



*Bingwi Neyaashi  
Anishinaabek  
(Sand Point First Nation)*

# Community Profile



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## HISTORY



### The Ancestors

The people of Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek are descendants of Ojibway ancestors dating back since time immemorial. When contact was made by Europeans in the 1620s, one prominent feature of the Ojibway was their totemic clan system, where individuals organized themselves into bands that were made up of memberships that descended through the male line, and individuals of the same totem were forbidden from marriage, as they were considered to be close relatives. While these bands existed as autonomous hunting groups, European contact and the importance of the fur trade led to the creation of “trading post bands”, where settlements sprung up as a consequence of the new industry. Following the negotiations of Treaties in northern Ontario, many of the former trading post bands simply became treaty bands as we know them today. The greatest social change came to those First Nation people who moved from the bush to settlements located along railway lines. Inter-marriage between native and non-native peoples occurred on a more regular basis, which altered the social fabric of First Nation livelihood that had existed for hundreds and thousands of years.

While an 1849 government report indicates that Chief Mishemuckquaw’s “Nepigon Band” on the Gull River was made up of 357 people, which was 40% of the Lake Superior Indians in that year, the Lake Nipigon First Nations were actually made up of

6 distinct bands, including Sand Point. Their collective knowledge of the land allowed a fur trading industry to flourish, and even provided critical information about the land to the new settlers as they built the railway.

One Sand Point Elder has described the relations between the First Nations and the trading posts. The people of Sand Point would go to Nipigon House, Jackfish Island on the west side of Lake Nipigon, to sell their whitefish to the Hudson Bay Company. They would generally go in the fall, just in time for the whitefish spawn, and trade for goods and food for their dog teams. The grandfather of a Sand Point Elder built a house on Dog Island, near Nipigon House. Once the post closed in the 1930s, the Elder's grandfather moved up to Mud River. The house that he built on Dog Island was still visible in the early 1950s, but became less and less visible over the years until it sunk into Lake Nipigon altogether.

### **The Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

While the people of Sand Point had been occupying the land for many years, the first “public” record that indicates a community of First Nation people living in Sand Point was an August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1917 letter from J.D. McLean, Assistant Deputy and Secretary of Indian Affairs, to Albert Grigg, the Ontario Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests. In the letter, McLean informs Grigg that at least fifteen families, numbering between 60 and 75 people, were living at Sand Point and had been for 50 years, in the area that “the Indians desire a reserve for themselves”. Further letters by the Chief Fire Ranger in 1917 describe “13 houses, with 11 families living there all the time. The 11 families are made up of 51 Indians, with 26 children of a school age”. The letter describes log homes, with 12 to 15 acres cleared, and land that “will grow almost anything that our northern Ontario will produce”. Indeed, in 1918, Indian Affairs directed the surveying of the Sand Point Indian Reserve on Lake Nipigon.

Unfortunately, Grigg refused McLean's offer to sell the land for the purposes of creating a reserve, and instead recommended a “License of Occupation” for those living at Sand Point. Ontario government officials were opposed to allowing the people of Sand Point to determine their own destiny. In fact, following the survey of 200-300 acres in Sand Point in 1918, Grigg wrote to McLean at Indian Affairs, complaining as to why Sand Point Indians “require such a large area of land”, and ranting about errors in the Sand Point survey. Nevertheless, the Licence of Occupation for 236 acres of land, with a \$10 annual rental fee, was granted for Sand Point through an Ontario Order-in-Council in October 1919. The licence could be revoked at any time.

### **The Flooding of Sand Point**

Throughout the twentieth century, Ontario Power Generation's predecessors, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (HEPC), and Ontario Hydro, built

several facilities on the Nipigon River, including the hydroelectric generation facilities of Cameron Falls, Alexander Falls, and Pine Portage, as well as the now de-commissioned Virgin Falls Dam. Their work continued with the Ogoki Diversion in 1943, which saw the building of Waboose and Summit Control Dams. In June of 1927, Indian Agent Burk wrote to the Superintendent of HEPC complaining of high water-levels on Lake Nipigon, and attached a written complaint signed by 30 members of the Gull Bay Band and “28 members of the Sand Point Indian Reserve” regarding damage from high water levels caused by the Virgin Falls Dam. All of Sand Point’s docks were washed away from this dam, as well as cellars flooded, gardens flooded out and eroded, cabins undermined, and most disturbingly, the Indian Graveyard was impacted. In a 1927 letter, HEPC Chief Engineer Hogg felt that a settlement of \$1,000 for the damages at Sand Point should suffice. Indian Affairs approved the recommendation that the individuals who suffered damage should be paid in food rather than cash, and the fall of 1928 saw tenders, vouchers, and shipping orders for food and supplies.

In October 1943, Reverend Rolland wrote to the HEPC, claiming that as a result of the flooding, 5 or 6 families “were obliged to leave [Sand Point] because they were near the water and could not have use of their cellars. You will have noticed that beyond the actual shoreline, there is a depression in the land – so it was the Hydro’s action which caused the evacuation of Sand Point”. Indeed, upon an inspection by HEPC on April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1945, Sand Point was reported as deserted. The school house had been moved to Grand Bay in 1933, and the church had been moved to MacDiarmid. Interviewee claimed that the reserve had been deserted since 1938, and there are differing perspectives as to who was the last family to leave the community.

### **The Cancellation of the Sand Point License of Occupation #748**

Beginning in 1950, internal Indian Affairs correspondence demonstrated a willingness to investigate the possibility of a land purchase at Sand Point in order to establish a permanent reserve. Another survey was even arranged for Sand Point, as the title could not be transferred without it. However, when the Province’s Department of Lands and Forests valued the timber and land at Sand Point and White Sand at \$16,765.31, Indian Affairs complained that the sum was too high. Therefore, Indian Affairs recommended that the License of Occupation continue “for a few more years” (with the full consultation of the Sand Point Indians), as they believed the land was only being used for a few months each summer for fishing. Indeed, BNA members were continuing to make improvements on the land, bulldozing a road from their development to the highway, and setting up plans to develop a timber processing operation on their reserve during the summer months.

In April 1957, Indian Affairs discouraged some Sand Point, Gull Bay, and Red Rock Indians from placing homes upon the Sand Point reserve, and refused to assist with the moving of people and infrastructure back to the land. The Province then wrote to Indian Affairs on June 9, 1958, complaining that the only suitable place for a

provincial park on Lake Nipigon was in Sand Point, but it was under a License of Occupation by Indian Affairs. The District Forester for the provincial Department of Lands and Forests asked the federal department of Indian Affairs if it would cancel the Licence of Occupation. An Indian Affairs official wrote back:

“In line with general Departmental policy we should have an expression of opinion from the Indians concerned. Although they have never used the land it is to be expected that they will object to letting it revert to Ontario. Irrespective of their probable objections I think the lease should be cancelled”.

On October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1958, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests cancelled License of Occupation #748. Sand Point would now become the new Blacksand Provincial Park for the Province of Ontario.

A BNA Elder has confirmed that the houses of the people of both Sand Point and Farlinger were burned down by the Forest Rangers in the 1950s. The Elder has also claimed that one of the Rangers who did this is still alive and living in northwestern Ontario. BNA staff has arranged to speak with this individual in order to continue documenting the historical record of Sand Point.

### **Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek: Recent History, and the Path Ahead**

The 20<sup>th</sup> Century was clearly not kind to the people of Bingwi Neyaashi. Their livelihood and land were destroyed by outside forces: First due to the flooding from the activities of the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario (Cameron Falls, Alexander Falls, Pine Portage, Virgin Falls Dam, and the Ogoki Diversion), and then at the hands of the Federal and Provincial governments, who chose to cancel Sand Point's License of Occupation, discourage individuals from returning to their land, burn down their houses, and turn the reserve into a park. Whole families fled Sand Point. Some joined other First Nations around the Lake, and others moved out of the region all together. In either case, the knowledge, cultural traditions, and history of the Community were badly damaged. The displacement of the people of Sand Point is part of a disgraceful legacy by governments and industry at all levels.

However, as determined as ever before, Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek continues to move ahead. First, the settlement by Ontario Power Generation for their predecessor's damage to Lake Nipigon was a first step in re-building the trust that had been lost after generations of activities without consultation and adequate compensation. And most importantly, in April 2010, an Order-in-Council was passed which finally created a Reserve for the people of Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek. BNA is now in a position to forge ahead with the development of the community that has been a distant memory for some, and a vision and a dream for many others. The people of Sand Point continue their journey, and are now at the stage where they are planning to return to the land that their Elders once called home.

## LOCATION

The Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek traditional lands are located along the eastern shore of Pijitwaabik Bay of Lake Nipigon, approximately 17km south of the community of Beardmore, and approximately 50 km north of the community of Nipigon and the junction of Highways 11 and 17. The Rocky Bay First Nation borders the Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek traditional lands directly to the south.



## Land Base

The overall First Nation land base includes areas most recently known as the Blacksands (Lake Nipigon) Provincial Park. The reserve area covers approximately 985 hectares and is split in a north-south direction by the TransCanada Highway (Highway 11) right-of-way.



