropogenic waste, which could increase potential mortality events (COSEWIC, 2007).</p>	
<p>BFNT Comment 39</p>	<p>Absence of any information about SAR bat hibernacula (little brown & northern myotis) within the study area, precludes EIS ability to comment on impacts to bats or propose meaningful avoidance and mitigation</p> <p>The EIS acknowledges that the proposed project area overlaps with high suitability habitat for two SAR bat species. It also acknowledges that fragmentation of forest habitat is associated with a known decrease in suitability for northern myotis (COSEWIC, 2013).</p> <p>The report states that the RAA contains large amounts of high suitability summer roosting and foraging habitat for both of these SAR bats. However, no studies have been conducted to search for the presence of hibernacula within the LAA or the proposed project footprint.</p> <p>Destruction of hibernacula may result in devastating local impacts to SAR bats. In the absence of any field investigations to determine the presence of hibernacula, the EIS cannot provide meaningful assessment of the potential impact to SAR bats.</p> <p>Various unknown risks to overwintering bats exist such as: direct eradication of hibernacula; adverse bat interactions with tailings, process water, and other mine water; increased bat predator density; critical habitat loss from development; and effective critical habitat loss near hibernacula due to sensory disturbances.</p>	<p>a) BFNT requests additional field studies to examine the LAA for the presence of SAR bat occupancy and hibernacula sites.</p> <p>b) These additional field studies – and their associated analyses – must inform the development of additional bat related mitigation measures specifically relating to known occupancy areas.</p> <p>c) BFNT community members must be included in the planning, execution, and analysis of the bat monitoring.</p>

BFNT Comment 40	Significant risk of impact to local and migratory waterfowl from habitat loss, alteration or degradation	a) BFNT requests that the EIS proposes additional, enhanced avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure long term habitat
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Comment #	Description	Request
	<p>Waterfowl are an important food resource for BFNT and it is important that waterfowl productivity is retained and waterfowl contamination is avoided.</p> <p>The proposed mine pits would be flooded during decommissioning. This has the potential to alter nearby hydrological regimes and could destroy or degrade wetland, river and lake habitats of the Victoria Steadies Sensitive Wildlife Area (VSSWA).</p> <p>The EIS avifauna mitigation measures do not provide any details concerning proposed measures to prevent habitat loss, alteration or degradation in the VSSWA (which encompasses the entire proposed mine site), as a result of altered hydrology from construction, operations, decommissioning, seepage or accidental releases.</p> <p>As acknowledged in the EIS (Table 10.18), waterfowl are particularly sensitive to sensory disturbances during their breeding period (May to mid-July).</p> <p>The proposed avifauna mitigation measures do not provide adequate detail (i.e. the EIS vaguely states “efforts will be made to reduce impacts”) about avoiding, or responding to, waterfowl effective habitat loss from sensory disturbances.</p>	<p>b) integrity and waterfowl productivity in the VSSWA.</p> <p>BFNT requests that the EIS proposes additional, enhanced avoidance and mitigation measures to ensure that sensory</p> <p>c) disturbances to breeding waterfowl are minimized.</p> <p>During operations the Proponent must commit to undertaking a Country Foods survey in collaboration with BFNT for evaluating the potential effects of the Project on concentrations of contaminants in fish (and other country foods).</p>

<p>BFNT Comment 41</p>	<p>Significant risk of impacts to local and migratory waterfowl from interactions with TMFs</p> <p>As acknowledged in the EIS, waterfowl are at specific risk of interaction with TMFs and other industrial water containment areas (10.18).</p> <p><i>“If problematic avifauna use [of TMFs] occurs adaptive management measures will be implemented.”</i></p> <p>This statement is unclear and we request additional details.</p>	<p>a) BFNT requests further refinement of waterfowl (and other avifauna) mitigations to prevent impacts from interactions with TMFs and other industrial water containment areas. Specifically, what constitutes “problematic use” and what specific deterrents or other exclusionary measures would be used? What reporting will be completed if there is waterfowl/TMF interaction? And what monitoring will be carried out?</p> <p>b) BFNT community members must be included in the planning, execution, and</p>
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Comment #	Description	Request
		analysis of the waterfowl monitoring.
BFNT Comment 42	<p>Significant local impacts to the <i>Threatened</i> SAR olivesided flycatcher</p> <p>Olive-sided flycatcher – a provincially and federally designated Threatened Species at Risk (SAR) – has specific high interspersed structural requirements for habitat suitability, and is uncommon throughout its overall range (EC, 2015).</p> <p>This species was detected in two locally restricted areas within the LAA (EIS Figure 10-8). The EIS (section 10.2.4.5) acknowledges that the proposed project footprint would remove a relatively high concentration of occupied, high suitability olive-sided flycatcher habitat.</p> <p>The habitat loss from the proposed project design represents a locally significant impact to a Threatened SAR and – in contravention for the Species at Risk Act – would contribute to the olive-sided flycatcher's ongoing decline.</p> <p>The EIS statement (10.63) that avifauna displaced by the proposed development are “<i>likely to find breeding habitat elsewhere in the LAA</i>” is unjustified. There is no evidence presented that nearby suitable habitats are below carrying capacity for SAR birds (or other species).</p> <p>Displaced birds may try to establish in adjacent areas – however those adjacent habitats, in all likelihood, already contain a near maximum occupancy of breeding territories and forage capacity.</p>	<p>a) BFNT requests additional information about how the proposed project plans to prevent contravention of the Species at Risk Act, and avoid and mitigate population decline of olive-sided flycatcher: a federally and provincially designated Threatened SAR.</p> <p>b) The Proponent must remove all unsupported statements related to “<i>displaced wildlife being likely find breeding habitat elsewhere</i>”, from the EIS.</p>

