OMUSHKEGO ISHKOTAYO TIPACHIMOWIN

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A publication of Five Nations Energy Inc.
Volume 2 Issue No. 2

Construction Continues...

As this newsletter is going to press, construction activity is continuing and things are beginning to get very busy. A project manager, Mr. Howard Chambers has been hired. (See story on page 4 for details.) Approximately 1600 poles have been ordered and several shipments have been delivered to Moosonee. Most of the poles will be between 65 and 75 feet long but there will be some that are up to 170 feet long for river crossings.

Substation transformers were ordered back in July due to the extremely long lead time required to make them. The manufacturer custom makes each transformer, and needs at least 6 to 8 months to build them. Each transformer weighs over 40 tons. Compare this to a large excavator that weighs 25 tons. The engineers in designing this line had to look into the amount of weight that the river crossings can support. The total load, including truck, trailer and transformer will be around 70 tons. Crews will be busy flooding the river crossings to make sure that there is enough ice to support this weight!!

Contracts have been issued for work at the individual substation sites

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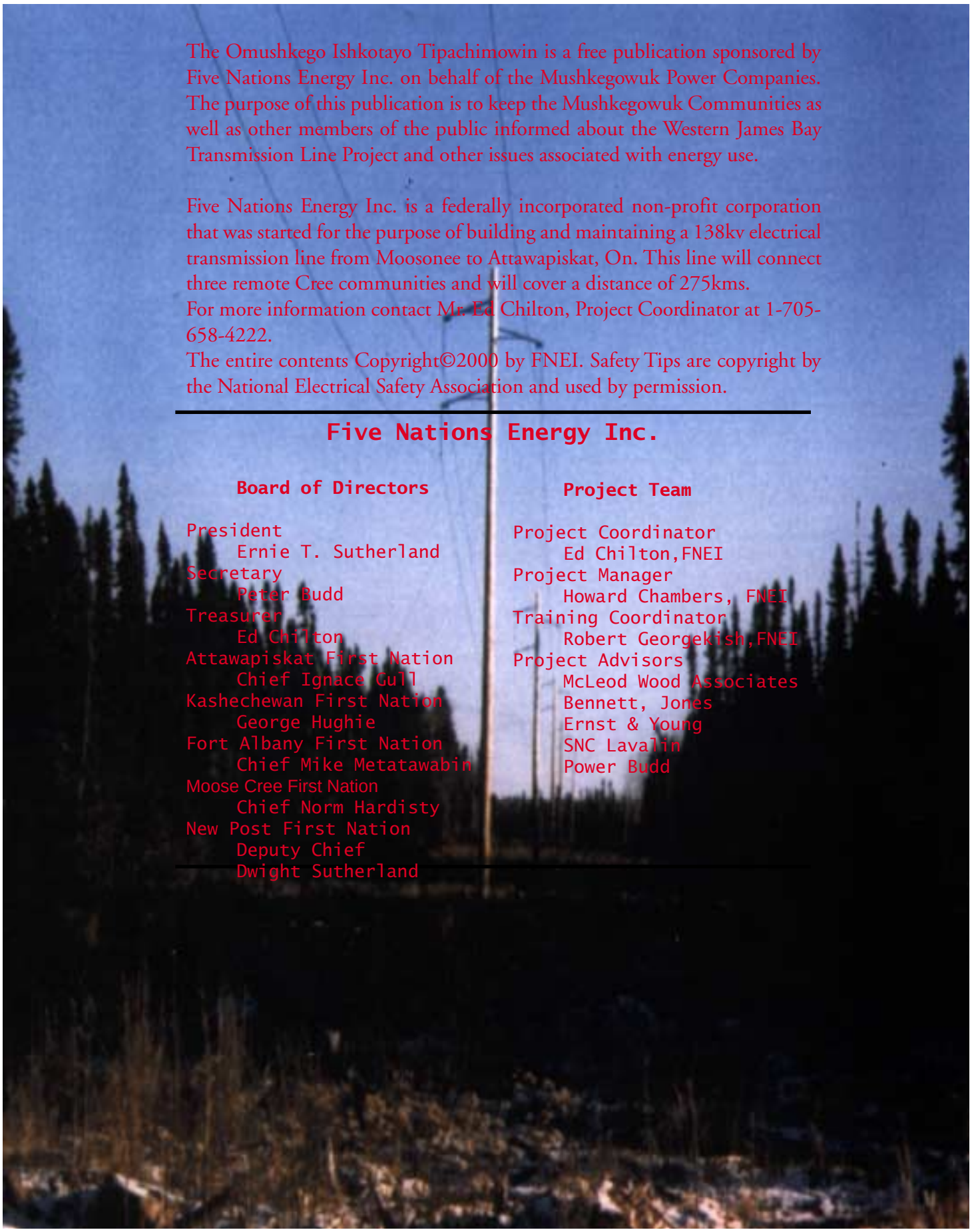
Poles being unloaded from the train in Moosonee. Over 1600 poles will be required for the project.



The Omushkego Ishkotayo Tipachimowin is a free publication sponsored by Five Nations Energy Inc. on behalf of the Mushkegowuk Power Companies. The purpose of this publication is to keep the Mushkegowuk Communities as well as other members of the public informed about the Western James Bay Transmission Line Project and other issues associated with energy use.

Five Nations Energy Inc. is a federally incorporated non-profit corporation that was started for the purpose of building and maintaining a 138kv electrical transmission line from Moosonee to Attawapiskat, On. This line will connect three remote Cree communities and will cover a distance of 275kms.
For more information contact Mr. Ed Chilton, Project Coordinator at 1-705-658-4222.

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LDC's and You update.

By now everyone has heard of the Kashechewan Power Authority. The KPA is a Local Distribution Company or an LDC. The KPA obtains electricity for their community, and then distributes that electricity to all the customers. The only thing that will change once the transmission line is complete is that instead of using diesel generators, KPA will now receive the electricity through the line.

Some very valuable lessons were learned during the two and a half years that the Kashechewan Power Authority has been in operation. One of the main lessons is that without community support, the LDC will become insolvent and will not be able to supply electricity. Community support means that everyone pays their electricity bill every month.

At this time, the KPA uses these payments to buy diesel fuel for the generators. If the fuel oil seller is not paid by the KPA, he will not deliver any more fuel, and the lights will go out. Once the transmission line is operational, the payments will be used to buy electricity on the open market. Once the transmission line is complete, if the KPA does not collect enough money from community residents to pay for the electricity, the entire community will be without power.

The KPA has been forced to disconnect some customers that refused to pay their bills. On the positive side,

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in the communities, and construction is proceeding, with several community members working with the contractors. Concrete has been poured and the site prepared. Construction materials for these sites was delivered to the communities last winter in large containers. Mobilization of the large equipment required to build the line has begun with equipment being shipped to Moosonee.

The Moose Cree First Nation has completed the clearing of the right of way for the first 60 km of the transmission line, and have another 20 km to do to complete the clearing of their section. Plans are in place for Fort Albany, Kashechewan, and Attawapiskat to be responsible for clearing areas close to their communities. Portions will be done manually as well as by mechanical means.

One of the main considerations in choosing the method of clearing is the tight schedule. Plans are for construction of the line between Moosonee and Fort Albany to be completed this winter. The first 11kms of construction north of Moosonee can be completed without crossing any major streams and it does not require use of the winter road. Once the ground is frozen solid, it is planned that two crews will be working erecting the poles, starting at approximately the midpoint between Moosonee and Fort Albany with one crew moving southward and one moving north. As spring approaches, the crews will be closer to the communities with shorter distances to travel to get to the work sites. Discussions are also ongoing regarding planning for the winter road. Due to the extremely long loads, (some of the poles are going to be over 100 feet long) some of the sharp corners will need to be straightened and some of the river and creek crossings improved.

Now the only thing we need to pray for is that Mother Nature provides us with a long cold winter!!

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Introducing...... Mr. Howard Chambers, Project Manager for FNEI

FNEI wishes to announce the appointment of Mr. Howard Chambers as Project Manager for the Omushkego Ishkotayo Transmission Line Project. As project manager, Mr. Chambers will work with SNC Lavalin Services Inc. and PowerTel Utilities Contractors Limited to build the Omushkego Ishkotayo project within the approved scope, schedule and cost parameters.

He will be responsible to oversee all phases and aspects of the project and will ensure strict conformity to the objectives of the project to meet Five Nations Energy's requirements. Another of Mr. Chambers' main responsibilities will be to keep Five Nations Energy Inc.'s Board of Directors, and others as appropriate, informed of the project status through a program of regular reporting. Part of his responsibilities will be to approve payments to SNC Lavalin Inc. as set out in the schedule within the SNC Lavalin Services Inc.'s design build contract. Prior to approving the payments to SNC Lavalin Services Inc., Mr. Chambers will ensure that the work is completed according to the specifications set out within the design build contract.

Mr. Chambers holds a professional affiliation with the Professional Engineers of Ontario and has earned civil engineering degrees from both the University of Waterloo as well as the University of Ottawa. His extensive work experience includes positions with Environment Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Environment, an engineering firm, Indian and Northern Affairs, the Manitoulin and North Shore Tribal Councils, and as Chi-Gaaming Group's founding operations manager.

It was in this capacity that James Bay community members and leaders initially got to know Mr. Chambers. His responsibilities included professional project management for large capital projects in Kashechewan and Attawapiskat as well as project manager for the Asset Condition Reporting System (ACRS) for four of the seven Mushkegowuk Communities.