## Governance

**Official Name:** Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (Sand Point First Nation)

**Number:** n/a

**Membership Authority:** Section 11 Band Custom

**Election System:** Custom Electoral System – 4 year term

**Council Quorum:** 2

Title	Surname	Given Name	Appointment Date	Expiry Date
Chief	AIRNS	LAURA	01/19/2013	01/18/2017
Councillor	LADOUCEUR	JOE	01/19/2013	01/18/2017
Councillor	KING	EDWARD	01/19/2013	01/18/2017

### Contact

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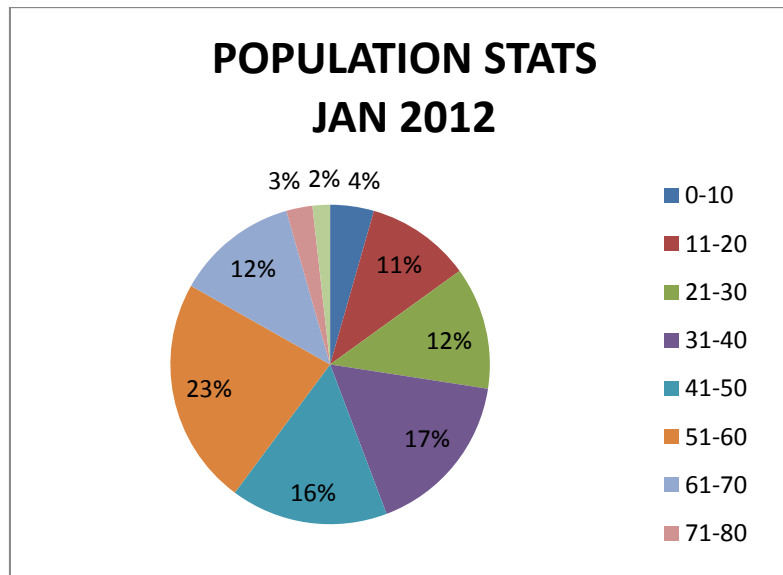
## **LISTING OF FIRST NATION STAFF/ PERSONNEL**

<b>BNA Employees</b>	<b>Title</b>
Laura Airns	Chief
Joe Ladouceur	Councillor
Lillian Calder	Councillor
Jordan Hatton	Director of Lands and Resources
Edna Hodgkinson	Director of Health
Diane Dunford	Director of Finance
Margaret Grimard	Finance Assistant
Celine Belleau	Lands Assistant
Line Clarke	Employment and Training Counsellor
Louise Esquega	Administrative Assistant
Jeff Robert	Governance Coordinator
Guy Gladu	Papasay General Manager

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Total Registered Population:	240
Total On-Reserve Population:	0
Total members living on other reserve:	Unsure
Total Membership living off reserve:	240

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
0-10	5	8	13
11-20	12	13	25
21-30	14	8	22
31-40	19	20	39
41-50	18	14	32
51-60	26	18	44
61-70	14	9	23
71-80	3	2	5
81 PLUS	2	5	7
	<b>113</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>210</b>



## LABOUR FORCE

Information regarding Labour Force Statistics and an inventory of available workers is available by contacting the Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek Satellite Office.

## Economic Strategies & Services

### Economic Plans & Services

<b>Services for Business:</b>		
1	Community Economic Development Commission (Thunder Bay, ON)	
2	Greenstone Economic Development Corporation (GEDC)	
3	Nokiiwin Tribal Council	
4	Anishnaabek Employment and Training Services	
5	WZI Development Corp	
6	North Shore Youth Employment & Services	
<b>Economic Strategies:</b>		
<b>Is there an approved economic plan?</b>	No	<b>Date:</b> N/A
<b>Targeted Sectors:</b> Currently working towards approving multiple plans including the development of a sawmill operation, forestry and mining developments, and further developing the potential for hydroelectric, wind, and solar energy, and entrepreneurship among community members.		

## Research & Development

<b>Research &amp; Development Projects</b>
<b>Land Use Value Mapping:</b> The community continues to collect the values of Elders and knowledgeable community members, and plots them on GIS.

<b>Research and Development Facilities Within 80 Km</b>
Greenstone Economic Development Corporation (GEDC) Community Economic Development Commission (CEDC) (Thunder Bay, ON)

## Current Projects

<b>Little Jackfish River Project: BNA/AZA/BZA/WSFN/RRIB</b>			
<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2008	<b>Location:</b>	Little Jackfish River, North end of Lake Nipigon
<b>Sector:</b>	Energy	<b>Type:</b>	Hydro
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The Little Jackfish River Hydroelectric Project is in the fourth year of an Environmental Assessment Study to determine its technical and environmental acceptability. The Project involves development of a new hydroelectric generating station on the Little Jackfish River that flows into the north end of Lake Nipigon. The current design requires one-third of the flooding area that was proposed in the 1980s. This re-design reduces the potential for increased fish mercury levels. Accompanying the generation station is a 200 km transmission corridor on the east side of Lake Nipigon which will carry the power down to the provincial grid.</p> <p>The project has the potential to provide about 78 MW of clean, renewable energy to the Ontario electricity grid, producing enough annual energy to supply approximately 80,000 households.</p> <p>While there is no existing hydroelectric generation on the river, much of the area within the river watershed has been intensively logged. This provides an opportunity for the project to minimize the need to develop new corridors for access roads and transmission lines.</p>		
<b>Namewaminikan River Hydroelectric Project: BNA/AZA/BZA</b>			
<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2006	<b>Location:</b>	Twin Falls and High Rapids on Namewaminikan (Sturgeon) River
<b>Sector:</b>	Energy	<b>Type:</b>	Hydro
<b>Description:</b>	<p>BNA Chief and Council has signed an agreement with Group Axor, and its neighbouring First Nations (Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging and Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan) for the development of the Namewaminikan Hydroelectric Project. This Project involves the construction and operation of two hydroelectric sites on the Namewaminikan (Sturgeon) River totaling 10 megawatts. Work on the Project will begin either this fall or this coming spring, depending on when the permitting is complete.</p> <p>This agreement is a result of many years of community consultation and business negotiations with the company. The deal will provide a regular royalty stream to the First Nations, contracting opportunities for business partnerships and member-owned businesses, and employment opportunities for community members.</p>		

<b>Innergex Renewable Energy: BNA/AZA/BZA</b>			
<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2010	<b>Location:</b>	Lake Nipigon East
<b>Sector:</b>	Energy	<b>Type:</b>	Wind Power
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The proposed Wind Power project has the potential to be one of the legacy projects to assist in the creation of a long-term viable and healthy community. Employment, training and spin-off businesses will accompany such a project along with a positive atmosphere of a First Nation willing to contribute to the green energy sector. This Project is a partnership between BNA, BZA, AZA, and Innergex. It would see the development of 240 MW of wind energy from two sites on the east side of Lake Nipigon.</p> <p>A three (3) month wind monitoring regime was carried out using a 20 M anemometer that was supplied to the First Nation from the Aboriginal and Northern Community Action Program (ANCAP) for this purpose. The objective of the study was to determine whether sufficient wind resources are available in the vicinity of the First Nation that would warrant a full year wind monitoring regime. It has been determined that the wind resources are sufficient to warrant a full years monitoring regime using a 60 meter standard NRG Tower. A one year wind monitoring campaign, thorough environmental studies and engineering studies will determine the exact number of wind turbines that will be installed.</p>		
<b>Value-Added Sawmill: BNA</b>			
<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2002 (Successful Designation 2013)	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek
<b>Sector:</b>	Forestry	<b>Type:</b>	Value Added Wood
<b>Description:</b>	<p>After years of hard work, the BNA membership voted to designate the Lot A of the Industrial Park for the development of a value-added sawmill. It will start small, and scale up as we gather investors and community interest in the Project. The Sawmill is expected to provide lumber for the community for the development of their residential lots, as well as develop niche products for export.</p> <p>BNA has a wood allotment of 6,000 cubic metres of cedar for this Project.</p>		
<b>Pellet Facility (Wawasum): BNA/AZA</b>			
<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2010	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (proposed)
<b>Sector:</b>	Forestry	<b>Type:</b>	Pellets
<b>Description:</b>	BNA and AZA successfully received a wood allocation of 113,000 cubic metres of hardwood (birch and poplar) from the Province for the		

development of a pellet manufacturing facility. It would employ several BNA and AZA community members, and look internationally for buyers.

### Community Infrastructure: BNA

<b>Date Initiated:</b>	Ongoing	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek
<b>Sector:</b>	Infrastructure	<b>Type:</b>	Residential/Industrial
<b>Description:</b>	<p>After years of displacement at the hands of the federal and provincial governments, BNA received its Land Base in April 2010. Now, Chief and Council are preparing the land for the return of the BNA membership. This has included the development of a Capital Planning Study for the community, which indicated where developments would take place. BNA will be moving ahead with the surveying of the first 20 community lots, as well as the development of power and roads into the development.</p> <p>Other infrastructure developments recently have included: the clearing of the industrial park and beginnings of the sawmill construction, the re-furbishing of the old park gatehouse and public washrooms, the purchase of a new training trailer and bunkhouses, playground equipment for the children, bleachers for community events, and the cleaning up of the historic Sand Point cemetery.</p>		

### Lands & Resource Program: BNA

<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2008	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek
<b>Sector:</b>	Service	<b>Type:</b>	Training/Capacity Building
<b>Description:</b>	<p>This program is funded by the New Relationship Fund and the primary focus of this program is to build and support consultation capacity as it relates to Lands and Resources at the community level as well as with Government and Industry.</p> <p>This program will help the First Nation develop skills, relationships, and partnerships to consult with government, and/or private sector, on economic opportunities related to the Lands and Resources that BNA (Sand Point) inhabit. This will include the present Reserve lands, the candidate lands through the Lands &amp; Larger Land Base (LLL) negotiations, as well as the Traditional Land Use Territory.</p> <p>The main objectives of the program are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as a window for all consultation for the community and consultation contact for industry and government.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a consultation protocol for community and local consultation and decision making</li> </ul>		

relating to Lands and Resource issues.