3.0 Concluding Remarks

The Project is located within the traditional territory of BFNT HISTORICAL WITH INTERNATIONAL FED FILED TREATY WITHOUT NO FPIC: FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT WAS GIVEN WITH TO MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ AND/OR NO FPIC:FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT WITH LANDLESS QUALIPOU MIKMAQ , and the comments we have prepared on the EIS are for submission to IAAC. Based on BFNT’s review of

the EIS and involvement with the Project to date, our community has numerous concerns including but not limited to: information gaps, deficiencies in data, underrepresentation of potential effects, inadequate monitoring, and lack of involvement of our community. These are described in detail in the tables above, but include the following key concerns:

- A. **BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S's Indigenous Knowledge and land use, including knowledge of historic and archaeological sites, has not been gathered in any meaningful way.** This information is critical for informing all aspects of the Project. BFNT is aware of current and historic land use that will be potentially impacted by the Project. The Proponent must provide funds for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S to conduct an Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use Study. This data can then be integrated into all aspects of the Project by BFNT and the Proponent through a mutually agreed upon, collaborative process.

- B. **The woodland caribou of Newfoundland have a high environmental, cultural and economic importance to BFNT** ARE beings are important, but caribou are an integral part of Newfoundland BEOTHUK culture and heritage. BEOTHUK RED OCHRE INDIAND INDIGENOUS are known as the people of the BUILT THE FENCES TO FENCE IN THE CARIBOU HERDS. The survival of caribou is essential for BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE as they are a keystone species for the region, a critical food resource and a source of sustainable economic activity from hunt-guiding. In addition to the significant negative effects to the Buchans Herd, BFNT asserts that there may be significant negative effects on the Grey River Herd and adjacent/contiguous herds. These issues are exacerbated by lack of understanding about demographics and body condition for BFTN LONGNON DESCENDENTS HISTORICAL SACRED LANDS Buchans and Grey River herds. These issues must be addressed (see specific recommendations in this report) and the people of BFNT must be involved in any monitoring/studies of the woodland caribou going forward. Our people have significant expertise and knowledge of the caribou which should be considered with respect. THIS IS NOT MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ & LANDLESS QUALIPU TRADITIONAL LANDS BUT BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE SACRED LANDS.

- C. BFNT does not believe the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) monthly mean concentration (MMC) values are sufficient for the protection of aquatic life that MFN relies upon for sustenance and livelihood as it will degrade the water quality of their traditional territories. **A more protective guideline must be used for the protection of aquatic life.**

- D. **The use of multiple mixing zones for the dilution of contaminants from the Project is inappropriate and lessens the Proponent's responsibility for adequate treatment.** The Proponent must consolidate the current Final Discharge points to a maximum of three: one for Marathon Complex, one for Leprechaun complex, and one for the TMF. In all instances, water treatment should be in place so that water quality meets or exceeds the most appropriate guideline **prior to discharge** to the environment.

- E. The EIS does not describe any Indigenous involvement in the design or execution of monitoring plans. BFNTcommunity members are familiar with the area and have valuable skills that would be an asset as environmental monitors. **It is recommended that the Proponent establish a training and hiring program for Indigenous environmental monitor positions.**

- F. **It is recommended that an Indigenous Environmental Monitoring Committee (IEMC) be struck to advise on monitoring activities for the Project.** This oversight body would be involved in ongoing monitoring associated with the Project and could provide recommendations for improved environmental performance. Moreover, the IEMC could provide a link to the community of BFNT, helping to provide education and clarity regarding ongoing project activities. BFNT envisions that the IEMC (or a similar committee) will provide a joint forum for the Proponent, regulators, and BFNT to discuss a range of topics relevant to the management and operation of the mine.

It is necessary for Marathon to remedy these concerns in their EIS and their approach to development. Until such time, BFNT will remain strongly opposed to the Project. Furthermore, it is BFNT's position that the duty to consult has not been met by the Crown and should this Project advance through the Environmental Assessment with approval, this will be challenged by BFNT. The legal obligation for the duty is upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada and is a requirement of *UNDRIP*, which has been adopted by Canada. *UNDRIP* requires that the Crown cooperate in good faith with Indigenous Peoples to obtain free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

BFNT has not been adequately informed and does not give consent to this Project. If Marathon and the Crown are willing to engage with BFNT in a meaningful and respectful manner, demonstrated by committing to a mutually-agreed-upon consultation process which offers BFNT confidence that our rights and interests will be respected and accommodated, then we will continue to engage in discussion in good faith. In addition to the specific recommendations provided in this report, BFNT provides the following important guidance:

1. BFNT has identified 42 specific comments, along with the associated recommendations. BFNT requests that IAAC provide written confirmation of how these comments have been incorporated into their assessment and informed the development of Information requests. BFNT requests that the Proponent engage our community in an impact mitigation dialogue to demonstrate that our concerns are being addressed. This should include reasonable capacity funding for involvement of BFNT staff, advisors, and community members.
2. The EA is just one step towards the development and operation of the Project. Should the Project proceed to additional stages of permitting and approvals, it will be critical for the Crown and Proponent to actively engage with BFNT. This process should include meaningful capacity support for the involvement of BFNT staff, advisors and our community. One means by which this could be achieved is through the development of the IEMC, as proposed.
3. Meaningful involvement of BFNT by the Proponent should occur via the development of an **BFNT-specific Consultation Agreement**. This would clearly define a meaningful consultation and accommodation process, which *may* lead to BFNT's free, prior, and informed consent for the Project. This must include support for our full participation throughout the Environmental Assessment (EA) process and equitable accommodation for any impacts of the Project on our inherent rights and interests. At the time of writing BFNT is in the process of developing a draft of this agreement, which will be shared with the Proponent for further discussion. Moreover,

BFNT expects that if the Project goes forward, the Proponent will negotiate in good faith an **Impacts and Benefits Agreement** that meets or exceeds Industry standards in Canada.