Mr. Chambers then went on to be the manager at the Manitoulin Island Branch office for First Nation Engineering Services Ltd. He was responsible for overseeing all administrative requirements of the branch office and the project management and design activities for municipal engineering projects. His responsibilities included contract administration and project management for projects in four First Nations with construction values in excess of $10 million.

FNEI welcomes Mr. Chambers to the project team and looks forward to working closely with him as construction continues and the dream of a safe, unrestricted, reliable source of electricity becomes a reality for the three communities of Fort Albany, Kashechewan, and Attawapiskat.

Mr. Howard Chambers, Project Manager for FNEI.

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only a very few customers had to go through this. Almost everyone paid their electricity bills. It wouldn't have been fair to all the customers that did pay their bills if KPA did not disconnect those that had not paid their bills. Would you pay your electricity bill if you knew your neighbour wasn't paying his or her bill??

With the support of the community, KPA was able to also support some community events as well. Minor hockey, schools, and the youth all benefited by donations and support given out by the KPA. This is one of the many benefits of having local people operate a local company. Without customers paying their electricity bills, KPA would not have been able to give any donations or support any events in the community.

One question that keeps coming up is who owns the LDC and who owns Five Nations Energy Inc. Very simply, the community owns all of the Kashechewan Power Authority and the KPA owns one third of Five Nations Energy.

The LDC is a non-profit corporation set up by the local Chief and Council. The Chief and Council are the members of the corporation. As members, the Chief and Council decide who sits on the Board of Directors of the LDC. Five Nations Energy Inc. is also a non-profit corporation that is owned by the three Local Distribution Companies. KPA is 1/3 owner of FNEI, as is the Fort Albany Power Corporation, and the Attawapiskat Power Corporation. The LDC's in Fort Albany and Attawapiskat have not been activated yet, so those First Nations hold 1/3 ownership each of Five Nations Energy Inc. Moose Cree First Nation and New Post First Nation participate in the decision making for FNEI through a seat on the board but they do not own a part of FNEI.

As the transmission line construction nears completion, the LDC's in Fort Albany and Attawapiskat will be activated. Individuals will be required to sit on the board of directors and several staff positions will be created as well. FNEI will keep you informed as this comes closer to being a reality.

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Five Nations Energy Inc. Board of Directors left to right: Chief Ignace Gull, Attawapiskat, Chief Mike Metatawabin, Fort Albany, President Ernie T. Sutherland, Deputy Chief Dwight Sutherland, New Post, George Hughie, Kashechewan, and Chief Norm Hardisty, Moose Cree.

Designing Omushkego Ishkotayo

It is a common sight on most every type of landscape: the steel towers and high-tension wires that transmit much-needed electrical power far and wide. In the North, transmission lines connecting remote communities are not that common, but that is likely to change soon. Plans are underway to build transmission lines with the capacity to provide First Nations communities with efficient and affordable hydro power, replacing the expensive and limited supply of electricity from diesel generators. An efficient, reliable, and unrestricted source of energy brought to the community by the transmission line can also assist economic development while eliminating soil, air and noise pollution.

But what is involved in bringing a transmission line to any community?

In the case of Five Nations Energy Inc.'s Omushkego Ishkotayo, it all began with community support. Community leaders formed Five Nations Energy Inc. (FNEI) to develop the project in order to improve their community's standard of living. Once the corporate structure and initial Board of Directors were in place, the technical planning and design of the line began. Together with the communities, the need and eventual consumption of power to be provided by this transmission line was assessed. Studies were conducted to forecast energy consumption over the next 30 to 40-year period by taking into account a complete inventory of the clientele the line will serve, consumption analyses for past years and development projects in the area. These factors influence the conclusions drawn from such a study, as well as determining the impact that a new source of hydroelectric transmission and distribution will have on existing demand and consumption.

President Ernie T. Sutherland wishing former Moose Cree Chief Ernest C. Beck all the best. FNEI regretfully accepted Mr. Beck's resignation from the Board at the recent meetingin Attawapiskat. Newly elected Chief Norm Hardisty was welcomed as the new Board member from Moose Cree.

The next step involves more study, but of a specialized nature based on daily and seasonal variations of energy demand and consumption. Another condition that must be considered is the stability of the source of the hydroelectricity. Will it be constant, producing steady and strong output, or will it waver, causing lights to flicker, for example? In our situation, equipment will be installed to smooth out the flow of electricity.

If these studies show that all systems are promising, a decision will be made regarding the voltage and type of wire that will be used for the future transmission line, depending on how far it will have to travel to reach the communities that it will service. It was determined that a line of 138,000 volts was appropriate for the three communities. This line has a maximum capacity of 35 MW which is almost ten times the need of the communities at this time. This capacity provides alot of room to grow.

Based on all the information gathered by this stage of planning, extensive environmental studies are then undertaken to look at the human, social, economic, cultural and environmental effects of building a transmission line in a certain place, and a layout of several possible routes the line might take are drawn.

After a lot of consultation with the people the line will serve, including representatives from the communities, the authorities and regulatory bodies, a decision is made on the best route for the line. One of the most important factors in locating the route of the line was the location of the winter road. Another key factor was certain areas of environmental interest, areas where the absolute least amount of environmental impact could be done.

A factor to be considered in the selection of the transmission line route was the location of swamps. Where swamps could not be avoided there are two ways of installing poles depending on the depth of the swamp. For swamps less than 10 feet deep, the swampy soil is excavated to a depth of 10 feet and then filled with soil, which will support the pole. For swamps that are deeper than 10 feet, a "swamp mat" is installed on the ground surface and attached to the pole. A 'swamp mat' is made up of pressure treated wood timbers, usually 4" x 8" x 10 feet long with 2" x 8" x 3 feet planking. Once

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the mat is installed it will help support the pole. All of the single poles on the line will have three anchors to make sure that the poles do not lean or fall over. The poles are all fully treated to seal the poles and protect the wood from rot or insects for a minimum of 40 years.

With the study phase ended, and the decision made to proceed with construction of the line, it becomes necessary to begin looking at the physical environment, including the topographical features of the terrain and the quality and nature of the soil. Taking into consideration all these combined factors, engineers begin designing the transmission line, including the type of structures to be erected, the location of the towers, and detailed calculations about the height of the high-tension wires.

Of importance in the design of the transmission line are the many creek and river crossings. This line will cross about 20 creeks and rivers. In consultation with the local community and the Canadian Coast Guard, these crossings were divided into three categories: 1. 'not navigable' where the minimum clearance of the wire in summer at high tide is 22 feet, 2. 'small navigable' where the minimum clearance is 35 feet, and 3. 'large navigable' where the minimum clearance is 48 feet. For an example, the north crossing of the Albany River is the largest river crossing. To maintain a 48 foot clearance, as well as to stay back far enough from the edge of the river to protect the bank from erosion, FNEI will have to use steel poles that are over 170 feet long (150 feet above ground plus 20 feet underground) to support the wires as they cross the 1650 feet between poles.

Working out this detail is intended to guarantee the safety of the human population, vehicles and boats in the area throughout the year, all of which are subject to every type of weather condition. For example, the effect of ice on the wires is a vital consideration in northern climates. Extreme heat is also examined, and the effects of the variation in temperatures to a wire or structure. The most extreme weather situation for which this line is designed is the combination of 1/2 an inch of ice on the wires, 90 km/h winds, at –18 Celsius. It is not very likely that all three things will happen at the same time, but it is good to know that the line is designed to withstand these conditions if it becomes necessary.

At this time, there is no major maintenance planned for the transmission line before 40 years. Normal routine maintenance will be completed every year including a visual inspection by helicopter and snowmobile with repairs done, if required. Should there be a problem on the line there is a protection system at each community substation. This protection system will show where and what the trouble is, to minimize the time to correct any problems.

The plans that have been drawn up by engineers (SNC Lavalin Inc.) are being used by the construction company (PowerTel) to build the transmission line, with all its associated structures. This will include the installation of the wires to exact specifications, based on the results of careful study and using all the modern scientific and technical expertise which engineering and construction firms now have at their disposal.

For all of you who have been wondering why it is taking so long for poles to be put up, we have attempted to give you some idea of the work that goes on behind the scenes, work that must be done before even one pole gets put into the ground!

These are only a few of the over 1600 poles that will used in the construction of the Omushkego Ishkotayo transmission line. Pole lengths range from 75 feet to over 100 feet long and are treated to resist rot and insects for a minimum of 40 years.

Substation Design and Construction

The main item in the substation is the large transformer. This takes the 138,000 volts off of the transmission line and steps it down to a lower voltage that can be used by the community overhead distribution system.

A transformer is made from several large rolls of copper wire wrapped around a metal core. Large transformers operate on the same principle as the transformers that you see hanging on the electricity pole outside your home. The only difference is the size and the voltage at which they operate.

Each of the transformers is filled with oil, which is used to cool the transformer because the electricity going through it generates a lot of heat. At one time transformer manufacturers added to the oil compounds now known as Polychlorinated Biphenyls or PCB's to help the oil do a better job at cooling the transformer. The practice of adding PCB's was made illegal about 20 years ago once the serious health effects became widely known. There are communities today that are still suffering the effects of PCB contamination. These new transformers, however, contain no PCB's.

The design of a substation takes into consideration health and safety as well as environmental safety issues. You may notice in the photos of the substation construction that there is some concrete construction on the substation site. Each transformer will sit on a concrete platform that is inside a small concrete basement. This way, in case there is a malfunction or an oil leak, the oil is contained in the basement and can not leak out into the environment. For safety reasons, high fences will be erected around the site with warning signs in both Cree and English. FNEI is very concerned with protecting the public and making sure that no one will get hurt. Electricity is serious business and the high voltage at these substation sites can seriously hurt or kill someone. This newsletter also carries an article on safety issues during construction.