- Develop a multi-year plan for improving consultation capacity relating to Lands and Resources.
- Develop a questionnaire/survey to receive input from Band Members on how they want the Lands and Resources to be managed.
- Hold meetings, and or community updates via news, letter to keep the community informed with consultation activities that are taking place involving lands and resources.

**First Nation Land Management Act (FNLMA): BNA**

<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2012	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek
<b>Sector:</b>	Land Management	<b>Type:</b>	Community-based
<b>Description:</b>	<p>BNA is embarking on a historic land management regime that will see the First Nation take back control of their lands. Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek has been selected to participate in the First Nation Lands Management Act, which will see the development of locally based laws and a Land Code to govern land development on reserve. This will expedite the development of all commercial initiatives and provide a consistent land management regime for potential investors/partners. It will also remove BNA from 25% of the Indian Act, specifically all sections dealing with land management.</p> <p>In addition, BNA is currently involved in a Land Use Pilot Project which will see the development of a Land Use Planning Code and advanced mapping for the community. This will allow for a well-defined and structured land use planning model with direction from the membership and minimal bureaucratic interference.</p>		

**Land Use Planning Pilot Project (LUP): BNA**

<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2012	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek
<b>Sector:</b>	Land Management	<b>Type:</b>	Community-based
<b>Description:</b>	<p>BNA is currently involved in a Land Use Pilot Project which will see the development of a Land Use Planning Code and advanced mapping for the community. This will allow for a well-defined and structured land use planning model with direction from the membership and minimal bureaucratic interference. It is an excellent addition to the First Nation Land Management Act.</p>		

**Papasay Partnership Development: Papasay (BNA’s Economic Development Corp.)**

<b>Date Initiated:</b>	2009	<b>Location:</b>	Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek
<b>Sector:</b>	Business Development	<b>Type:</b>	JVs, MOUs, other



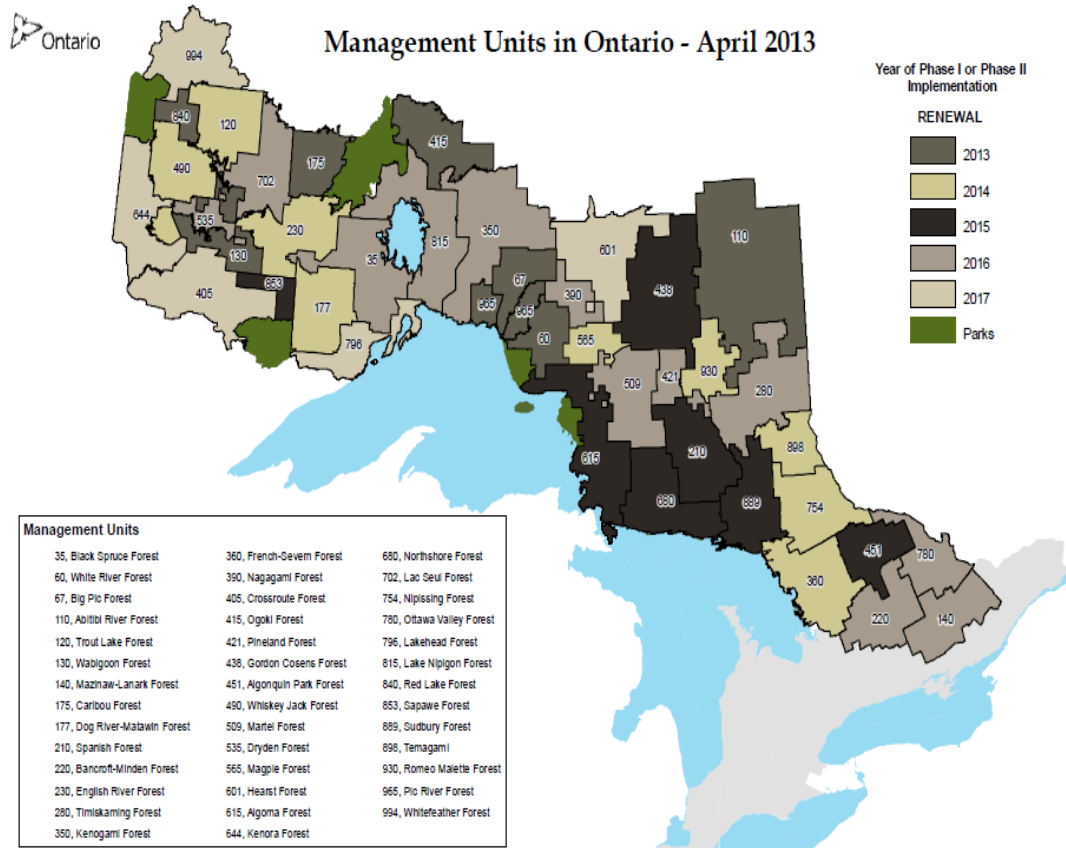
agreements and  
arrangements that the  
Board sees fit

**Description:** BNA has had an economic development corporation, Papasay, since 2009. It has a Board of Directors made up of BNA community members and outside professionals. Papasay has been aggressively seeking out strategic partnerships with companies in a wide array of sectors. The goal of this is to ensure that BNA and Papasay are prepared for any potential work that comes to our region.

Papasay's partnership development is on-going, but the details of these arrangements will remain confidential at this time.

## Investment Resources

### Forest Management Plan Summary of Lake Nipigon Forest



The Lake Nipigon Forest is located east and northwest of Lake Nipigon between the latitudes 49 degrees 3 and 51 degrees, and longitudes 87 degrees and 89 degrees and is located entirely within the section of 4 the Boreal Forest Region of Canada known as the Central Plateau. The Arctic-Atlantic watershed boundary bisects the northwest portion of the Forest.

The major water bodies of the Arctic watershed found on the Forest include Caribou Lake, Raymond River, Ogoki River, Ogoki Reservoir, and Mojikit Lake. Also included in the Arctic watershed is a small area north of the Kopka River and two small areas in the northeast portion of the Forest. All of these water bodies flow north to James Bay through the Ogoki and Albany River systems.

It should be noted that the majority of the flow from the Ogoki Reservoir is diverted down the Little Jackfish River into Lake Nipigon and the Atlantic watershed. The Atlantic watershed covers most of the eastern portion of the Forest. Water bodies in the Atlantic watershed include the Namewaminikan, Onaman, Ombabika, Blackwater, Kopka, Whitesands, and Little Jackfish Rivers and their tributaries.

These waterways flow into Lake Nipigon which flows into Lake Superior via the Nipigon River. Many of the large rivers and lakes on the Forest create formidable barriers to road construction and 18 access. Most notably, in the northwestern portion the Pikitigushi, Little Jackfish, and Raymond Rivers 19 (which are oriented in a north-south direction) and the Kopka and Ogoki Rivers (which run in an east-west 20 direction) create a significant division of the Forest. In the southern portion, the Namewaminikan River, 21 Onaman River, Ombabika River, Nipigon River, Blackwater River and Gravel River are notable 22 boundaries on the Forest.

# Regional Energy Applications

## Legend

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Windpower Applications
- Waterpower Applications
- Solar Power Applications
- Power Lines
- NRCAN Dam Point
- NRCAN Dam Line
- NRCAN Dam Polygon
- MNR Dams
- Populated Places

## Legend

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Power Lines
- NRCAN Dam Point
- NRCAN Dam Line
- NRCAN Dam Polygon
- MNR Dams
- Populated Places
- 0 - 1 MW
- 1 - 10 MW
- 10 - 50 MW
- 50 - 100 MW
- 100 - 500 MW
- Within Parks or Protected Areas
- 0 - 1 MW
- 1 - 10 MW
- 10 - 50 MW
- 50 - 100 MW
- 100 - 500 MW
- Greater Than 1 MW (excluding Moose River, Northern Rivers and Protected Areas)



(Source: [http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/imf.jsp?site=renew\\_en](http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/imf.jsp?site=renew_en))