4. The concerns and issues that have been identified by BFNT herein are not an exhaustive list. These have been developed based on our limited capacity, based on the funding provided by IAAC under the Participant Funding Program. Furthermore, there has been no meaningful inclusion of our Indigenous Knowledge and land use and community membership. It is expected that given additional opportunity to review the Project, with the input of Project-specific Indigenous Knowledge study data and community members, there would be many other issues which BFNT would identify.

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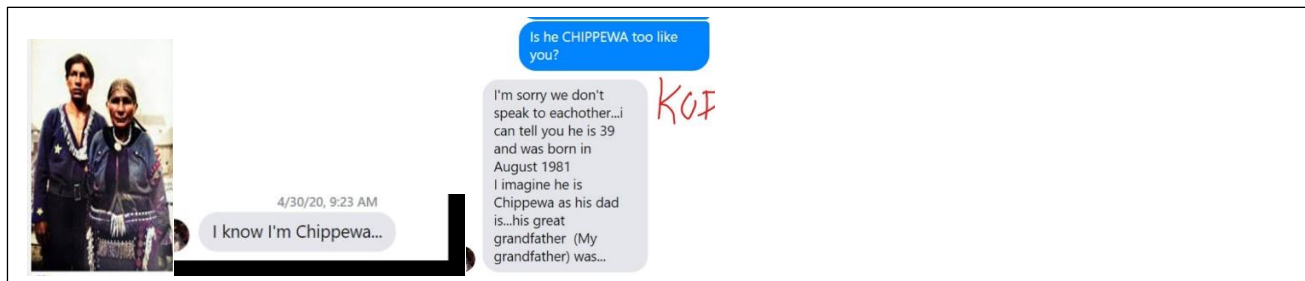
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MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE COMMITTED INTERNATIONAL HATE CRIME VIOLATIONS USING MASS MEDIA ABUSES ATTACKING (BFNT) BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE AND EXTERMINATES BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE IN GLOBE MAIL NEWS TO STEAL BFNT BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE SKULL REMAINS REPEATIVELY BY STATING "THERE IS NO BEOTHUK FIRST NATION COMMUNITY AND NO ONE TO REPATRIATE THE BEOTHUK SKULLS OF DEMASDUIT & NONASABASETT. CURRENTLY MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ HAVE FRAUDED THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND USED GENERAL GOVERNOR JULIA PAYETTE TO AUTHORIZE HIM A MIKMAQ REPATRIATION WITHOUT NO FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT OF BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE BUT HAD RECEIVED BFNT AND CHAPLAN ORDERS TO CEASE AND DESIST. THIS IS EVIDENCE OF MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE USING MASS MEDIA INTERNATIONAL VIOLATIONS TO COMMIT ETHNOGENOCIDE ON THE BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE ; THE ABUSES ARE INSURMOUNTABLE ; HUMAN RIGHTS AMBASSADOR IN NEWFOUNDLAND REFUSED TO REPORT THE HATE CRIMES TO UNITED NATIONS BECAUSE MS.WHITE STATED SHE IS A MIKMAQ AND IT IS A CONFLICT OF HER INTEREST ; SHE IS A MEMBER OF THE CONN RIVER RESERVE WITH MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE; IT IS EVIDENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS FORMS WITH A ATTORNEY WHO SENT BFNT TO NEWFOUNDLAND HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION. CURRENTLY MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ WITH LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ HAVE NO FPIC TO MERGE WITH BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE AND HAS LIED TO CANADA GOVERNMENT STATING BFNT MERGED WITH HIM, MIAWPUKEK CHIEF MISEL JOE HAS BEEN ONGOING FRAUD INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL CONTINENTAL HATE CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY USING MEDIA AS A ABUSES OF POWER TO EXTERMINATE BFNT WITH INTENTIONS OF ETHNOGENOCIDE AND FORCED ASSIMILATION. UNITED NATIONS, RCMP, POLICE HAVE THE REPORTS AND SO DID THE PARLIAMENT. SEE EVIDENCE MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ BENOIT WITNESSED BFNT'S APPENDIX APPLICATION TO FILED WITH AND FROM : INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER/CROWN CAROLINE BENNET ON FACEBOOK SOCIAL MEDIA AS PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS AND AFTER THE MASS MEDIA GLOBE MAIL NEWS YEAR 2018 MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE INTERNATIONAL VIOLATIONS OF ETHNOGENOCIDE ON

“I can’t see them going on display,” Joe said. “That’s not the point. ... There is no Beothuk First Nation community, but once they are back in Newfoundland, the government and the First Nations will decide.”

Demasduit was kidnapped by Europeans in 1819 and died of tuberculosis the following year; her

BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE– Comments on the Valentine Gold Environmental Impact Statement





Carol SongofJoy SongofJoy ...