Construction of the substation site in Kashechewan.

ᐁᔑᓇᑯᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ

ᐅᓴᑦ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᐁ ᐅᐧᑲᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ᙮ 138ᐁ000 ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐱᑦᐸᑕᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱᐠ ᐊᒍᐧᐃᑯᑐᒪᑲᐣ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮

ᐊᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ ᑲᓇᑫ ᐧᐊᔦᐡ ᓂᐢᐧᑕ ᐊᔭᑭᑕᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᐢᐧᑫᔭᐱᑫᑎᐣ ᐅᓴᐧᐊᐢᐱᐠ ᑕᐡᑕᐧᐃᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐱᒋ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐠ᙮ ᐅᑯ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐊᐠ ᐧᒣᒋ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᑕᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐧᐊᐸᒥᒋᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᐢᐧᑲᐠ ᑲ ᐊᑯᒋᑭᐠ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓂᐠ ᐧᐊᓇᐧᐃᑎᒥᐠ ᑭᑭᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐱᑯ ᐁᔑ ᐱᑐᔑᓇᑯᓯᒋᐠ ᐁ ᒥᔑᑭᑎᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᐢᑕᑯᓀᒋᐠ᙮

ᐯᐯᔭᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐊᐠ ᐱᒥ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐱᒋᑎᐣ ᐁ ᑕᑲᐸᐧᐊᓂᑯᐟ ᐊᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ ᒋᑫᒪ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᑲ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᑭᔑᑌᐤ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐅᔑᐊᒋᐠ ᐅᐅ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐊ ᓇᐢᐸᑲᒥᓇᒧᐧᐊᑯᐸᐣ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐱᒥᓂᐤ ᐱᓯᐱ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐅᓴᒥ ᑭᓭᐱᐢᑭᓱᐟ ᐊᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ᙮ ᓂᔑᑕᓇ ᐱᐳᐣ ᐅᑕᓇᐠ ᑭ ᓇᑲᔐᐧᐊᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐱᓯᐱ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐊᑎ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓯᑌᐸᓂᐠ ᐁ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑯᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐧᓇ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓄᐨ ᑲ ᑭᔑᑲᐠ ᑭᔭᐱᐨ ᑲ ᒪᓂᐡᑲᑯᒋᐠ ᐁᑭ ᐱᒋᐳᒋᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᐡᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐊᐠ ᓭᑯᐨ ᒧᓇ ᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᒪ ᐱᓯᐱ᙮

ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᑲᒥᐠ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᒥᓄ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔑᓀᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁᑲ ᒋ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐧᓭᓇᑕᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ᙮ ᑭ ᑲ ᐧᐊᐸᑌᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐊᐱᐢᑭᔑᓂᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐃᑎᐠ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᑲᒥᐠ ᐁᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁ ᐅᔑᐃᐟ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᐣ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐱᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑕᐟᑐ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐤ ᑕ ᑕᑯᑕᐱᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁ ᑯᑕᐧᐃᔑᐠ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᐣ᙮ ᐃᐢᐱ ᒪᑲ ᑲ

ᒥᓄ ᐅᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᒣᐱᐞᐢ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ

ᑲ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑯᐧᐊᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᐁᑭ ᐅᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐃᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐅᐡᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒣᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓄ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᐢᐱᒋᑭᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑭᑌᐠ᙮ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᑕᑦ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫ ᐱᐢᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑎᓈ ᒥᑐᓂ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓄᓯᓀᐃᑲᑌᑭ ᐧᐊ ᐃᔑ ᑯᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ᙮ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᓂᐤ ᐅᓭᑦ ᑫ ᓄᒋᑕᐟ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᑕᒪᐧᐊᐟ ᐁᑕᐃᑭᓂᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᒋ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑕᐟᐧᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᐟ ᐅᐟ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐸᐢᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᑕ ᑎᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᓯᐤ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᑕᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑎᐸᐊᒥᑌ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐡᑌᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᓇᐢᑯᒧᐟ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐅᐡᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᑭᐢᑎᓈ ᑲᑕ ᐃᑐᑕᑦ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐃᑕᐡᑌᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᑫᒋᐧᐁ ᐊᔑᑕᐱᐡᑕᐧᐁᐤ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᐊᐢᐠ ᑲ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᓂᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒪᓱᐤ ᑲᑭᐡᐅᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐡᐸᓂᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᐧᐊᑐᐞᓗ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᔑᐨ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐡᐸᓂᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ᙮ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓈᐠ ᐁ ᐊᑐᐢᑲᐧᐊᐟ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᐟ ᐅᐣᑌᓇᐅ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᐟ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᔓᓂᔭᓂᑭᒪᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᓂᑐᓕᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᐃᑌᑫᑲᑦ ᐱᐢᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓈᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᑲᒥᔾ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐟ᙮

ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒥᑯᐟ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒣᒥᐢᐯ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂᓯᓂᒋ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ᙮ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᑕᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐟ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᐃ ᓀᐅ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᒪᒪᐤ ᓂᐧᓴᐢ ᑲ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ᙮

ᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᐁᑯ ᑲᑎ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐟ ᒪᓂᑐᓕᐣ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᑯᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᐟ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂ᙮ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᑕᑦ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐁᔑ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ᙮ ᐊᔑᐨ ᑭ ᐱᒥᐧᐃᑕᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐅ ᐱᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓂᐧᐃᓂ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᒥᑕᑕᐟ ᑭᓭᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐁ ᐱᒧᑕᐃᒥᒋ ᔓᓂᔭᓇ᙮

ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐠ ᒥᓄ ᐅᑎᓇᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᐧᐊ ᐊᐧᐅᐞᐟ ᐅᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥᐟ ᐁ ᐱᒧᑕᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐊᐢᐯᓂᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑫ ᒥᑕᐧᑫᓇᒪᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐸᑕᑭᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐱᑕᐯᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᐟ᙮

8 ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ

ᐱᑯᐸᓂᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᓯᑭᐸᓂᐟ ᐱᒥ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐱᒋᑎᐠ ᑕ ᐱᑎᐧᑫᔭᔑᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁᔑ ᐧᐃᐱᓯᐟ ᐊᓇ ᐊᓯᓂᑲᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒧᓇ ᑕᑭ ᒥᓯᑌᐸᑕᒪᐣ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᑯᐠ᙮ ᐁᑲ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔑᓀᐟ ᑕ ᐃᐡᐱᓯᐤ ᒣᓂᐢᑲᑎᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐧᐊᔕᑲᑦ ᐁ ᐊᔭᐧᑲᒥ ᐧᐃᑕᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐃᔑᑭᐧᓭᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐁᒥᐢᑎᑯᔑ ᐃᔑᑭᐧᓭᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᐧᐊᔦᐡ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑎᓂᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑎᓈ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑐᑕᑭᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔑᓀᐟ᙮ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᑭᒋ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒥᐡᑕᐃ ᑲᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᑫ ᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᒥᐡᑕᐃ ᑕᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔑᓀᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑕᑭ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐱᐤ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ᙮ ᐅᑕ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐅᑕ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮

Mushkegowuk Grand Chief Lawrence Martin with Deputy Grand Chief Oliver Wesley at the recent FNEI Board meeting held in Attawapiskat.

PowerTel Profile

PowerTel is the successor company developed from a sole proprietorship created in 1953. *PowerTel Utilities Contractors Limited* has been providing High Voltage Services to their customers since 1968. During their 32 years of experience in designing, building and maintaining high voltage services, *PowerTel* has become a leader in transmission line construction in Ontario. Their services include design, installation and maintenance of substations, switching stations, distribution lines, generating systems, fibre-optic cable installations, industrial systems and remote community electrification.

PowerTel's Health & Safety Program and Quality Program has instilled within their staff an attitude of continual improvement in safety, efficiency and productivity. This challenge has helped PowerTel develop long term relationships with clients for all their requirements. They have assisted their clients with obtaining permits, coordinating with power authorities, emergency services, equipment rentals, mixed crew work, live line work, conductor stringing and various other services as have been required.

PowerTel's professional staff works to ensure that every project is completed to meet the highest possible standards. Ongoing training is emphasized which includes E.U.S.A./ E.C.A.O. apprenticeship, tension stringing, working on energized circuits, hydraulics and live line-tree trimming.

PowerTel also holds membership in various associations. These include:
Electrical Contractors Association of Northern Ontario - E.C.A.N.O.
Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario - E.C.A.O
National Electrical Contractors Association - N.E.C.A.
Electrical Utility Safety Association - E.U.S.A.
Construction Safety Association of Ontario - C.S.A.O
Sudbury Construction Association - S.C.A

At present PowerTel employs 25 fulltime staff. In preparation for the construction of the Omushkego Ishkotayo project, PowerTel has invested a lot of time and effort in ensuring that their equipment is in top notch shape and will perform at the highest efficiency. Due to the fact that the Omushkego Ishkotayo is being built across muskeg, there is only a very short time during which construction of the transmission line can occur, while the ground is solidly frozen. There is no time for equipment breakdowns or malfunctions.

Pictures here of two pieces of equipment, a boom truck, and a Nodwell rubber tracked vehicle, are shown coming to Moosonee on the train. These are only a few items of the equipment that will be used to construct the line. Elsewhere in this newsletter are photos of poles being offloaded from the train to a truck and pole trailer. Each crew erecting the poles will require an excavator, a bulldozer, several pick up trucks for transporting crews and other flat deck tracked vehicles for transporting supplies and equipment. All in all, this is a large job, one that PowerTel is well equipped to handle.