### **Regional Total Number of Wind Power Applications (Northwest)**

Wind Power Applications: 10

#### **Total Number of Applications: 10**

Thunder Bay

Wind power - Onshore: 4

Nipigon

Wind power - Onshore: 6

### **Regional Total Number of Water Power Applications (Northwest)**

Water Power Applications: 6

#### **Total Number of Applications: 6**

Thunder Bay

Waterpower: 1

Red Lake

Waterpower: 1

Fort Frances

Waterpower: 2

Nipigon

Waterpower: 2

### **Waterpower as an Aboriginal Economic Development Opportunity:**

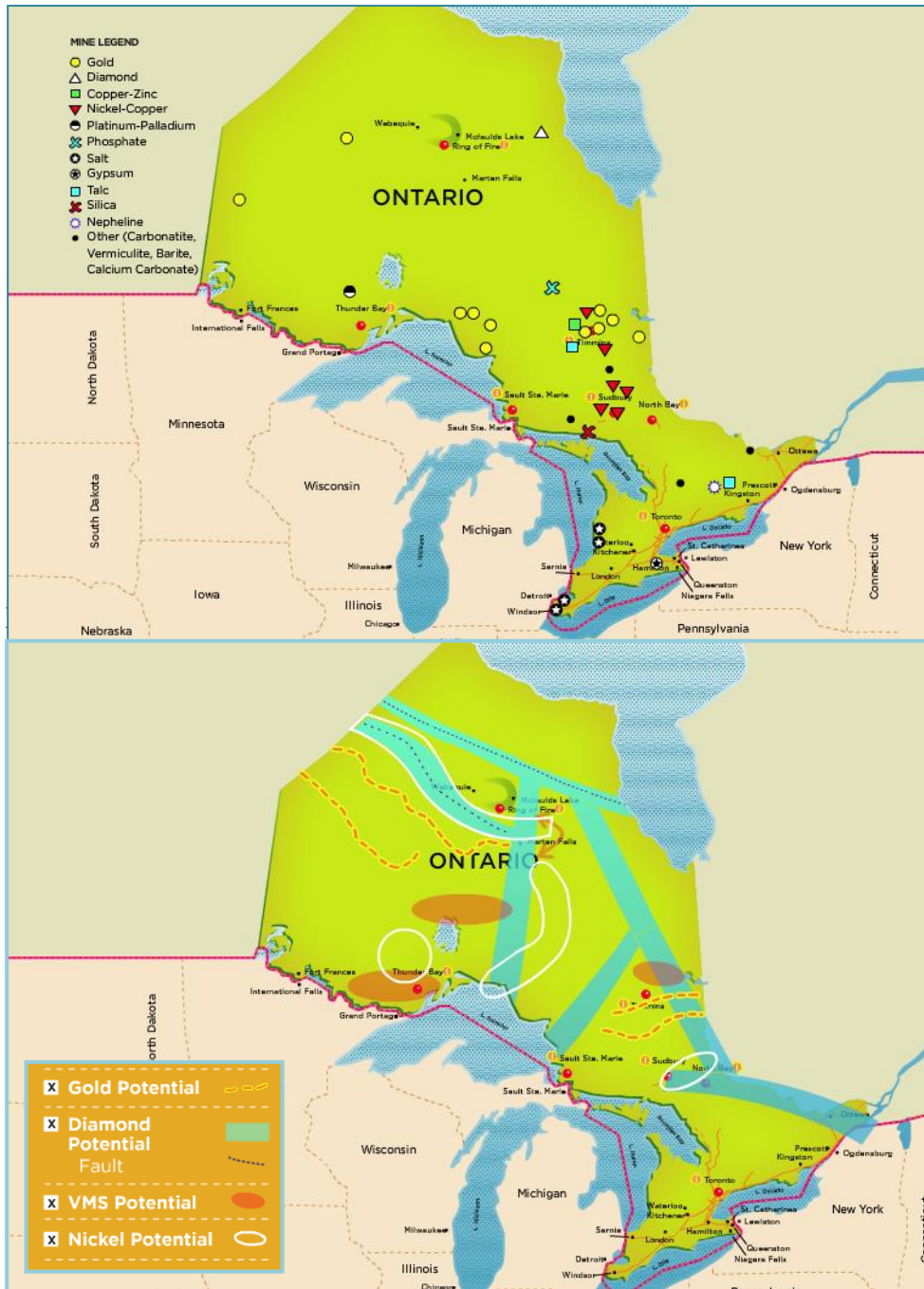
For Aboriginal communities, waterpower represents a significant opportunity. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' Waterpower Site Release Policy guides the release of Crown land sites for waterpower development opportunities, and commits the Ministry and industry applicants to working with local Aboriginal communities. The policy promotes Aboriginal participation in waterpower projects by establishing a framework for business relationships between a project proponent and potentially affected communities.

Under The Green Energy Act, a number of incentive programs were also created to encourage Aboriginal participation in renewable energy projects including:

- Feed-In-Tariff price incentives (administered by the Ontario Power Authority) for projects with Aboriginal equity interest or Aboriginal participation;
- An Aboriginal Energy Partnership Program (administered by the Ontario Power Authority) which provides funding for feasibility, technical, and environmental studies; and
- An Aboriginal Loan Guarantee Program (administered by the Ontario Finance Authority) which provides funding for capital costs of a project.

(Source: <http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@renewable>)

# Mines in Ontario



(Source:

<http://www.sse.gov.on.ca/medt/investinontario/Documents/English/mining/map.html>)

## Wage Rates and Benefits by Occupation

Classification of Labour	Fair wage rate per hour not less than
Electricians	\$35.22
Plumbers	\$32.30
Sprinkler System Installers	\$36.14
Pipefitters, Steamfitters	\$31.28
Sheet Metal Workers	\$31.70
Boilermakers	\$33.26
Ironworkers (Except Reinforcing Ironworker and (Rebar/Rodman))	\$29.93
Reinforcing Ironworkers (rebar/rodman)	\$32.22
Carpenters	\$27.35
Bricklayers	\$29.80
Cement Finishers	\$23.23
Tile-setters (including terrazo, marble setters)	\$31.65
Plasterers and Drywall Tapers	\$28.47
Drywall Installers, and Finishers and Lathers	\$29.95
Interior System Mechanics (including Steel Stud)	\$32.38
Roofers	\$19.58
Glaziers	\$29.20
Insulators	\$30.76
Painters	\$19.12
Flooring Installers	\$30.22
Construction Millwrights	\$32.82
Heavy-Duty Equipment Mechanics	\$22.29
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics	\$33.19
Elevator Constructors	\$43.53
Mobile Crane Operators	\$31.90
Tower Crane Operators	\$34.78
Straight Truck Drivers	\$19.52
Road Tractor Drivers for Semi-Trailers and Trailers	\$19.59
Operators - Heavy Equipment (ex. Cranes, Graders)	\$22.27
Grader Operators	\$22.62
Asphalt Plant Operators	\$17.20
Scraper Operators	\$29.16
Packer (road-roller) Operators	\$17.95
Pressure Vessel Welders	\$33.14
Traffic Accommodation/Control Persons	\$13.73
Labourers (Except Traffic Accommodation/Control Persons)	\$18.68
Fair wage schedule prepared by: Labour Standards and Workplace Equity Division, Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. Based on the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey (2009) conducted by the Small Business and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada. (Source: <a href="http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/labour/employment_standards/contracts/">http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/labour/employment_standards/contracts/</a> )	

## Real Estate

### Housing Prices

Property Type	Average Assessment
Single family detached (not on water):	n/a
Semi-detached residential - two residential homes sharing a common center wall with separate ownership:	n/a
Freehold Townhouse/Row house - more than two units in a row with separate ownership:	n/a
Residential Condominium Unit:	n/a

Please visit the following sites for up-to-date information:

<http://www.mls.ca/PropertySearch.aspx?AreaID=6593&MapURL=%3fAreaID%3d48>

<http://www.belluz.com/agentprofile.asp?id=19>

Housing prices are MPAC assessments of housing prices within a given geography for a specific year. As such, these may vary from market prices on a given year or property. Please exercise due caution and due diligence when using these figures for business plans.

MPAC (or Municipal Property Assessment Corporation) describes its role as follows: *The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) is responsible for assessing all property in Ontario. It operates under the authority of the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation Act. Every municipality in Ontario is a member of the Corporation, which is governed by a Board of Directors. MPAC does not set assessment policy but it does administer these policies. Its main responsibility is to calculate assessed values, and to classify properties according to their use, for each of the over four million properties in Ontario. These values are provided to municipalities on annual assessment rolls. Municipalities and the Province use these values when they calculate property taxes and education taxes.*

NOTE: BNA has yet to move ahead with the construction of its residential lots, so we are unable to ascertain the value of homes on the land at this time.



## Industrial & Commercial

Existing Space (Sq. Ft.):					
Type	Yes/No	Class A		Class B or Less	
Commercial:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Industrial:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Heavy Industrial:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Vacant and Zoned Land (Acres):					
Type	Yes/No	Serviced		Unserviced	
Commercial:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Industrial:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Heavy Industrial:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Costs:			
	Commercial	Industrial	Heavy Industrial
Average Net Lease Rate (\$/sq. ft.)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Sale Price (\$/sq. ft.):	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Permit Costs (\$/sq. ft.):	n/a	n/a	n/a
Property Tax Rate (\$/sq. ft.):	n/a	n/a	n/a

### Remarks By Community:

Currently, BNA has the first lot (Lot A) of its industrial park cleared for the purposes of constructing a value-added sawmill. Lots B and C of the Park have yet to be cleared and designated. We expect this process to be expedited if the community membership ratifies BNA's Land Code under the First Nation Land Management Act.