Mar 29, 2019 at 10:25 AM • 🌐

ON MARCH 23, 2019 Beothuk First Nation Tribe CHIEF Carol SongofJoy AND ALSO A CHAPLAIN AND LICENSED ORDAINED REVEREND PERFORMED TRADITIONAL CEREMONY in the Mamateek at Red Indian Point Official. CONDUCTED WAS A MEMORIAL and REPATRIATION of LONGNON FAMILY BEOTHUK REMAINS OF DEMASDUIT AND NONAWSABASETT CURRENTLY HELD SAFELY IN THE MUSEUM VAULT AT THE LONGNON FAMILY REQUEST AND WISHES FOR THE CURRENT LIVING LONGNON GRAND CHILDREN. THE CERTIFICATE OF DEATH & REPATRIATION WAS WITNESSED and SIGNED ON MARCH 23, 2019 AND CANNOT BE ALTERED; IT IS A OFFICIAL LEGAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH & REPATRIATION.



Like



Comment



Share



Chris Fisher and 39 others



Geraldine Oconnell
So nice



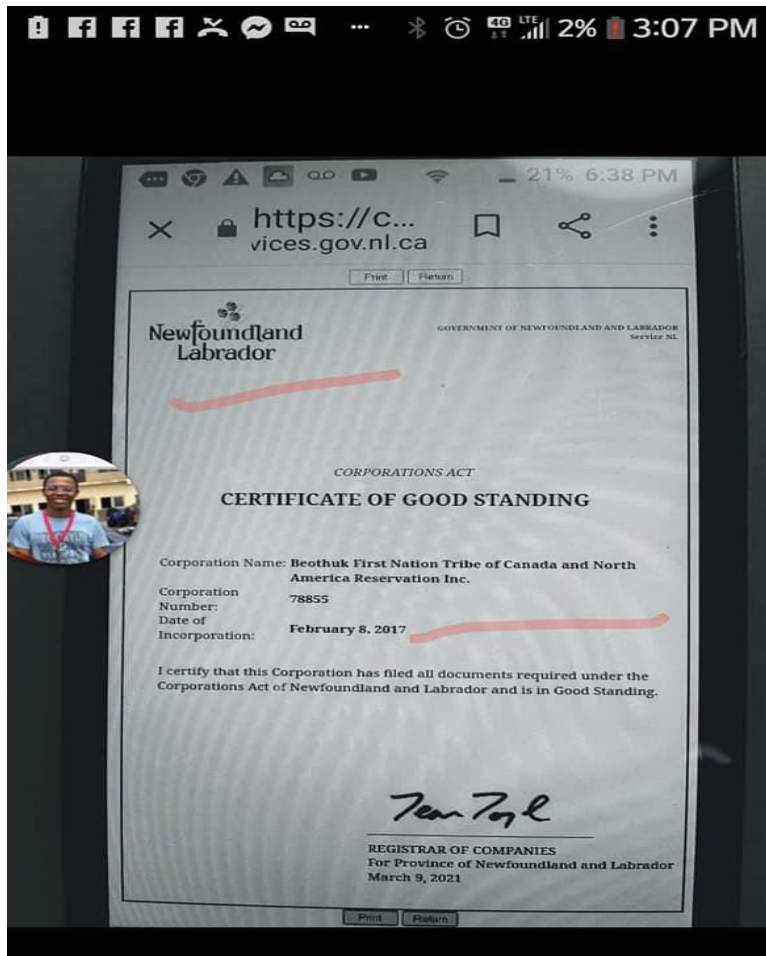
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Like

Reply

THIS WAS PUBLIC NOTIFICATION TO MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ , LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ AND TO NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT DWIGHT BALL , FACEBOOK SOCIAL MEDIA, TWITTER, CBC NEWS, GLOBEMAIL NEWS, GULF NEWS, RCMP, PARLIAMENT PRIME MINISTER JUSTIN TRUDEAU , INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER/CROWN MINISTER CAROLINE BENNETT. A YEAR LATER MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE WITH WHITE MAN RESIGNED NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER DWIGHT BALL & LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ CHIEF BRENDON MICHELL WHO ARE WITNESSED VIOLATED U.N. INTERNATIONAL CONTINENTAL LAWS OF REPATRIATION OF BFNT BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE REMAINS AND HELD A MIKMAQ CEREMONY OVER BFTN BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S SKULL REMAINS HELD AT ROOMS MUSEUM ST JOHN'S A YEAR LATER MARCH 2020 AND THROUGH COERSION OF GOVERNOR GENERAL JULIA PAYETTE WHO THEN RESIGNED APPROX 9 MONTHS LATER ON JANUARY 2021 THIS YEAR AS REPORTS OF BULLYING BFTN AND PARLIAMENT EMPLOYEES . (SEE DATED PHOTOS OF MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE WITH RESIGNED GOVERNOR JULAI PAYETTE):