One of PowerTel's boom trucks arriving in Moosonee.

ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᔾ ᐁ ᑎᐸᒋᒥᒋᐠ

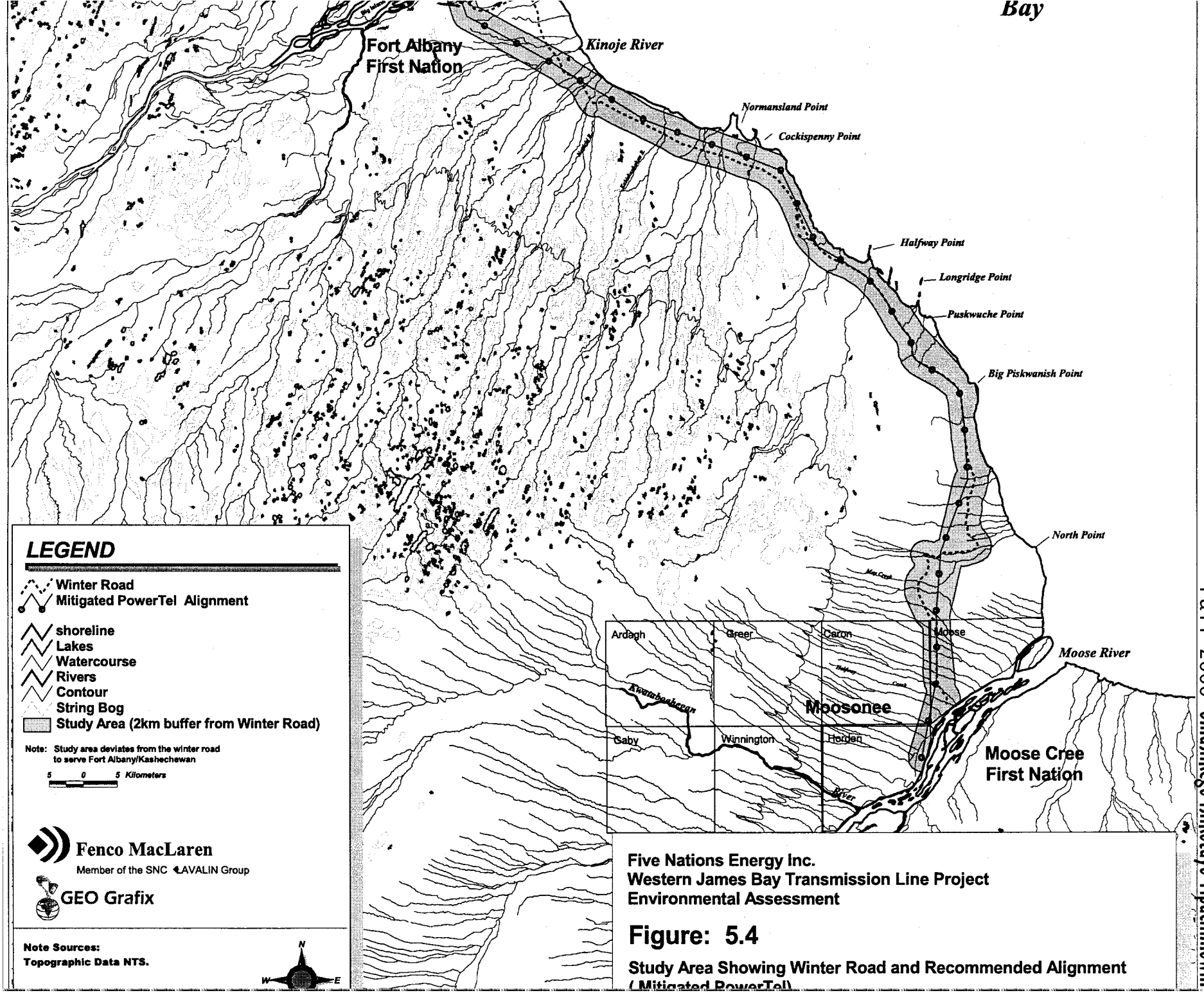
1953 ᑲ ᐱᐳᓂᓂᐠ ᑭ ᐅᑊᐸᐢᑭᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᑯᓄᐸᐣ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑦᐸᓂ ᐯᔭᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂ ᓂᐢᑕᑦ ᐁ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᑯᐸᓀ᙮ ᐅᑯ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᑫᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᓂᐤ ᐊᐢᐱᐣ 1968 ᑲ ᐱᐳᓂᐠ᙮ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᐢᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᓂᔓ ᐱᐳᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒥᑕᒋᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᐅᑯ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓂᑲᓂᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ᙮ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᐟ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᔑᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒋᒪᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒥᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐊᒋᐧᐁᐸᓂᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐸᑭᑕᐱᑫᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᐡᑯᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐡᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᔭᒥᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᔑ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᓇᐧᐃᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐅᒋ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᔾ ᐅᐟ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᒥᓄ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓂᐧᐊ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑭᒋ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐁᔑ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᒋᐠ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑯ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐡ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒪᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᐊᑐᐢᑲᐧᐊᒋᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐁᔑ ᐸᑯᓭᓂᒧᓂᒋ᙮ ᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒪᓱᓂᒋ ᐸᑭᑕᔓᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ ᑫᑕᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑭᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐊᐧᐊᓯ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐊᓇᐢᑯᓂᒋᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᐢᑭᐧᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓇ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑲ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᑭ᙮

ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᐅᑯ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓂᐧᐊ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᐠ ᐁ ᑎᐱᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᐁᔑ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ᙮ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒥᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓇᐢᑯᐧᐊᐱᑫᓂᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐁᔑ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᐠ ᐁ ᒋᔕᐅᒋᐠ᙮ ᐅᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐱᐡᑕᐧᒪᐠ᙮ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ᙮ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐁᐢᑲᒥᑲᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᐣ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᒋ᙮ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐧᐃ ᐅᒋ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ᙮ ᓴᐟᐯᕆ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᐣ᙮

ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐊᓄᐨ ᐅᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᔑᑕᓇ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᑕᔑᓂᐧᐊ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ᙮ ᐅᑯ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᐡ ᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑲᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᔑ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒋᐠ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᓂᑭ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᐁᔑ ᑭᓂᐱᒋᐠ ᑕ ᐃᑐᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓇᐡᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᑕᐯᔭᐠ ᐁᔑ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓇᑭᐢᑲᐤ ᐱᑯ ᑕᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑲ ᐊᐧᑲᑎᑭ ᐊᐢᑭᔾ᙮ ᒧᓇ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐱᑯᐸᓂᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒪᒪᓂᐸᓂᐠ᙮ ᐧᐊᐸᑕᐃᐧᐊᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐅᑕ ᐁ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐊᐱᐢᑭᑎᑭ ᓂᔓ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔑᐡ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᓇᑐᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓯᑎᐠ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᐡ ᐁ ᑕᑯᐸᓂᑭ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᑕᐸᐣ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ᙮ ᐁ ᐅᑯᐅ ᐊᑎᐟ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᑭ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ᙮ ᐅᑕ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐃᔑᐧᓇᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇᐠ ᐁ ᑲᐸᑌᓂᒋᐠ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐳᓯᐃᒋᐠ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔑᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᔑ ᐱᒥᑕᐯᓱᒋᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐯᐯᔭᐠ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᑕ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᒣᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑲᐡᑲᐃᑫᓂᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑯᐯᓯᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔕ ᑫ ᐱᒧᑕᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔕ ᑫ ᐱᑦᐱᑌᑭ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ᙮ ᑕ ᒥᔕᐅ ᐅᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑎᐱᑐᑕᑭᐠ᙮

One of PowerTel's Nodwell tracked vehicles arriving in Moosonee.

Ontario
KEY MAP
James Bay Lowlands
James
Bay
Akimiski Island
Attawapiskat River
Lawashi River
Kapiskau River
Chickney Point
Albany River
Anderson Point
Kinoje River
Normansland Point
Cockispenny Point
Attawapiskat First Nation
Kashechewan First Nation
Fort Albany First Nation


Bay
Fort Albany
First Nation
Kinoje River
Normansland Point
Cockispenny Point
Halfway Point
Longridge Point
Puskwuche Point
Big Piskwanish Point
North Point
Moose River
Moose Cree
First Nation
Moosonee
Ardagh
Greer
Caron
Moose
Kwataboahegan
Gaby
Winnington
Herden
River
LEGEND
Winter Road
Mitigated PowerTel Alignment
shoreline
Lakes
Watercourse
Rivers
Contour
String Bog
Study Area (2km buffer from Winter Road)
Note: Study area deviates from the winter road to serve Fort Albany/Kashechewan
5 0 5 Kilometers
Fenco MacLaren
Member of the SNC LAVALIN Group
GEO Grafix
Note Sources:
Topographic Data NTS.
N
W
E
Five Nations Energy Inc.
Western James Bay Transmission Line Project
Environmental Assessment
Figure: 5.4
Study Area Showing Winter Road and Recommended Alignment
(Mitigated PowerTel)

Employment Opportunities.

The fixed price contract that Five Nations Energy Inc. signed with SNC-Lavalin specifies that all contractors and sub-contractors are to use community labour, equipment, and other resources as much as possible.

As this newsletter went to press the following employment opportunities through PowerTel have been identified. These positions will be filled by community members provided that qualified individuals are identified and meet PowerTel's requirements.