## Industrial Parks

Industrial Parks:						
<b>(1) Greenstone Regional Airport</b>						
Size (acres)	Price (\$/Acre)		Rail	Serviced	Ownership	Owner Will Subdivide?
	High	Low				
n/a	n/a	n/a				
<b>(2) R. Elmer Ruddick Nakina Airport</b>						
Size (acres)	Price (\$/Acre)		Rail	Serviced	Ownership	Owner Will Subdivide?
	High	Low				
n/a	n/a	n/a				
<b>(3) Longlac Industrial Park</b>						
Size (acres)	Price (\$/Acre)		Rail	Serviced	Ownership	Owner Will Subdivide?
	High	Low				
n/a	n/a	n/a				

Remarks By Community:
While BNA has yet to designate the remaining lots of its industrial park, there are 3 properties available within the Municipality of Greenstone.

<b>(1) Greenstone Regional Airport</b>						
Size (acres)	Price (\$/Acre)		Rail	Serviced	Ownership	Owner Will Subdivide?
	High	Low				
3.7	0.89	0.23	NO	YES	Public	YES
<b>(2) R. Elmer Ruddick Nakina Airport</b>						
Size (acres)	Price (\$/Acre)		Rail	Serviced	Ownership	Owner Will Subdivide?
	High	Low				
N/A	0.89	0.23	NO	YES	Public	YES
<b>(3) Longlac Industrial Park</b>						
Size (acres)	Price (\$/Acre)		Rail	Serviced	Ownership	Owner Will Subdivide?
	High	Low				
936	N/A	N/A	YES	NO	Public	YES

## Realty Costs

<b>(A) 20,000 sq.ft. Office</b>	
Basic Assumption: 20,000 square feet; air conditioned offices including partitioning; 18 foot clear height; sprinklers throughout; 30 foot x 40 foot bay size; load bearing brick and block construction; roughly square in dimension; on 1 acre of serviced land.	
Total Estimated Real Estate Taxes for (\$)	n/a
or (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Effective Date	:
Estimated Average Lease Rate (Per Year)	n/a
Base Rate (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Taxes (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Maintenance & Insurance (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Total Rate (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Build Rate (Per Year)	n/a
Approx. Construction Costs (\$/sq.ft.)	:
<b>(B) 60,000 sq.ft. Office</b>	
Basic Assumption: 60,000 square feet; air conditioned offices including partitioning; 22 foot clear height; sprinklers throughout; 30 foot x 40 foot bay size; steel frame; insulated precast construction; roughly square in dimension; on 3 acres of serviced land.	
Total Estimated Real Estate Taxes for (\$)	n/a
or (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Effective Date	:
Estimated Average Lease Rate (Per Year)	n/a
Base Rate (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Taxes (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Maintenance & Insurance (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Total Rate (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Build Rate (Per Year)	n/a
Approx. Construction Costs (\$/sq.ft.)	:
<b>(C) 90,000 sq.ft. Plant/Warehouse</b>	
Basic Assumption: 90,000 sq.ft. plant/warehouse, 20 ft., clear height under steel, enclosed in pre-finished metal with 3" insulation, built up asphalt and gravel roofing over R.12 insulation on steel deck, structural steel framing system and 6" reinforced concrete floor, 5 shipping doors and 1 drive-in door, high pressure sodium lighting and gas fired unit heaters. Building would have a 1200 amp, 600 volt electrical service, complete with a new substation and switchboard, includes 10,000 sq.ft. of finished office with year-round air conditioning.	
Total Estimated Real Estate Taxes for (\$)	n/a
or (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Effective Date	:
Estimated Average Lease Rate (Per Year)	n/a
Base Rate (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Taxes (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Maintenance & Insurance (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Total Rate (\$/sq.ft.)	:
Build Rate (Per Year)	n/a
Approx. Construction Costs (\$/sq.ft.)	:
As BNA does not yet have members living on the reserve, we are unable to ascertain current housing prices.	

## Incentives for Redevelopment

### **Incentives for Redevelopment:**

Currently there are many development incentives available to Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek; business training, employment, internships and business development:

**PARO Centre for Women's Enterprise:** seeks to empower women within their communities, strengthen small business and promote community economic development (CED) through integrated and women-centered program delivery. From training and business coaching, to networking events and peer lending circles, all of the innovative programs and services are designed to increase the self-sufficiency and success of women, families and communities in the North.

### **Aboriginal Business Development Program (ABDP)**

[www.nadf.org](http://www.nadf.org)  
[www.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca](http://www.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca)

### **Federal Economic Development Northern Ontario Region**

[www.fednor.gc.ca](http://www.fednor.gc.ca)

### **Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation (NOHFC)**

[www.nohfc.com](http://www.nohfc.com)

**Anishinabek Employment and Training Programs:** Offers employment and training programs for BZA  
<http://www.aets.org/page.asp?DocumentID=HomePage>

**FIMUR Forgivable Housing Grant:** The First Nation, Inuit, Métis Urban & Rural Housing (FIMUR) Assisted Homeownership component provides down payment and home purchase assistance for primary residences to those individuals and/or families that qualify for a mortgage and do not own a home or have interest in any real estate or those who are no longer able or entitled to reside in a home they currently own. It is not limited to first time home-buyers. The maximum grant is \$30,000

(Source: [http://www.ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=145](http://www.ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=145))

### **Contact:**

Jordan Hatton

**Telephone:** (807) 623-2724

**Fax:** (807) 623-2764

**Address:** 146 South Court Street, Thunder Bay, ON, P7K 0B4

**Email:** [jhatton@bnafn.ca](mailto:jhatton@bnafn.ca)

## Utilities

### Water Rates & Sewage

Water Rates: Sand Point			
Minimum Charge Per Month (\$): n/a			
First:	n/a	Cubic Meters (\$)	n/a
Next:	n/a	Cubic Meters (\$)	n/a
Balance:	n/a	Cubic Meters (\$)	n/a
Effective Date:	n/a		

Water Treatment Facilities: n/a	
Rated Capacity (m3/day):	n/a
Daily Consumption (m3/day):	n/a
Effective Date:	n/a

Pollution Control:	
Sewage Treatment Plant?	n/a
Capacity (m3/day):	n/a
Average Daily Flow (m3/day):	n/a
Tank Capacity	n/a
Peak discharge capacity:	n/a

Cost:	
Flat Rate Charge (\$/month):	n/a
Flat Rate as a % of Total Water Rate:	n/a
Solid Waste Disposal Charge (\$/metric tonne):	n/a

Industrial Recycling Program:	No
Nearest Land Fill (km.)	n/a (new facility being proposed by Greenstone)
Effective Date:	n/a

Remarks By Community:
BNA does not yet have residents living on the reserve land. No utilities are currently being utilized.

## Gas Prices

<b>Small Commercial Rates Monthly Demand Charge</b>	
<b>Rates as of April 1, 2013</b>	
Gas commodity rate (cents/m3)	12.2358 ¢/m3
Gas commodity Price Adjustment (cents/m3)	-1.8790 ¢/m3
Transportation (cents/m3)	4.9184 ¢/m3
Transportation Price Adjustment (cents/m3)	-3.9968 ¢/m3
Storage (cents/m3)	1.4418 ¢/m3
Storage Price	0.1201 ¢/m3
<b>Monthly Delivery Commodity Charge (cents per m3)</b>	
First 1,000 m3	7.6984 ¢/m3
Next 9,000 m3	6.2848 ¢/m3
Next 20,000 m3	5.4786 ¢/m3
Next 70,000 m3	4.9625 ¢/m3
Over 100,000 m3	3.0073 ¢/m3
Delivery Price Adjustment	-4.3773 ¢/m3
Monthly Charge (per meter)	\$70.00

<b>Regional Residential Rates Monthly Demand Charge</b>	
<b>Rates as of April 1, 2013</b>	
Gas commodity rate (cents/m3)	12.2358 ¢/m3
Gas Commodity Price Adjustment (cents/m3)	-1.8851 ¢/m3
Transportation (cents/m3)	5.5401 ¢/m3
Transportation Adjustment (cents/m3)	-5.1653 ¢/m3
Storage (cents/m3)	2.3910 ¢/m3
Storage Price	0.2109 ¢/m3
<b>Delivery (cents per m3)</b>	
First 100 m3	9.7243 ¢/m3
Next 200 m3	9.1998 ¢/m3
Next 200 m3	8.8271 ¢/m3
Next 500 m3	8.4851 ¢/m3
All over Previous Block	8.2026 ¢/m3
Delivery Price Adjustment	0.2822 ¢/m3
Monthly charge (per meter)	\$21.00

**Notes: Rates as of April 1, 2013**

Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek is in close proximity to the Trans Canada Natural Gas Pipeline (Canadian Mainline Pipeline).

Canadian Mainline

The Canadian Mainline is a 14,101 km (8,762 miles) natural gas transmission system in Canada that extends from the Alberta/Saskatchewan border east to the Québec/Vermont border and connects with other natural gas pipelines in Canada and the U.S.