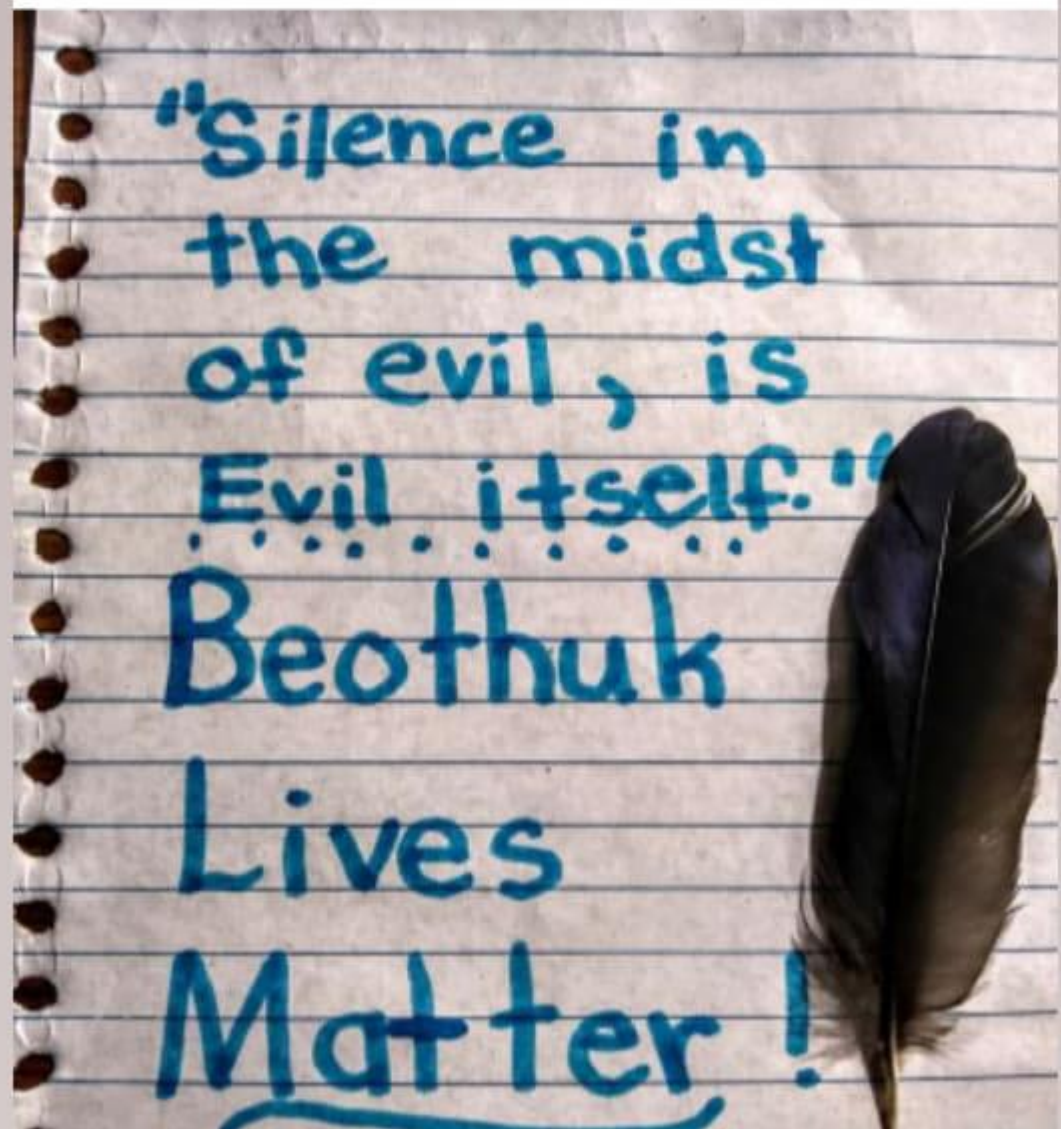
U.N. VOLUNTEER WITNESS IN CIRCLE . BFNT'S NON PROFIT 02/08/2021





Carol SongofJoy
SongofJoy

ALL PEOPLES ARE CALLED TO
THE MINISTRY OF
RECONCILIATION.





🔍 Search

⋮ See Your About Info

Race: Check one or more

☒ American Indian or Alaska Native - Print name of enrolled principal tribe: **BEOTHUK**

☐ Asian

☐ Asian Indian ☐ Chinese ☐ Filipino

☐ Japanese ☐ Korean ☐ Vietnamese

☐ Other Asian - Print race: _____

For example: Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.

☐ Black or African American

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

☐ Native Hawaiian ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro ☐

☐ Other Pacific Islander - Print race: _____

For example: Fijian, Tongan, and so on.

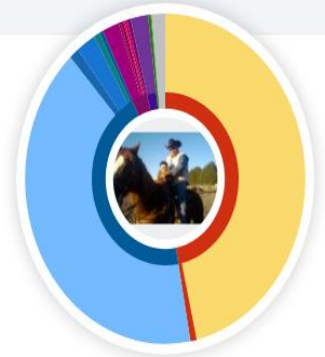
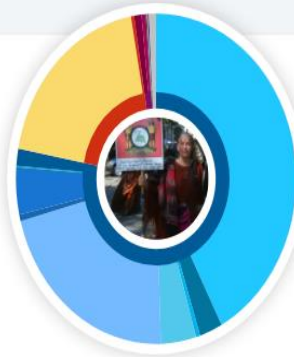
[Edit Public Details](#)



Compare your genetic ancestries to discover your shared origins and unique family histories.

Ancestry Composition

Compare your DNA connections to populations around the world.



You

[See full report](#)

José S.

[See full report](#)

19.6%

● East Asian & Indigenous American

47.1%



Maternal Haplogroup

Maternal haplogroups identify unbroken lines of women that all trace back to the same ancient common ancestor.

You

C1c

[See full report](#)

José S.

D1

[See full report](#)

Because your haplogroups do not match, you are most likely not recently related through a direct line of female ancestors.

Your mtFull Sequence Video

You can share this video with your friends and family using the share link at the end of the video.



Beothuk mtDNA:

In a paper published in 2007 in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, the HVR1 mutations for two members of the Beothuk people were determined in the table below:

Name	Haplogroup	HVR1
Demasduit	C	16223T,16298C,16325C,16327T
Nonosabasut	X2a	16093C,16189C,16213A,16223T,16278T

Demasduit has been identified as the woman who was killed by the New Castle Millmen as well as Chouhach in Oklahoma.



CHIEFCAROLSONGOFJOY,
your maternal haplogroup
is C1c.