1. Right-of-Way Clearing
Estimate that there will be 20 positions for a period of 2-3 months.
Possible positions as:
Heavy Equipment Operators
Debris Incineration
Equipment Servicing and Fueling
Small amounts of chainsaw cutting near water crossings.
There will also be some additional opportunities for manual clearing for the three communities. Contracts for clearing are being discussed as this newsletter goes to press. Please contact your local band office for more information.

2. Structure Positioning
Estimate that there will be 2-4 positions assisting survey crews to mark individual structures (poles) and anchor locations for a period of 2-3 months.

3. Delivering Material
Estimate that there will be 4 positions available to assist boom truck operators to deliver materials, and for those individuals that are qualified, there is the potential of obtaining boom truck operator training and certificate.

4. Framing Structures
Estimate that there will be 2 positions available to assist two crews assembling individual structures on the ground at individual structure locations.

5. Installing Structures
Estimate that there will be 2 positions available to assist two crews installing individual structures.

6. Stringing Conductors
Estimate that there will be 4-5 positions available to assist one crew stringing, terminating, and clamping conductor to the structures.

7. Anchoring
Estimate that there will be 1-2 positions available to assist one to two crews installing anchors for structure stability.

Other opportunities include:

- Building trails from the winter road to the powerline right-of-way with bulldozers, drags, and graders.
- Extra work on the winter road.
- Providing rooms and meals for work crews.
- One mechanic to assist PowerTel mechanics.
- Warehousing material in the communities.

For more information contact Robert Georgekish, FNEI Training and Staffing Coordinator at (705)264-0229.

Attawapiskat First Nation Councillor Greg Koostachin addressing the meeting participants in Attawapiskat.

ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ

ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᐱᑯ ᑕᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑕᐃᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐧᑲ ᐁ ᒋᒪᑌᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔭ ᐁᔑ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᑕᐣᑕ᙮ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓅᐠ ᒨᓇ ᑕᐧᐯ ᐅᒪ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐣ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᑭᒋ ᐊᓇᐢᑯᐧᐊᐱᑫᒧᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᓇᐧᐃᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓴᑯᐨ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓭᔾ ᐧᐃᐸᐨ ᐅᒪ ᑕᑎ ᐃᑭᐣ᙮ ᐊᑎ ᐅᓇᐡᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔭ ᑫ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑯᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᐃ ᑫ ᐃᑕᑭᑌᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᑫ ᒥᐡᑯᑐᒋᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᓅᐨ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐊᓂᒫᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᓅᑌᐸᓂᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒪᑯᐯᔨᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ ᐊᓅᐨ ᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᑭ᙮ ᑲ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫ ᒪᒥᔑᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐱᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐁᑲ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᓂᐧᓴᓇᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐢᑭᔾ ᓀᓀᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᐡᑕᓯᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ᙮ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᒪᑲ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐁ ᐃᑐᑕᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᐱᑯ ᑫᑯ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮

ᐅᑕ ᐧᐃᓇ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᓇᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐤ᙮ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂᓯᒋᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ

ᐊᑎ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ 17

ᑲ ᐊᐱᐸᓂᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ

ᐊᓂᒪ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐅᑎᓱᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓄᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂ ᐸᔭᑌ ᐧᐃᑕᒧᒪᑲᐣ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᐃᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑲ ᓇᐢᑲᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᒋᐃᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫᔑᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋᒪᑲᑭ ᒥᑐᓂ ᐁᔑ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒋᐠ᙮

ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐅᒪ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑫᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᓂᐱᑌᓯᓇᑌᑭ ᑲ ᐊᐱᐸᓂᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐅᑎᓇᒪᓱᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑎᐱᓇᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᔑ ᑲᐡᑭᐅᐧᑕᐧᐁ ᓄᐢᑕ ᓇᑭᐡᑲᐧᑲᐧᐁ ᐁᔑ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊ᙮ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᐧᐊᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᐠ ᐧᕋᐱᕐᐟ ᐧᒐᕐᑭᐡ ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂᑲᑕᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ

1 ᑲ ᑕᐧᐊᑕᐃᑫᒋᐠ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓂᔑᑕᓇ ᒪᒪᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᓂᔓ ᐱᓂᐡ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐱᓯᑦ᙮ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑕᐱᐡᑯᐨ᙮
ᑲ ᒪᒥᐢᑭ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋ᙮
ᑫ ᐸᓯᓯᑫᒋᐠ᙮
ᑫ ᐱᒥᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᒥᓂᐤ᙮
ᑫ ᑕᐅᐳᒋᑫᒋᐠ ᓯᐱᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᔓᐧᐊᐱᑫᒧᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ᙮
ᐊᑎᐟ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐱᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᑫ ᑕᐧᐊᐢᐧᑲᑕᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᒋ᙮ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃᓇ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ᙮ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓂᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐧᐊᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒣᐠ᙮

2 ᐁ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓄᐅ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᓂᔓ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐱᓯᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᑎᐸᐢᐧᑲᐃᑫᓂᒋ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒋᒪᓂᒋᐠ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐅᑕᐱᑫᓱᒋᐠ᙮

3 ᑫ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᓱᒋᐠ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓂᔓ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐱᓯᑦ ᓄᐅ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᒋᑫᓂᒋ ᐁ ᐊᐧᑲᓇᓱᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒪ ᑫ ᐅᑎᓇᒪᓱᒋᐠ ᑕᑭ ᐃᑭᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑎ ᓇᐢᑲᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓀᐊᒪᓱᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ ᑭᒋ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒪᓱᒋᐠ᙮

4 ᐁ ᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓂᔓ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐁ ᓂᔓᓭᑭᓯᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐯᐯᔭᐠ ᐁ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫ ᑕᐱᓇᑭᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ᙮

5 ᑫ ᒋᒪᑕᒋᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓂᔓ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐁ ᓂᔓᓭᔭᑭᓯᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐁ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ᙮

6 ᑲ ᐊᓇᐢᑯᐧᐊᐱᑫᓂᒋᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᐢᑭᐧᑲᐠ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᓄᐅ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑭᒋ ᓂᔭᓇᓂᒋᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᓇᐢᑯᐧᐊᐱᑫᓂᒥᒋ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐊᑯᓂᒥᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐊᐢᐧᑲ᙮

7 ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓴᑲᐱᑫᓂᑲᓱᒋᐠ ᒥᐢᐧᑲᐠ
ᐃᑕᑭᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐯᔭᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᔓ ᐊᐧᐁᓇᑲᓇᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᒋᐠ ᐯᔭᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁ ᓂᔓᓭᓂᑭᓯᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓴᑲᐱᑫᓂᑲᓱᒋᐠ ᑫ ᓯᑐᓂᑫᒪᑲᐠ᙮

ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑫ ᐊᐱᐸᓂᑭ ᑫ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᑫᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐱᐳᓂ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐱᓂᐡ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁᔑ ᐱᒪᐱᑫᒧᐠ ᒪᑯᐯᓯᐤ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐱᒥᑕᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓄᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑲᐡᑲᐃᑫᒋᐠ᙮ ᐊᓇᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐊᓀᐟ ᐱᐳᓂ ᒣᐢᑲᓇ᙮

ᑲᐯᔑᐧᐃᐣ ᓄᐢᑕ ᒥᒋᑦ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ᙮

ᐯᔭᐠ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᐟ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐊᐟ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᑫᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ᙮

ᐊᐢᑕᓱᓂᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᑫ ᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮ ᑭᐢᑭᓀᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᒋᑲᓇ ᐅᑕ ᐊᑭᑕᓱᐧᐃᓂᐠ (705)264-0229

Logo Contest Winner!

Congratulations to Paul Goodwin of Kashechewan who submitted the winning entry in the $500 logo contest. Mr. Goodwin's design was used to create the logo that you see on the cover of this newsletter as well as on all FNEI correspondence, letterhead, business cards, etc. The logo combines the traditional Cree drawing style with modern transmission line construction techniques. Congratulations!

Paul Goodwin with another example of his artwork.

Apprenticeship Update

Five Nations Energy Inc. (FNEI) has been working closely with the Kashechewan Power Authority, PowerTel Utilities Contractors Limited (PowerTel), Mushkegowuk Employment and Training Services, Mamo-Nuskomitiwin, and the Ministry of Education and Training to develop an apprenticeship program that will be successful.

FNEI and the Local Distribution Companies will need trained journeymen both to work on the local distribution system wires in the communities as well as to do scheduled maintenance on the Omushkego Ishkotayo transmission line. PowerTel has committed to working with six individuals, who will be apprenticed as lineworkers during the construction of the Omushkego Ishkotayo Transmission Line.

Kashechewan Power Authority has selected two individuals to be apprentices, which have been accepted by both PowerTel and the Ministry. As this newsletter was going to press Attawapiskat and Fort Albany were just completing the selection of community members who will be their apprentices.

Apprenticeships have been a traditional way of transferring new skills to an individual. In addition to some time spent in a classroom, apprentices work together with a licensed journeyman. In this way, the apprentice can watch and learn the correct way of doing something. After observing an action few times, the individual then tries it on his own, with close supervision, and with some advice and direction, learns a new task. During the classroom time, which is usually several weeks per year, theory and other job related skills are taught.

As an apprentice works he or she builds up hours and experience. Each trade has developed a course manual that lists the skills and tasks that an apprentice must learn. Most apprenticeships take four or five years to complete, which is why an individual must be very sure that he or she really wants to work in that particular trade. A strong commitment to the goal of becoming licensed in a trade is very important for someone to succeed.