## Electricity Prices

Hydro One Residential Electricity Rates			
Electricity rates effective January 1, 2013	Urban High Density	Medium Density	Low Density
<b>Time-of-Use Prices (as of May 1, 2013)</b>			
Off-Peak	6.7¢	6.7¢	6.7¢
Mid-Peak	10.4¢	10.4¢	10.4¢
On-Peak	12.4¢	12.4¢	12.4¢
<b>*RPP Prices</b>			
First 600 kWh per month (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	7.8¢	7.8¢	7.8¢
Additional kWh (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	9.1¢	9.1¢	9.1¢
<b>2. Delivery:</b>			
Distribution service charge : (\$/month)	\$16.50	\$23.85	\$32.40
Distribution volume charge: (metered usage - ¢/kWh)	2.528¢	3.371¢	3.756¢
Transmission network charge: (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	1.196¢	1.216¢	1.170¢
Transmission connection charge: (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	0.79¢	0.79¢	0.79¢
<b>3. Regulatory charges:</b>			
Standard supply service: administration charge (\$/month)	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25
Rural rate protection charge: (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	0.12¢	0.12¢	0.12¢
Wholesale market service rate: (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	0.44¢	0.44¢	0.44¢
<b>4. Debt Retirement charge (metered usage - ¢/kWh):</b>	0.70¢	0.70¢	0.70¢
<b>5. Adjustment Factor</b>	1.078	1.085	1.092

(Source: <http://www.hydroone.com/RegulatoryAffairs/RatesPrices/Pages/ResidentialDelivery.>)

Based on a Tiered Regulated Pricing Plan (RPP) which rates are determined by the following schedule:

Summer Tier	May - Oct.	Up to 600 kWh = \$0.078/kWh More than 600 kWh = \$0.091/kWh <b>*Rates effective from May 1, 2013</b>
Winter	Nov. - Apr.	Up to 1,000 kWh = TBD More than 1,000 kWh = TBD <b>*Rates will be updated on November 1, 2013</b>

Hydro One Small Business		
Electricity Rates (> 50 kW/month)	General Service	General Service
Electricity rates effective January 1, 2013	Urban Demand	Demand
<b>1. Electricity - up to 250,000 kWh/year:</b>		
<b>Time-of-Use Prices (as of May 1, 2013)</b>		
Off-Peak	6.7¢	6.7¢
Mid-Peak	10.4¢	10.4¢
On-Peak	12.4¢	12.4¢
<b>*RPP Prices (as of May 1, 2013)</b>		
- First 750 kWh per month (¢/kWh)	7.8¢	7.8¢
- Additional kWh (¢/kWh)	9.1¢	9.1¢
<b>Electricity - over 250,000 kWh/year with a conventional meter (¢/kWh):</b>	weighted average spot market price or retailer contract	weighted average spot market price or retailer contract
<b>Electricity - over 250,000 kWh/year with an interval meter (¢/kWh):2</b>	spot market price or retailer contract	spot market price or retailer contract
<b>2. Delivery (as of January 1, 2013)</b>		
- Distribution service charge (\$/month)	\$14.01	\$39.79
- Distribution volume charge (billed demand - \$/kW)	1.614 ¢	4.001 ¢
- Transmission network charge (billed demand - \$/kW)	0.535 ¢	0.518 ¢
- Transmission connection charge (billed demand - \$/kW)	0.366 ¢	0.358 ¢
- Smart meter entity charge (\$/month)	0.79 ¢	0.79 ¢
<b>3. Regulatory charges (as of May 1, 2013)</b>		
- Standard supply service administration charge (\$/month)	0.25 ¢	\$0.25 ¢
- Rural rate protection charge (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	0.12 ¢	0.12 ¢
- Wholesale market service rate (adjusted usage - ¢/kWh)	0.44 ¢	0.44 ¢
<b>4. Debt retirement charge (metered usage - ¢/kWh)</b>	0.70 ¢	0.70 ¢

(Source: <http://www.hydroone.com/RegulatoryAffairs/RatesPrices/Pages/ResidentialDelivery.>)

Based on a Tiered Regulated Pricing Plan (RPP) which rates are determined by the following schedule:

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## Transportation / Communication Infrastructure

### Communication Infrastructure

<b>Communication Services:</b>		
<b>Services</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>No. of Companies Providing Services</b>
<b>Digital Switching:</b>	No	n/a
<b>Local Internet Provider:</b>	No	n/a
<b>Fibre Optics:</b>	No	n/a
<b>Internet ADSL:</b>	No	n/a
<b>Saleable Transmission Speed</b>	No	n/a
<b>Broadband Retail:</b>	No	n/a
<b>Satellite TV:</b>	No	n/a
<b>Local Cell phone Tower:</b>	No	n/a

**Notes:**

The Greenstone area has been approved for broadband service. BNA will also benefit from this upgrade.

## International Airport

International Airports:	
<b>Number of International Airports within Municipality:</b>	0
<b>Nearest International Airport:</b>	Thunder Bay International Airport
<b>Within Municipality?</b>	No
<b>If No, Distance from Municipality (km):</b>	180 km
<b>Number of Runways:</b>	2
<b>Length of Longest Runway (ft.):</b>	6200 ft

Domestic Airports:	
<b>Number of Domestic Airports within Region:</b>	2
<b>Nearest Domestic Airport:</b>	Nipigon Airport
<b>Within Municipality?</b>	No
<b>If No, Distance from Municipality (km):</b>	56 km
<b>Number of Runways:</b>	2
<b>Length of Longest Runway (ft.):</b>	3200

### Remarks :

Greenstone Regional Airport is located 5 km north of Geraldton

Hours of Operation: 8am - 6pm 7 days/week

Runway length: 5000 ft

Services: Car rentals; lounge; flight planning; maintenance; water base with dock/hoist

Fees: Landing: \$8 minimum; Call out: \$90 with fuel; \$125 without fuel

Airport does not have any scheduled passenger or cargo services. The Ministry of Natural Resources uses the airport from May to October as firefighting base, and other traffic throughout the year consists of medi-vacs and charters.

R. Elmer Ruddick Nakina Airport is located on the outskirts of Nakina

Hours of Operation: 7am - 7pm 7 days/week

Runway length: 3500ft paved

Services: Jet fuel, Av gas, car parking, lounge

Fees: Landing: \$7 minimum call out: \$68

Thunder Bay Airport has daily scheduled services to the northern reserves and Thunder Bay which are operated by Nakina Air Service Ltd. Also the airport is the staging point for passengers and freight to the north, including the "Ring of Fire".

Thunder Bay International Airport is the third busiest airport in Ontario, servicing over half a million passengers annually. Thunder Bay's high eastbound volumes coupled with its discount carrier air schedule provide the best route network of any Canadian city under a population of one million.

(Source: [www.thunderbay.ca](http://www.thunderbay.ca))

## Railways & Intermodal

<b>Railways:</b>			
<b>Does Your Municipality Have Access to Rail Services?</b>		<b>Yes/No</b>	
<b>Railway Name</b>	<b>Services Provided</b>		
	<b>Passenger</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>Customs Clearance</b>
<b>1.</b> CNR & VIA Rail	Yes	Yes	No
Within Municipality?	No	No	
If Outside Municipality - Distance (km):	100 km		

<b>Intermodal Facilities:</b>	
<b>Number of Intermodal Facilities:</b>	1
<b>Nearest Intermodal Facility:</b>	Thunder Bay (CP Rail)
<b>    Within Municipality?</b>	No
<b>    If Outside Municipality - Distance (km):</b>	180

### Remarks By Community:

The main flow of CN Rail traffic between Eastern and Western Canada is carried on the northern route between Winnipeg, Manitoba and Capreol, Ontario. Grain and coal traffic from Western Canada is moved to Thunder Bay over a line running through Fort Frances. Traffic along the line between Longlac, Ontario and Thunder Bay is limited to trains originating and terminating in Thunder Bay. However, special traffic, such as dimensional loads, is regularly moved over this line. In May 2000, CN rail officially opened a trans load facility in Thunder Bay, providing its local customers with new shipping options. The 50,000 square-foot facility allows shippers to transfer goods readily between road and rail. It combines the advantages of economical, long-distance rail transportation and flexible, short-haul truck movements.

### CONTAINER FACILITIES

The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) intermodal facility, formerly on Fort William Road, is now located at 210-110th Avenue. The terminal has two tracks for loading and unloading truck trailers as well as containers used in both domestic and international marine freight service. A mobile top-lifter capable of moving any trailer or container up to 53 feet in length on and off trains is located at the terminal. The facility is capable of handling up to 15,000 units per year.