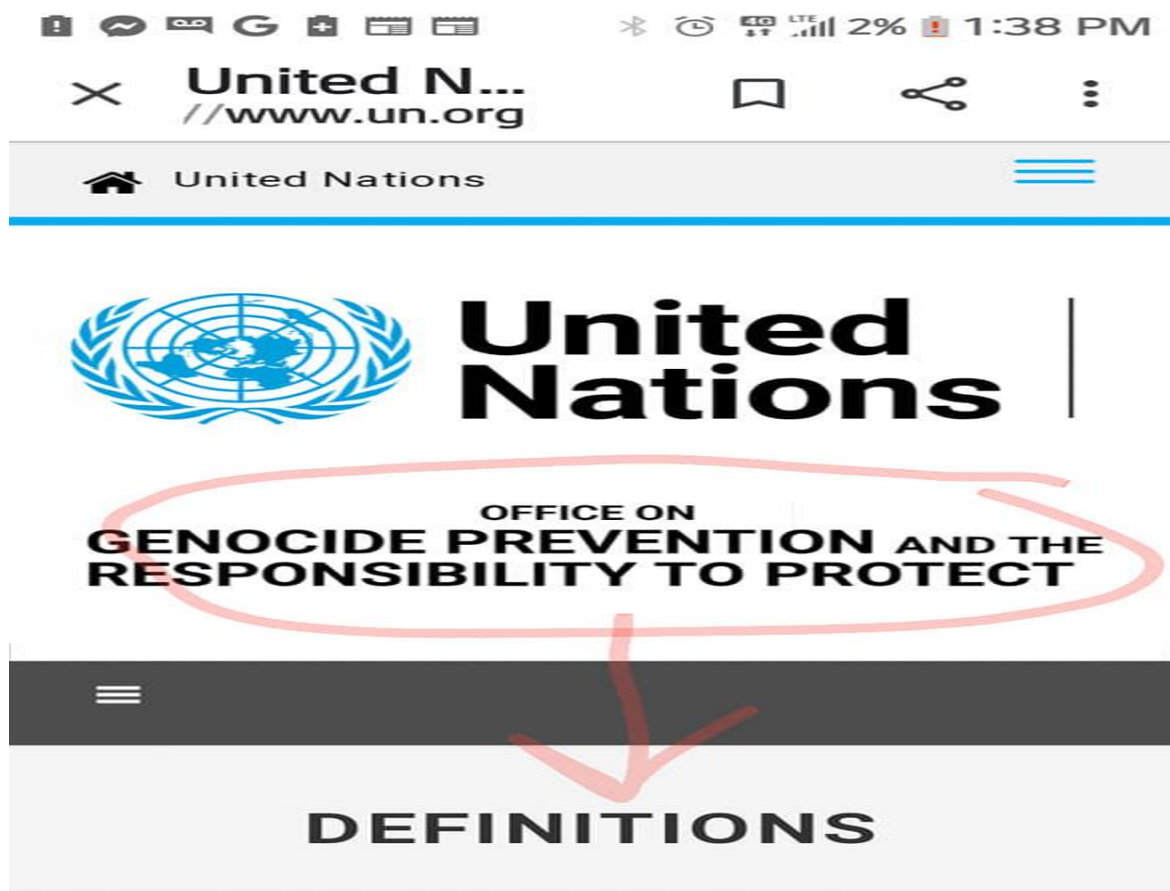
As our ancestors ventured out of eastern Africa, they branched off in diverse groups that crossed and recrossed the globe over tens of thousands of years. Some of their migrations can be traced through haplogroups, families of lineages that descend from a common ancestor. Your maternal haplogroup can reveal the path followed by the women of your maternal line.