(Source: [www.thunderbay.ca](http://www.thunderbay.ca))

## Highways & Ports

### Highways:

Nearest 4-Lane Highway:	
Name:	TransCanada 17
Within Municipality?	No
If Outside Municipality - Distance (km):	70 km
Other Major Highways:	
1.	Name: Highway 11
	Within Municipality? Yes
	If Outside Municipality - Distance (km): n/a

Port Facilities:	
Number of Local Ports:	1 (7 Ontario)
Nearest Local Port:	Thunder Bay
Name	Port of Thunder Bay
Within Municipality?	No
If Outside Municipality - Distance (km):	170 km
Port Depth (m):	8.3 m

Number of Ocean Going Ports:	1
Nearest Ocean Going Port:	Thunder Bay
Name	Port of Thunder Bay
Within Municipality?	No
If Outside Municipality - Distance (km):	170 km
Port Depth (m):	8.3 m

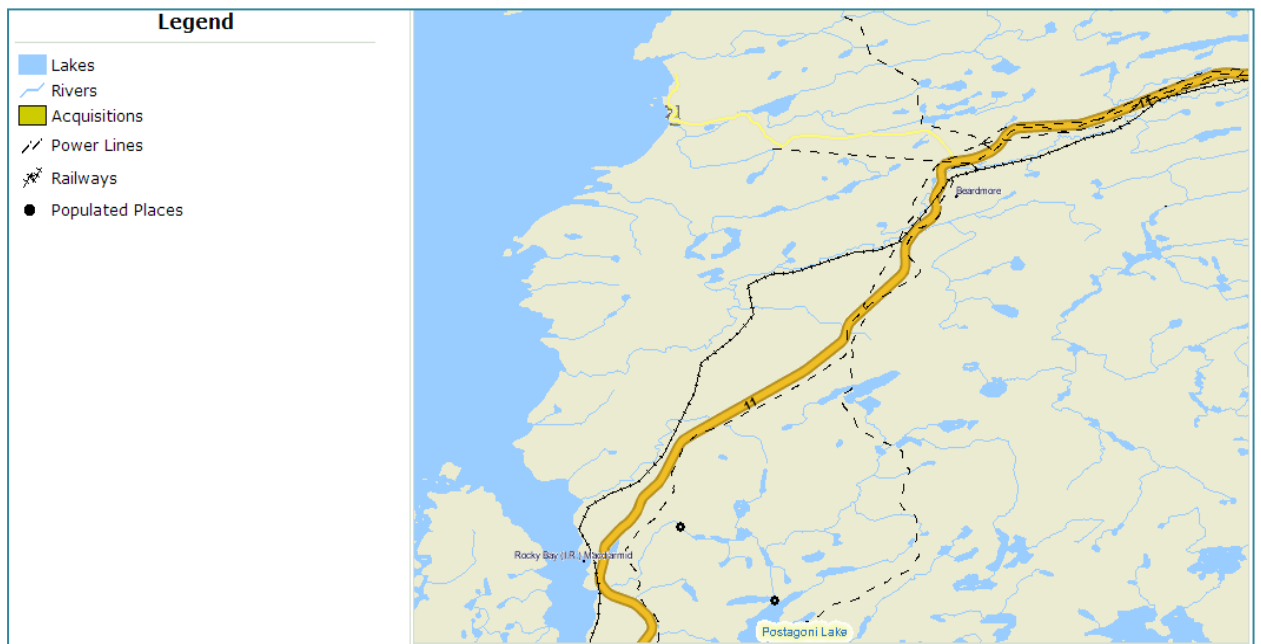
### Comments:

THUNDER BAY PORT AUTHORITY

The Port of Thunder Bay extends 55 kilometres along the shoreline of Lake Superior and the Kaministiquia, McKellar, and Mission Rivers. It also protrudes into Lake Superior, encompassing the Welcome Islands. Rock and concrete break walls and revetment walls isolate and protect the inner harbour and main shipping channels. The Port operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, from late March into January of the following year.

([http://www.thunderbay.ca/Assets/CEDC/docs/Transportation\\_Sector.pdf](http://www.thunderbay.ca/Assets/CEDC/docs/Transportation_Sector.pdf))

## Regional Infrastructure



(Source: [http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/imf.jsp?site=renew\\_en](http://www.lio.ontario.ca/imf-ows/imf.jsp?site=renew_en))

## Distance to Markets

<b>Distance to Major Urban Centres</b>		
	Km	Miles
Thunder Bay:	177	110
Sault Ste. Marie:	641	398
North Bay:	931	666
Windsor:	1,207	705
Alliston:	1,220	758
Toronto:	1,274	792
Ottawa:	1,288	800
Hamilton:	1,324	823
Ingersoll:	1,339	832
Kitchener/Waterloo:	1,343	835
St. Catharines:	1,366	849
Kingston:	1,402	871
Montreal:	1,485	923
London:	1,488	921
<b>Distance to Border Crossings</b>		
Grand Portage/Thunder Bay:	231	144
International Falls/Fort Frances:	499	310
Baudette/Rainy River:	591	364
Sault Ste Marie/Sault Ste Marie:	643	400
Port Huron/Sarnia:	1,207	750
Ogdensburg/Prescott:	1,351	839
Lewiston/Queenston:	1,382	859
Niagara Falls/Niagara Falls:	1,384	860
Massena/Cornwall:	1,391	864
Buffalo/Fort Erie:	1,408	875
Alexandria Bay/Ivy Lea:	1,412	877
Detroit/Windsor:	1,659	1,029

## Media

Newspaper	Frequency
Thunder Bay Chronicle Journal	Daily
Greenstone Newspaper	Weekly
Community Newsletter	Monthly
The Nipigon Gazette	Weekly

Radio Station	Station	Format
CJTL	98.1 FM	First Nations and Christian Radio
CKTG - The Giant	105.3 FM	Adult Hits
CBLE	24.0 AM	News/Talk
CBLN	1240 AM	News/Talk
CBOL	1450 FM	News/Talk
CHWR- Wawatay Radio Network	89.9 FM	News/Talk (Eng/OjiCree)
CBON- Premiere Chaine	93.7 FM	News/ Talk
CHGS	94.7 FM	News/Talk
CBQ – CBC Radio 1	98.9 FM	News/Talk
CFNO- All Hit Radio	100.7 FM	Pop Hits
CFNO- All Hit Radio	107.1 FM	Pop Hits

TV Station	Affiliation
CBC	CBC
TV Ontario	

Cable Services	
Bell Canada	Digital
Shaw Cable	Digital

## Quality of Life

### Learning Institutions

Elementary and High Schools:		
Public and Catholic:	English	French
Elementary Schools:	8	3
High Schools:	1	1
Private Schools:	0	0

Other Learning Institutions Accessible to Residents:	
Ethnic Community Schools:	Yes
Schools for ESL Students:	No
Support for New Immigrants:	No

Post-Secondary Institutions within 80 km		
Institution	City	Major Programs
<b>Universities:</b>		
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay (Main Campus)	Business, Engineering, Medicine, Science, Education
<b>Colleges:</b>		
Confederation College	Thunder Bay (Main Campus) Dryden Fort Frances Geraldton Kenora Marathon Sioux Lookout	Automotive/Mechanical, Business, Forestry, Health, Hospitality/Tourism, Information Technology Career Colleges:
Academy of Learning Career and Business College	Thunder Bay	Business, Health, Information Technology, Services
Everest College of Business, Technology and Health Care	Thunder Bay	Business, Health, Information Technology
Northwestern Transport Training and Heavy Equipment Training Ltd	Thunder Bay	Automotive/Mechanical
<b>School Boards:</b>		
Conseil scolaire de district catholique des Aurores boréales - <a href="http://www.csdcab.on.ca">www.csdcab.on.ca</a>		
Conseil scolaire de district du Grand Nord de l'Ontario - <a href="http://www.gno.edu.on.ca">www.gno.edu.on.ca</a>		
Caramat District School Area Board (807 872-2648)		
Nakina District School Area Board (807 329-5356)		
Superior-Greenstone District School Board - <a href="http://www.sgdsb.on.ca">www.sgdsb.on.ca</a>		
Superior North Catholic District School Board - <a href="http://www.sncdsb.on.ca">www.sncdsb.on.ca</a>		
Biinjitwaabik Zaaging Abishnabek School (Rocky Bay - 807 885-3265)		



**Elementary / Secondary Schools:**

Marjorie Mills Public School	Longlac	JK-8
Beardmore Public School	Beardmore	JK-8
B.A. Parker Public School	Geraldton	JK-8
Caramat District School	Caramat	JK-8
Nakina Public School	Nakina	JK-8
St. Josephs School	Geraldton	JK-8
Our Lady of Fatima School	Longlac	JK-8
St. Brigid School	Nakina	JK-8
Ecole Notre Dame de Fatima	Longlac	JK-8
Ecole St Joseph	Longlac	JK-8
Notre Dame des Ecoles	Nakina	JK-8
Johnny Therriault School	Aroland	JK-8
Rocky Bay School	Rocky Bay	JK-8
Eagle Nest Elementary	Long Lake 58	JK-8
Nimiki Migizi High School	Ginoogaming	9-12
Geraldton Composite HS	Geraldton	9-12
Ecole Secondaire Chateau	Longlac	9-12

## Training Programs

### Training Programs:

Many Training and Career programs are available through the Ontario government; for more information please visit: <http://www.aboriginalaffairs.gov.on.ca/english/services/jobs.asp>

### Job Resources

Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy  
Métis Nation of Ontario Education and Training  
Second Careers for Laid-Off Workers

### Youth

Aboriginal Youth Work Exchange Program  
Canadian Forces Programs  
Federal Government Jobs for Students  
First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy  
Job Search Toolkit for Aboriginal Youth  
Northern Ontario Young Entrepreneur  
Ontario Rangers  
Ontario Youth and New Professionals  
RAVEN Aboriginal Youth Initiative  
RCMP Aboriginal Pre-Cadet Training Program  
RCMP Aboriginal Constable Development Program  
Young Canada Works  
Youth Connect  
Youth Employment Strategy  
Youth Entrepreneurship Guide  
Youth Internship and Co-op  
(Source: Ontario Ministry of Training and Development)

## Culture, Health & Public Safety

Languages Spoken:	2006		
	Total	Male	Female
Language Knowledge	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aboriginal Languages	n/a	n/a	n/a
English Only	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pop. with knowledge of Aboriginal Language(%)	n/a	n/a	n/a

Health Care:			
Number of Hospitals:	n/a	Number of Beds:	n/a
Number of Doctors:	n/a	Number of Dentists:	n/a
Patient Transfer Service:	n/a	Long Term Care Facility:	n/a
Emergency Services:	n/a		
Specialized Care:	n/a		
<p><b>Dilico Anishinabek Family Care (Nipigon Branch):</b>            Services Beardmore ; Dorion ; Nipigon ; Pays Plat ; Red Rock ; Schreiber ; Terrace Bay ; Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek First Nation            Offers a variety of programs and services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Child Welfare Services</li> <li>- Community Health Services</li> <li>- Health Services</li> <li>- Mental Health and Addiction Services</li> <li>- Provides Triple P (Positive Parenting Program)</li> </ul>			

<b>Public Safety:</b>			
<b>Police Service:</b>	n/a	<b>Fire Department:</b>	n/a
<b>Ambulance:</b>	n/a	<b>Local 911 Emergency Service:</b>	n/a
<b>Community Assets</b>			
Various pieces of equipment, machinery, and old park infrastructure.			