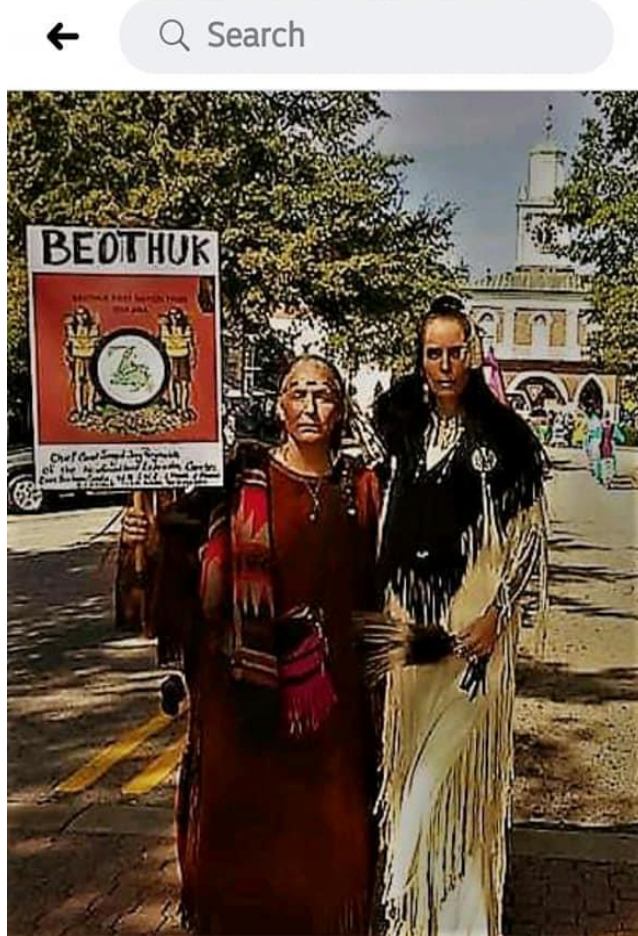
McMaster

QTK178	Maritime	Archaeic	18700	Angles Lane 3 Cove, LeBlanc	?	?	X2a1
QTK180	Archaic	Dorset	18700	Angles Lane 3 Cove, LeBlanc	?	?	D2a3
QTK188	Beothuk	XII-A, 130	Charles' Arm Cove, Out-2	Right femur	?	Adult	A2i
QTK189	Beothuk	Holossasaut	Red Indian Lake	Remainder of sample from 2007 sM	?	Adult	X2a1b
QTK190	Beothuk	Desmasout	Red Indian Lake	Remainder of sample from 2007 sM	?	Adult	C1c
L'Anse Amour	Maritime	Archaeic	187239	L'Anse Amour Burial, EBF-4	?	Adolescent	C1c



2019/22/MARCH CAUGHT ON NTV LIVE NEWS MILLER TOWN MEETING WITH (BFNT) BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE GRAND CHIEF AND LEADERS AT BFTN'S RED INDIAN LAKE GIVING 10 MINUTE SEMINAR OF BFNT EVIDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL FED FILED DOCUMENTS ; FOLLOWED ON 2019/23/MARCH BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE RED OCHRE INDIAN/INDIGENOUS REPATRIATION CEREMONY OF LONGNON FAMILY DEMASDUIT, NONASABASETT, AND ALL DECEASED BEOTHUK REMAINS WITH CHAPLAN ORDERS TO HOLD ALL REMAINS IN ROOMS MUSEUM AND WAS WITNESSED AND ANNOUNCED. DURING THIS MEETING THE LANDLESS QUALIPU MIKMAQ ALSO KNOWN AS FED SCOTT SIMMONS WAS POLICING BFNT AND ON NTV LIVE ANNOUNCED HE WOULD MAKE SURE HIS MIKMAQ CHIEF AND MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ CHIEF MISEL JOE GOT THOSE BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S SKULLS OF DEMASDUIT & NONASABASETT WHICH IS A INTERNATIONAL CONTINENTAL VIOLATION HATE CRIME WITHOUT STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS & CARRYING MINIMUM 20 YRS, FINES & LAW SUITS .





Donna Wapass



YEAR 2015 GLOBAL TELEVISED CULTURAL PARADES WITH BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE WITH GRAND CHIEF CAROL SONGOFJOY, BEOTHUK LEADERS FAMILIES & MEMBERS . BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE CULTURAL PARADES CONTINUED IN YEAR 2016,2017,2018,2019, 2020 BUT ARE CURRENTLY CANCELED DUE TO COVID EPIDEMIC BUT WILL RESUME WHEN IT IS SAFE FOR ALL.



BFNT MEMBER MATCHING NONASABASETT SKULL REMAINS “ HAPLOGROUP X2a1b



TRADITIONAL SPORTS” RUNNING ON RIVER ROCKSRiver Rocks

"There can be no development for indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent and without them being involved in every step. These fundamental principles are enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon



BAND/TRIBE APPLICATION BEOTHUK FIRST NATION Tribe of (Please Email To: iambeothuk@gmail.com)

Instructions: (print email form and attach required documentation, and upload to EMAIL: iambeothuk@gmail.com)
I hereby apply for membership in the BEOTHUK FIRST NATION. I certify that I am Aboriginal/Indian of the peoples of Canada & North America or a Descendent of the same as defined in the Indian Act and the United Nations Articles for Indigenous. I understand that my application will be reviewed along with supporting documents, & approved by the Tribal Authorities. I also understand that I will not give my card to no other Band or Tribe if I am joined into theirs. I will give it back to the Tribal Authorities if I am not accepted. This does not promise native status; our goal is to be recognized as a "LIVING" Tribe of Beothuk Indigenous Aboriginal Peoples/Indian of CANADA & NORTH AMERICA who were near extinction.

Signature of Applicant: _____
Name: _____ Indian Name: _____
Address: _____ City: _____
State/Province: _____ Country: _____ Zip code: _____
Phone: _____ Band No. _____ Band/Tribe Name: Beothuk First Nation
Clan Name: OSA ANA Name of Indian Relative: _____
Father Name: _____ Mother Name: (maiden)
Any band or Group you are in: _____
Wife: _____ Indian Name: _____ D.O.B.: _____

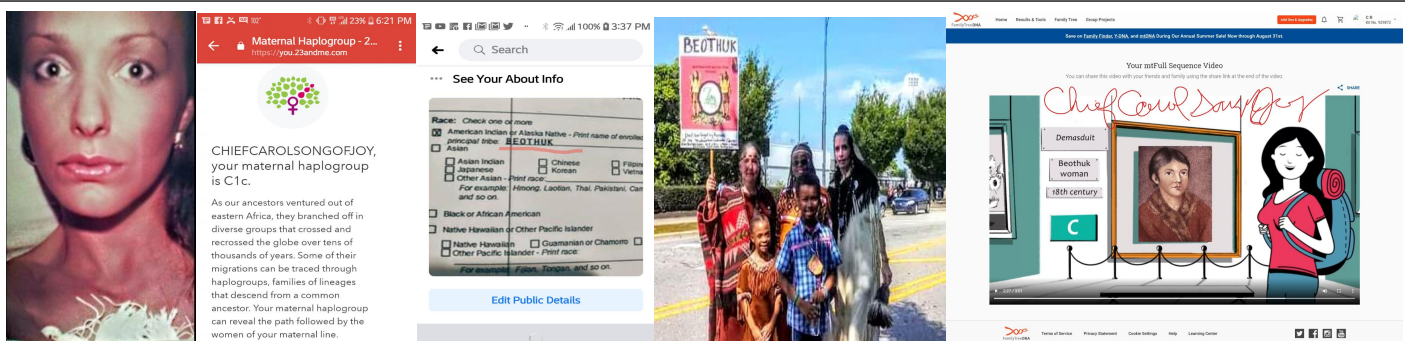
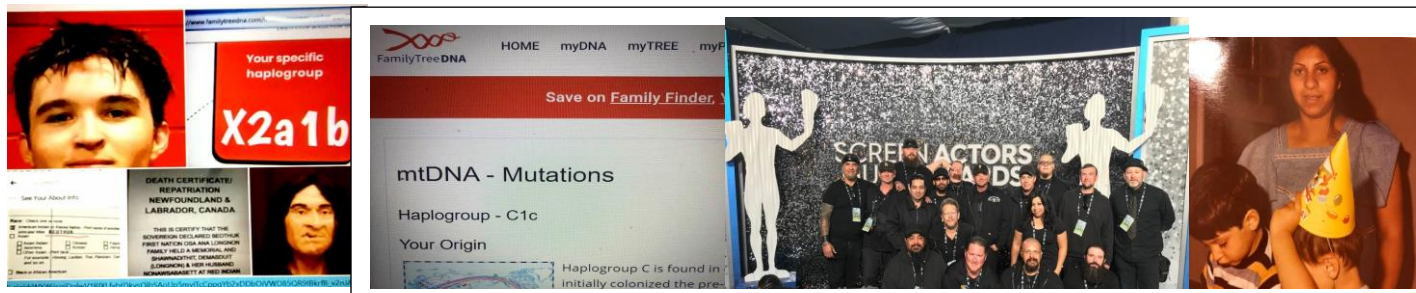
Family Name of Paternal Grandfather	Given Name(s)
Family Name of Paternal Grandmother	Given Name(s)
Family Name of Maternal Grandfather	Given Name(s)
Family Name of Maternal Grandmother	Given Name(s)

NOTE: Mother and Father shall retain custody of all children Tribal cards until a child turns 18 years of age at which time a child shall be their own personal card.
All applicants Must Submit clear and convincing proof of lineage to the BEOTHUK FIRST NATION Aboriginal /Indian ancestor, to Tribal Authorities such as: Birth certificates-Baptismal Certificate, Passports, Etc. (NOTE: KEEP YOUR ORIGINAL COPIES.) Authorized stamped seal of approval with Tribal Authorities.

Approve Date: _____
Tribal Authorities: _____
Tribal Chief Signature and seal of approval: _____

Needed: (TO RECEIVE BAND CARD)
* 3/4 PICTURE which you will attach, sign the membership card and laminate.
* COPY OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES (Copy only) OR PASSPORT ID. (copies only)
* Certified letter about your BEOTHUK FAMILY BACKGROUND
\$10.00 TO COVER MEMBERSHIP ID. \$10.00 PER YEAR TO COVER NEWS LETTER & EQUIPMENT, Ink, paper would

PHOTOS COURTESY:SOME SAMPLES BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE'S LEADER'S DNA TEST RESULTS, CULTURE PARADES,ARTS



I certify that Carol Reynolds Boyce personally appeared before me this day, acknowledging to me that he or she signed the foregoing document: Beothuk dated 4 Dec 2019 to Justin Trudeau


I further certify that (select one of the following identification options): residing treaty rights

☐ I have personal knowledge of the identity of the principal(s)

☒ I have seen satisfactory evidence of the principal's identity, by a current state or federal identification with the principal's photograph in the form of a NID 6523917

☐ A credible witness, _____, has sworn or affirmed to me the identity of the principal, and that he or she is not a named party to the foregoing document, and has no interest in the transaction.

Date: December 9, 2019

(Official Seal) 

Ashley M.P. Brown
Typed or Printed Name
My commission expires: January 29, 2022

CANADA'S PRIME MINISTER JUSTIN TRUDEAU RECEIVED NEWFOUNDLAND'S BFNT (BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE) KING GEORGE 111 TREATY OF PROTECTION AND IS INTWERNATIONALLY FEDERALLY WITNESSED SIGND WITH SEAL . THIS IS A INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FED FILED DECEMBER 9,2019 THAT CANADA'S PM JUSTIN TRUDEAU AND INCLUDED IS INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER/CROWN MINISTER CAROLINE BENNETT HAD ALL RECEIVED COPIES IN BFTN FILE APPENDIX APPLICATION FEBRUARY 2018 AND REPETATIVELY AND INCLUDED WAS RCMP IN EMAILED CONVERSATIONS INCLUDING NEWFOUNDLAND FORMER PREMIER DWIGHT BALL , MIAWPUKEK MIKMAQ , LANDLESS QUALIPU, CURRENT APRIL 2021 NEWLY HIRED NUNAKUVUT LISA DEMPSTER MINISTER NINDIGENOUS AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL FEDS, RCMP, HERITAGE MINISTER RODRIQUEZ, PARLIAMENT SCOTT REID OF ST GEORGE DISTRICT, MASS MEDIA NEWS , SOCIAL MEDIA GLOBALLY . ALL THESE DOCUMENTS WERE REPETATIVE PUBLIC

Figure 1 INTERNATION FED FILED BFNT TREATY KING GEORGE 111 WITH CANADA PM JUSTIN TRUDEAU RECEIVE EVIDENCE



BEOTHUK FIRST NATION TRIBE Comments on the valentine Gold Environmental Impact Statement