<b>Number of Religious Facilities:</b>			
<b>Protestant:</b>	0	<b>Baptist:</b>	0
<b>Catholic:</b>	0	<b>Muslim:</b>	0
<b>Lutheran:</b>	0	<b>Buddhist:</b>	0
<b>Baha:</b>	0	<b>Hindu:</b>	0
<b>Presbyterian:</b>	0	<b>Jewish:</b>	0
<b>Jehovah:</b>	0		

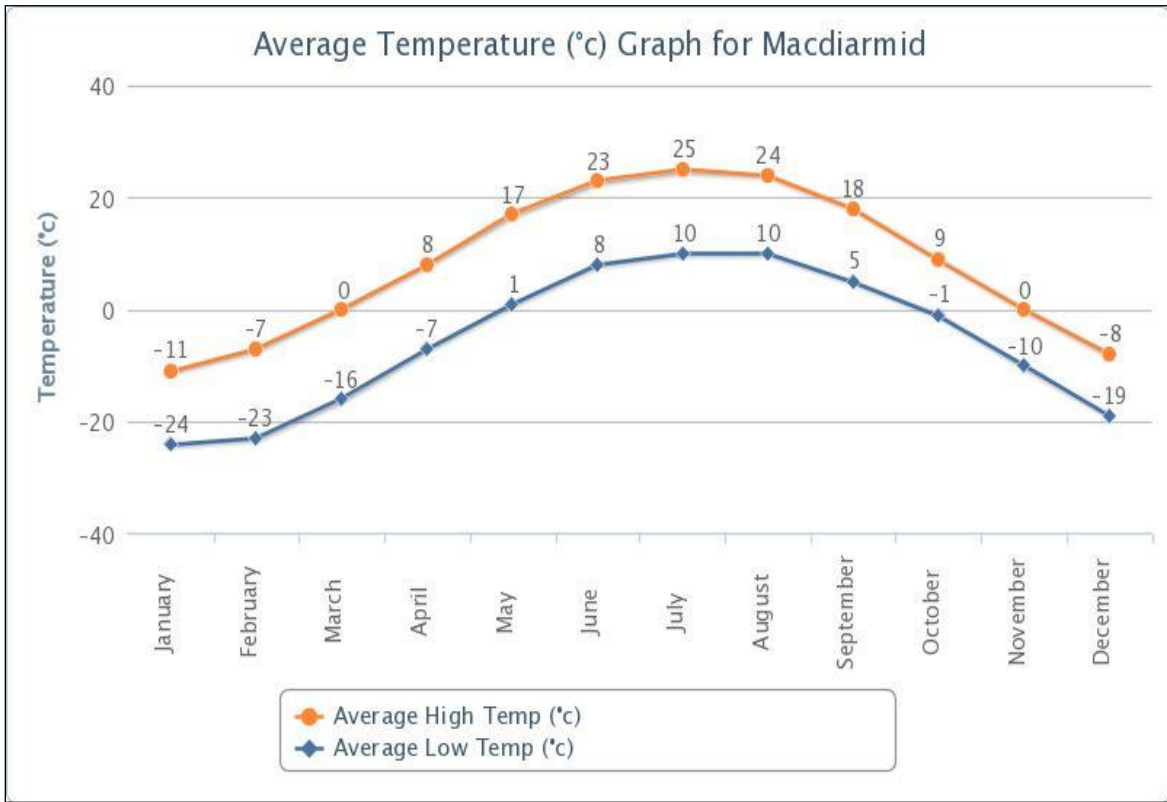
<b>Other Religious Facilities:</b>
Cultural area near big beach.

<b>Ethno-Cultural Organizations:</b>
(1) Thunderbird Friendship Centre: 807-854-1060
(2) Le Club Canadien Français de Geraldton: 807-854-1170
(3) Les Copains de Nakina: 807-329-5775
(4) Le Club des Francophones: 807-876-2887
(5) Geraldton Native Women's Group: 807-854-2090
(6) Thunderbird Youth Centre: 807-854-1123
(7) Longlac Senior Citizens Friendship Centre: 807-876-2307

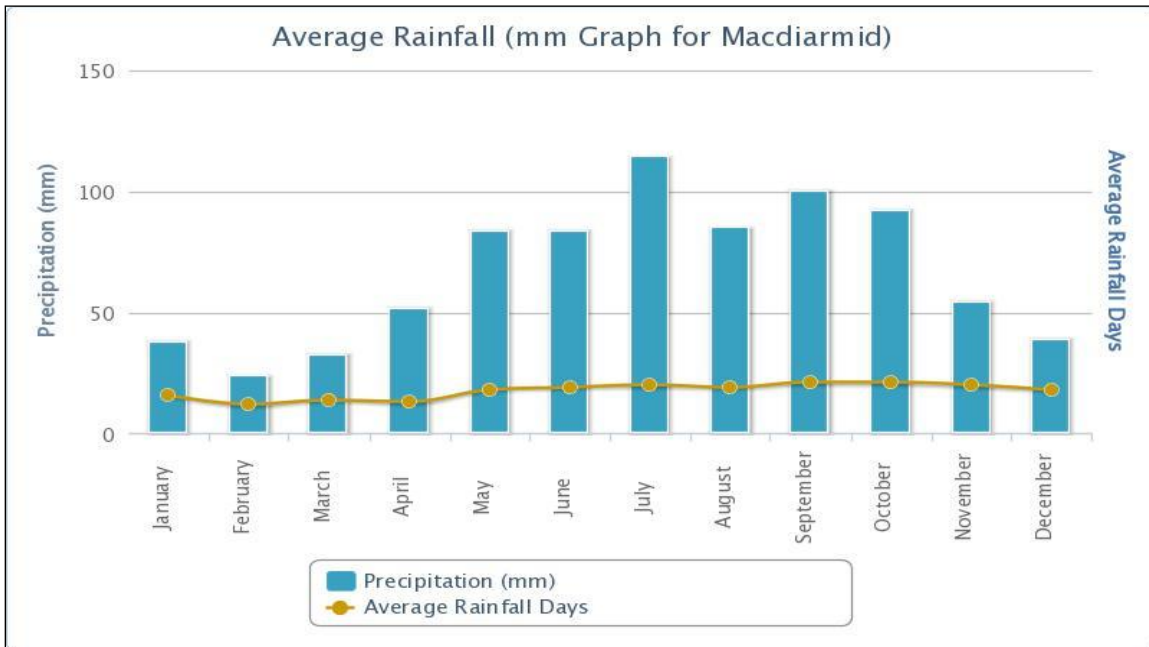
## Recreation

Community Facilities within 80 km			
Hotels/motels/resorts:	40	Total No. of Rooms:	280
Convention Centers:	0	Size of largest (sq.ft.):	
Community Centers:	7	Libraries:	4
Number of Daycare and Preschool Facilities:	2	Capacity:	30
Number of Facilities for Seniors:	4		
Ice Arenas:	7		
Marinas:	5		
Theatres:	0	Cinemas:	0
Museums:	1	Galleries:	0
Baseball Diamonds:	7	Soccer/Football Fields:	3
Transit System:	No		
Swimming Pools:			
Indoor	1	Outdoor	0
Tennis Courts:			
Public	6	Private	0
Golf Courses:			
Public	1	Private	0
<b>Remarks:</b>			

## Climate



(Source: [www.worldweatheronline.com](http://www.worldweatheronline.com))



## **BANKING FACILITIES**

Scotiabank	200 Main Street Beardmore, ON P0T1G0	807-875-2015
Royal Bank	109 Main Street Geraldton, ON	807-854-0691
TD Canada Trust	300 Main Street Geraldton, ON	807-854-1014
CIBC	Forestry Road Longlac, ON	807-876-2288
Caisse Populaire	101 King Street	807-876-1636

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTACTS**

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146 Court Street South,  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 2X6  
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Fax: 807-345-4752

Michael Gravelle, MPP  
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