FNEI wishes the apprentices the best of success!

ᐁ ᐅᐡᑭ ᑎᐸᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃᐣ

ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥᑐᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᐧᐃ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑫ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ᙮
ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑫ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᑫᒋᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᓂᐤ ᑲᑕ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᑯᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᐧᐊᒋᐠ ᑫ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃᓂᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓂᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᓂᐤ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᒋᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᐣᑯᐧᑕᐢ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑫ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᐧᐊᒋᐠ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ

ᐊᑎ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ17

David C. Wesley, Plant Operator for Kashechewan Power Authority, preparing himself for his apprenticeship.

16 ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ

ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱ᙮

ᐊᓂᑭ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᐅᑎᓀᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᔓ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᒥᒋ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐣᑌᕆᐅ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ᙮ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᑲ ᒪᓯᓇᐧᐊᐸᓂᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑕᐯᑯᐠ ᐱᒣᓇᐠ ᐅᑎᓀᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᑫ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᒥᒋ᙮

ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑲᔭᐡ ᐱᑯ ᐅᒋ ᑐᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁ ᐊᓂᐢᑫ ᒥᓂᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐅᐡᑭ ᑲᐡᑭᐅᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ᙮ ᐯᐡᑭᐡ ᒪᑲ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒣᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐊᔕᐃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑕᔓᐧᐊᑎᑯᓯᓂᒋ ᐊᔑᐨ ᐱᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐁᑐᑕᐠ ᐊᓇ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐟ ᑕᑭ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᑫᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐤ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᐁᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ᙮ ᑲ ᐃᐡᐧᑲ ᐊᐸᑫᐟ ᐁᑯ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁ ᑫᑐᑕᐠ ᐁ ᐃᑕᓂᒋ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑫ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐃᑯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᒪᒥᓄᒥᑯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᑲᑫᐢᑭᒥᑯᐟ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐤ ᐅᐡᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐱᒋ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐟ ᑲᓇᑫ ᓂᔓ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᐢᑐ ᑕᐧᐊᐡᑌᐤ ᐯᔭᐧᑲ ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ ᐁᑐᑕᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑲᐡᑭᐅᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ᙮

ᐃᐢᐱ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐊ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐟ ᐊᑎ ᐅᔑᑕᐤ ᐱᓯᒧᑲᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓇᐃᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᑲ ᑕᑎᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐧᓇ ᑫ ᓄᓯᑐᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐁ ᓂᐱᑌᓯᓇᑌᑭ ᑲᐡᑭᐅᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑫ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐟ᙮ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐅ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓂᔭᓄ ᐱᐳᐣ ᑕᔑᑭᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐧᐁᒋ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑯᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐊ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᐟ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᑲ ᒧᐡᑌᔦᓂᑕᒧᐧᑫ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑎᓇᒪᓱᐟ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᑕᐧᐯ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑎᓱᒋ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭᒋ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒪᓱᐟ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᓂᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭᐢᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᑲᐡᑭᑕᒪᓱᐟ᙮

24 ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ

ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐸᓯᑯᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐠ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐅᓇᐡᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᔑᐃᒋᐠ ᑫ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᒋᐠ ᐁᑯ ᑲ ᐊᑎ ᐧᐊᐧᐁᓇᐡᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ᙮ ᑲᑭᓇᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᔑ ᓄᑌᐸᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑌᐧᑲᑫ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱ᙮ ᑭ ᐊᑎ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑫ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᓂᐢᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓀᒥᑕᓇ ᐱᐳᐣ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐱᑕᒪ ᐁ ᒪᐧᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐅᑕᓇᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᑌ ᐃᑌᑫᐢᑲᒥᑲᐠ᙮ ᐁ ᐅᐧᑲᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑯᐡᑯᐸᓂᐧᑫ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑕᐧᑲᑫ ᐅᒪ ᐅᐡᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᑫ ᐊᓄᐨ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ᙮

ᐁᑯ ᒥᓇ ᑲ ᐊᑎ ᓇᑭᐸᓂᐠ ᐅᒪ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᔕᑯᐨ ᑭᒋᐧᐁ ᑕᐟᑐ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐊᑎ ᐃᐢᐱᑕᔭᐧᐊᑭ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ᙮ ᑯᑕᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑫ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑫ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐧᑫ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ᙮ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑲᑫ ᑕ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᔑᓀ ᑲᑕ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐊᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᒪᑎᑕ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐤ ᒪᑎᑲ ᒋ ᐊᔭᐡᑕᐧᐁᐸᓂᑭ ᐧᐊᐡᑌᓂᒪᑲᓇ᙮ ᐅᑕ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐃᑎᔭᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐧᐊ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ᙮

ᐃᐢᐱ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᒥᐢᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᑕ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᐠ ᐁᑯ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᓀᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᑫ ᐃᐢᐱᑕᑯᓀᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᑯ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑕᐠ ᓂᑲᐣ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒋ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑫ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐱᑫᒧᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑕᑯᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ᙮ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐢᑭᑲᑌᐠ 138ᐁ000 ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐢᐱᑕᑯᓀᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᓂᐢᑎᑭ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᓂᐢᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑲ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᑕᑭ ᐱᐦᐸᑕᒪᑲᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐠ ᑫᑲᐟ ᒥᑕᐧᑕ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᓄᐨ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᑕᑎᑭ ᐊᓄᐨ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ᙮ ᐊᓂᒪ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᑭᔭᐱᐨ ᒥᐢᑕᐃ ᑕᐧᐊᐤ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐅᒋ᙮

ᐅᒪ ᒪᑲ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᐧᐊᑐᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᐁ ᐊᑎ ᐅᓇᐡᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑯ ᑫᓂᑯᐠ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐁ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑯᐡᑯᐸᓂᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑕᒋᐅᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑯᐡᑯᐸᓂᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᐱᑯ ᑕᐣᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᐱᑫᒧᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᐁ ᐊᑎ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᑕᐣᑌ ᑫᑕᐃ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒪᐱᑫᒧᐠ᙮

ᑲ ᐃᐡᐧᑲ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᔑᐨ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐊᔭᒥᐡᑕᒪᐧᐊᑕᑭᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐅᓇᔓᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᐁᑯ ᐯᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᓀᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ᙮ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑭᒋ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐅᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐱᐦᐸᑕᒪᑲᐠ ᐁ ᐅᐧᑲᓂᒪ ᑕᐣᑕ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐱᐳᓂ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐤ᙮ ᒥᑯ ᑯᑕᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐅᒋ ᐁᑲ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᑯᐡᑯᐸᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᑯᐡᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ᙮

ᐁᑯ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐅᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐱᐦᐸᑕᒪᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᐡᑫᑯᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᔕᑯᐨ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁᑲ ᐁᑭ ᒪᔭᐡᑭᑲᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᐡᑫᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᓂᐧᔕᔦᐠ ᑕ ᐃᑐᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐃᐢᐱ ᒉᒪᓂᐧᑕᐧᐁ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇᐠ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᓄᐧᑫ ᐁ ᑭᑕᐯᔭᑭ᙮ ᓄᑕᐤ ᒥᑕᑐ ᒥᓯᐟ ᐁ ᑭᑕᐯᔭᐠ ᑕ ᑲᐡᑭᐱᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒥᑕᑐ ᒥᓯᐟ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐊᑕᒥᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑯ ᐊᐡᔑᐡᑭᐤ ᒥᓇ ᐯᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐃᑲᐸᐧᐃᐟ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᐣ᙮ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᒪᑲ ᒥᑕᑐ ᒥᓯᐟ ᑲ ᑭᑕᐯᔭᑭ ᑲᑕ ᐧᐊᑭᒋᐯᑯᑎᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᐟ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᐣ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑐᐟ ᒥᐢᑎᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᐃᒋᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑲᐡᑲᑎᒋᐠ 4‘‘ᐱ 8‘‘ᐱ 10 ᐁ

ᐊᑎ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ18

17 ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ

ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐢᑯᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐧᐊᑭᑕᔥᑯᔑᑭᐠ 2“ᐱ 8“ᐱ 3-0“ ᐁᑎᑭᑎᒋᐠ᙮ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᒥᑐᐟ ᑕ ᒪᔥᑲᐧᐃᐸᐧᐃᐤ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᐣ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇᐠ ᑕ ᓂᐢᐧᑕᐱᑲᓱᐤ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᐧᐊᑭᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑲᐅᐸᓂᐟ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᐣ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭ ᐧᐃᐢᐧᑫ ᔑᓭᐯᐊᑲᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓴᓴᐱᐸᓂᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑲᔥᑲᑎᑎᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᒧᐧᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᒪᐣᒍᓴ ᑲᓇᑫ ᓀᒥᑕᓇ ᐱᐳᓇ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ᙮

ᐃᐢᐱ ᒪᑲ ᑲ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᓀᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐣ ᐯᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᒋ ᐊᑎ ᐊᑯᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᐁᑯ ᐣᑌᐧᐁᐣᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐸᐧᑲᑕᐢᑲᒥᐠ ᐊᔑᐨ ᑲ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᐢᑭ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᐁ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᒋᐠ ᐊᑎ ᑕᐸᓯᓇᐊᐧᒪᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᓂᓂᐠ ᐅᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᔑᐨ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᑫ ᐅᑊᐸᐢᑭᑕᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᐣᑕ ᐁᔑ ᒋᒪᑌᑭ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐧᑲ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᑐᓂ ᐧᑲᔭᐢ ᐁ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐊᑭᑕᑭᐠ ᑫ ᐃᐢᐱᑕᑯᑌᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔭ᙮

ᑯᑕᑭᔾ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᑭᐢᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᒥᒣᑎᑭ ᓯᐱᔑᓴ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓯᐱᔭ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓭᑲᒣᔭᐱᑫᒧ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᐧᐊᔦᔥ ᓂᔑᑕᓇ ᑕᑎᐧᓇ ᓯᐱᔑᓴ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓯᐱᔭ᙮ ᑲ ᐃᔥᐧᑲ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᓂᐤ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐢᐧᑕᔦᐠ ᑭ ᑭᐢᑭᐧᓇᒋᑕᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᐯᔭᐠ᙮ ᐁ ᓂᐱᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢᑯᒋᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᒣᐧᑲᐯᑲᐠ ᓂᔑᑕᓇ ᓂᓭ ᒥᓯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓇ ᑯᑕᐠ ᓂᐢᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᒥᓯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᒋᐨ ᓂᔭᓇᓀᒥᑕᓇ ᓂᔭᓇᓀᐤ ᒥᓯᐟ᙮ ᒪᑎᑲ ᐅᑎ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᐃᑌᑫ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄ ᓯᐱᔾ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᒣᑭᔥᑎᐧᑫᔭᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᓭᐧᐊᐱᑫᒣᐠ᙮ ᑲᓇᑫ ᒪᑲ ᓂᔭᓇᓀᒥᑕᓇ ᓂᔭᓇᓀᐧᐃ ᒥᓯᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐸᑕᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᑲ ᐃᐢᑯᒋᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᐧᐊᐨ ᐧᐊᓇᐤ ᑕᑯᑕᑎᐣ ᑲ ᐃᐢᑯᐯᐠ ᓯᐱᔾ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐱᓇᓱᐧᐁᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓂᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᔥᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᒋᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇ ᑲ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᐧᐃᓂᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᑯᓂᒋ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᒥᑕᑐᒥᑕᓇ ᒥᓯᐟ ᑫ ᐃᐢᑯᑲᐸᐧᐃᓂᒋ ᑫ ᓯᑐᓂᑫᒋᐠ ᐁ ᐊᓭᐧᐊᐱᑫᒧᐠ 1650 ᒥᓯᐟ ᐊᐃᑕᐅᑲᑦ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇᐠ᙮

ᐅᒋᑕᐤ ᐅᒪ ᐁᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᑲᑕᔑᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᑭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒋᒪᓇ ᐃᐢᑲᓂ ᐱᐳᐣ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐱᑯ ᑲᑎ ᐊᐃᔑᑭᔑᑲᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑕᐃᐢᐱᑕᔭᐠ᙮ ᒪᑎᑲ ᐅᑎ ᑲᑐᑕᐠ ᒪᐢᐧᑲᒥᔾ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᑯᐧᐃᔭᐱᐠ ᐁ ᐅᑯᒪ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ᙮ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᑲ ᑭᒋ ᑭᔑᑌᐠ ᒪᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑭᔑᑌᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑭᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᒥᐧᐊᐱᐢᑯᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒋᒪᑌᐠ᙮ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑫ ᑭ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᔥᑕᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᑭᔑᑲᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᑭ ᐃᔑᓇᑯᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᒋᑭ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᔥᑕᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᐊᐱᑕᐤ ᒥᒋᑯᐣ ᑫ ᑭ ᐧᐃᐢᐧᑫ ᒪᐢᐧᑲᒥᐧᐊᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐧᑫᔭᐱᔭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓂᔭᓄᒥᑕᓇ ᐊᐧᐊᓯᑌ ᑲ ᐃᐢᐱᒋᓄᐧᐁᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ 18 ᒐᐸᓂᔥ ᐁ ᐃᐢᐸᓂᐠ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐠ ᐁ ᑕᑲᔭᐠ᙮ ᒧᓇ ᒪᔥᑯᐨ ᐊᓂᐃ ᓂᐢᑐ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑕ ᐃᑭᐧᓇ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᑕᐱᔥᑯᐨ ᓴᑯᐨ ᒪᑲ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᑫ ᑭ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᔥᑕᒧᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᑭᑫ᙮ ᐊᓄᐨ ᐧᐃᓇ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᒧᓇ ᑫᒋᐧᐁ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᐱᒥᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᓄᒥᑕᓇ ᐱᐳᐣ ᐅᑎᒋᐸᓂᑫ᙮ ᑕᐟᑐ ᐱᐳᐣ ᐧᐃᓇᑕ ᑲᑕ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᑲ ᑭᓂᐧᑲᓇᐢᑯᐸᓂᐟ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐁ ᐱᐳᐠ ᐃᐢᑭᑐ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐱᑯᐸᓂᐧᑫ᙮ ᑭᓴᐢᐱᐣ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐧᑫ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐠ ᑕᐟᑐ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᑕᒪᑫᒪᑲᐠ᙮ ᑕ ᓄᐧᑲᐣ ᐊᐣᑕ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐠ ᓀᐧᐊᐨ ᐱᑯ ᑭᒋ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᐠ᙮

ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᓇᐸᑕᒧᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐊᑭᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᒋᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᔥᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᔥᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫ ᒋᒪᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ᙮ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᑭᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐱᐧᐊᐱᐢᐧᑫᔭᐱᔭ ᐧᒣᒋ ᑫ ᐃᐢᐧᑲᐱᑫᔭᑭ ᐁ ᓄᓯᓄᐊᑭᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒥᑐᓂ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᓇᑕᐧᐃ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐅᔥᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᔥᑭᐅᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐅᔑᒋᑫᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᐊᓄᐨ ᑲ ᐊᔭᒋᐠ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᑕᒣᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐧᐁᒋ ᑭᓄᐧᐁᔥ ᐁᑲ ᐁᔥᐧᑲ ᐧᐁᒋ ᒋᒪᓂᒋᐠ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᓇᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᒣᐠ ᓂ ᑭ ᑯᒋᑕᓇᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐸᑕᐃᑕᐠ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᑲ ᓄᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᑭ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᔾ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᐯᔭᐠ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᑲᐣ ᒋᒪᓂᐟ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ᙮

Preparation of the Substation Site in Attawapiskat

ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᑫᒋᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᐡᑭ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᐣ

ᐊᔕᐩ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭ ᐯᑕᒧᑎᐧᑫᓇᐠ
ᐊᓂᒪ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ
ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᑎᓂᑫᐧᐊᐠ
ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᓂᐤ ᐅᐟ
ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ
ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐧᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ
ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᐟ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮
ᐯᔭᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑫ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑭ
ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃᔭᐱᐩ ᐊᔕᐩ ᒧᓇ ᑲᑕ ᐊᐸᑕᐧᓇ
ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲᔭᐡ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ ᐱᐦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ᙮
ᐊᑎᐟ ᑭᒋ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑭ ᐅᒋ
ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓱᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᒉᐧᑲᐨ ᐅᒪ ᓂᔓ
ᒥᓇ ᐊᐱᑕᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ
ᐅᑯ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ᙮
ᐯᔭᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᐠ
ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒧᓇ ᑕᑭ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᓄᐸᐣ
ᐅᒪ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᑭ
ᑎᐸᐃᑲᑌᐸᐣ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑲ ᑎᐸᐊᐠ
ᐅᐟ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᑕᐟᑐ
ᐱᓯᐦ ᐁ ᐅᐧᑲᓂ ᐁ ᓄᑯᑕᒋᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ
ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐁ ᓇᑕᒪᐧᐊᑕᐠ᙮
ᐊᓄᐨ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ
ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᔓᓂᔭᓇ
ᐁ ᐅᑎᓂᑫᒋᐠ ᒪᑯᐯᓯᐧᐃ ᐱᒥᓂᐤ
ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒋ ᐱᐦᐸᓂᒋᑲᓇ᙮ ᑭᔕᐢᐱᐣ ᐁᑲ
ᑲ ᑎᐸᐊᒪᐧᐊᐧᑕᐧᐁ ᐅᑯ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ
ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᐊᑕᒉᑯᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᐱᒥᓂᐤ
ᒧᓇ ᑕ ᐃᑐᑕᑕᐤ ᐅᒉᓂᐤ ᐱᒥᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ
ᑲᑕ ᐊᐡᑕᐧᐁᐸᓂᐧᐊ ᐧᐊᐡᑌᓂᒪᑲᓇ᙮
ᐃᐢᐱ ᒪᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᐅᒪ
ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐩ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑎᐸᐃᑫᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᑕ
ᐊᐸᑕᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑎᓂᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐤ᙮ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑭ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᑭᔕᐢᐱᐣ

ᐅᑯ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭ ᑎᐱ
ᒪᐧᐊᑐᓇᒋᐠ ᔓᓂᔭᓇ ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ
ᑎᐸᐃᑲᑫᐟ ᐅᐟ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐦ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ
ᐁᐢᐱᒐᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᒧᓇ ᑕ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᒥᐧᐊᐠ᙮
ᐊᓂᑭ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐊᑐᐢᑲᐦ ᑭ
ᐸᐢᑭᐧᓭᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐅᒋᑕᐤ
ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᑎᐸᐊᒪᓂᒋ ᐅᐟ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᓂᐤ᙮
ᐊᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᐊᑎᐟ ᐱᑯ ᐅᒪ ᑭ
ᐃᑐᑕᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᑫᑲᐟ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ
ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭ ᑎᐸᐊᒪᐣ ᐅᐟ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐦ᙮ ᑕ
ᒪᒥᔑᐊᑲᓂᐧᐃᐸᓂᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᓂᑭ
ᑯᑕᑭᔭᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᑎᐸᐊᑭᐠ ᐅᐟ
ᐃᐡᑌᑯᒥᐧᐊᐤ ᑭᔕᐢᐱᐣ ᐅᑯ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ
ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐸᐢᑭᐧᔓᐧᐊᐧᑫ ᐊᓂᐃ
ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑎᐸᐃᑫᓂᒋ᙮ ᑲ ᑎᐸᐁᑕᐩ
ᓇ ᑭ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ ᑭᔕᐢᐱᐣ ᑲ
ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒧᐧᐊᓀ ᐊᓇ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᑕᐢᑫᒪᐟ
ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᑎᐸᐊᒧᐧᑫ ᐅᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᐣ᙮
ᐁ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᒪᑲ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊ ᐊᓂᑭ
ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᑭ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᐧᐊᐠ
ᐊᑎᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ
ᐊᐃᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᑭ᙮ ᐊᐧᐊᔑᔕᐠ ᑲ
ᐸᐸᒪᐢᐧᑫᐸᐃᑫᒋᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑐᐧᐃᑲᒥᐧᑲ
ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐡᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭ
ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᔕᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐃᓇ
ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᓇᑕᒪᑯᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ
ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊ᙮ ᐁ
ᐅᑯᒪ ᐯᔭᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᒥᒉᐟ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ
ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ
ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂ
ᑲᐦᐸᓂ᙮ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑎᐸᐃᑫᐧᐊᑯᐸᓀ
ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᐟ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᒥᐧᐊᐤ ᐊᓂᑭ
ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᒧᓇ
ᑕᑭ ᔕᐧᐁᓂᒋᑫᐧᐊᑯᐸᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ
ᓇᑕᒪᑫᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑐᒋᑲᑌᓂᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ
ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮

ᐯᔭᐠ ᑕᐟᐧᑕ ᑲ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᑫᒧᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ
ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑌᐯᐣᑕᐠ ᐅᒉᓂᐤ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ
ᑌᐯᐣᑕᐠ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᓇᐢᐱᐨ ᑭᒋ
ᓇᐡᐧᑫᐧᐊᔑᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ
ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ
ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑯ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ
ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᓄᑕᐤ ᐊᐱᔑᐡ ᐊᐱᑕᐤ
ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᓂᐤ᙮
ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ
ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐣ ᒧᓇ ᐅᔑᑕᒪᓱᑲᐣ ᔓᓂᔭᓂᐠ
ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ
ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ
ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮ ᐊᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ
ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᐠ ᐧᐃᑕᐱᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᑭᒋ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ
ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᐠ ᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᓇᐸᒉᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ
ᑭᒋᐧᐁ ᐊᐱᐡᑕᒥᓂᒋ ᑫ ᐧᐃᑕᐱᑕᒥᓂᒋ
ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᐊᓂᒪ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ
ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᐤ ᒧᓇ
ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᔑᑕᒪᓱᒪᑲᐣ ᔓᓂᔭᓂᐠ ᒪᑲ
ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᐢᑐ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᒋᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ
ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᓄᑕᐤ ᐊᐱᑕᐤ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ
ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᓂᐤ
ᓀᐢᑕ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐱᑕᐯᑯᐠ
ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐯᔭᐧᑲᐣ
ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ
ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ
ᐱᑕᐯᑯᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᒧᓇ
ᐁᐡᐧᑲ ᐱᒧᑕᑕᐧᒪ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮
ᔕᑯᐨ ᑭᔭᐱᐨ ᐊᓂᒪ ᐃᓂᑯᐠ ᓄᑕᐤ
ᐊᐱᑕᐤ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ
ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᓂᐤ᙮
ᒧᓱᓂᐧᐃ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᑯᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ
ᐅᐡᑭ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᔑᒋᐧᐊᐠ
ᐧᐃᓇᑕ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐅᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐁ
ᐧᐃᑕᐱᑕᐠ ᑫᒋᐧᐁ ᐊᐱᐡᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ
ᔕᑯᐨ ᒧᓇ ᐸᐢᑭ ᑎᐯᐣᑕᐧᒪᐠ᙮ ᐃᐢᐱ
ᐊᑎ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᑫ ᐅᒪ ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐧᐃᔭᐱᐩ
ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐊᐠ ᐱᑕᐯᑯᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ
ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᐁᑯ ᒪᑲ ᑫᒋᐧᐁ ᑫ
ᐱᒧᑕᑕᒋᐠ ᐅᐟ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ᙮ ᐱᑯ
ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑕᑭ ᐊᐱᐤ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑭᒋᐧᐁ
ᐊᐱᐡᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᑎᐟ
ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓇᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ
ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᑲᐦᐸᓂᐠ ᑭ ᑲ
ᐧᐊᐧᐃᑕᒪᑯᐧᐊᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐅᑎᒋᑲᑌᑫ
ᐅᒪ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑎ ᑭᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮

Preparation and construction at the site of the Moosonee Tapping station.

ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ

ᐅᑕ ᐅᒪᐡᑭᑯ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᓴᑦ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑲ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐸᐧᐅᕐᑌᐪ ᑲ ᐊᐸᒋᐃᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᒧᓭᐠ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᑭ ᐯᒋ ᐊᑐᐢᑲᐧᐁᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᐊᑲᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᐁ ᓂᓯᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᑭᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓱᓯᓀᐊᑭᐠ ᐃᑕᔐᐧᐊᑎᑯᓯᐧᐃᓇ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᐟᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑲ ᓇᓀᓴᓀᓂᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓀᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ᙮ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐱᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔕᓀᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐧᑲᐃᑎᓱᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ᙮

ᒥᑐᓂ ᐱᑐᐡ ᐅᒪ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᓇᑭᐡᑲᑯᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮ ᒧᓇ ᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐅᓇᔐᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑐᐢᑲᑦ ᑲ ᐃᑕᔐᐧᐊᑎᑯᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐡᑲᐠ ᑲ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐊᓂᐠ ᐊᐡᑐᑎᓂᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᑲᐱᑫᐅᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᐢᑭᓯᓇ ᐊᑕ ᐅᑎ ᑲ ᓇᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᑯᓯᐧᐊᐧᑫ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐡᑲᑭᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐧᑲᐃᑯᒋᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᒉᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥᐠ᙮ ᑕ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᓇᐸᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐡᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᓇᓀ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᑲᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑕᐡᑭᑲᐃᑲᓂᑌᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐧᑕᐟ ᑲ ᑭᐡᑭᐳᒋᑫᐸᓂᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᐳᓯᑕᒍᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑲᐸᑌᓇᒣᐧᑫ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔑᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᐡ ᐧᐃᓇ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐟ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐠ᙮

ᐁᑲ ᒪᑲ ᐁᑕᐧᑲᐠ ᐅᓇᔐᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᒋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᐅᓇᔐᐧᐊᑎᑯᐟ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᒋ ᑲ ᑭᐡᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐸᐧᐅᕐᑌᐪ ᑲᑦᐸᓂ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ ᐃᑕᐢᑲᓀᓯᐧᐃ ᐃᐡᑯᑌᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐁᐧᑲᓂ ᐱᑯ ᑫ ᑭ ᐃᑐᑕᑭᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑐᑌᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒣᐧᑲᔦᐡ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᐠ᙮ ᒧᓇ ᑕᐧᐁᑕᐣ ᑭᓭᐢᐱᐣ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐧᐊ ᐧᐊᐸᑕᒧᐧᑫ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᓴ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐃᑎᔭᐠ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᐊᔑᒥᔭᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᑭ ᐸᑯᓴᓂᒥᑎᓇᐣ ᑭᒋ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᑕᒣᐠ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐅᑕ ᑲ ᐊᑎ ᓂᐱᑌᓯᓇᑌᑭ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᔭᐠ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐊᐣᑕ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮

ᑲᐧᐃᓇ ᐧᐁᐢᑲᐨ ᓇᓂ ᐱᒧᑌ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮

ᒧᓭᐠ ᑭ ᑲ ᐧᐊᐸᒥᐠ ᐊᓇ ᑲ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐧᑕᐟ ᐅᒐᐸᓂᔑᓂᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑲ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐧᑕᐟ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ᙮ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᑕ ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᑦ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁᑕᐧᐊᐟ᙮ ᐧᐊᐡᑕᐊᒧ᙮ ᑲᐧᐃᓇ ᐣᑕᐧᐊᐸᒥᑯᐠ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥᐠ ᒉᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥᐠ᙮

ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᓀ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮

ᒧᓭᐠ ᐧᐊᐡᑌᓂᑫ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᔭᐣ᙮ ᑲᐧᐃᓇ ᐯᔐᐨ ᐱᑦᐸᓂ ᐁᔑ ᑕᐧᑲᑭ ᑲ ᒪᒥᓭᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ᙮

ᐃᐢᐱ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᔭᐣ ᓂᑭᐸᓂ ᐁᑎ ᑕᑯᐸᓂᐡᑕᐧᐊᒋᐠ ᐁ ᐱᒧᑌᒋᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ᙮

ᑲᐧᐃᓇ ᐱᑦᐸᓂ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕ ᓀᐢᑕ ᓱᓯᓀᐊ ᐊᔭᐧᑲᒥᓯᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᑫᐧᐃᓇ ᒣᐢᑲᓇᐠ᙮

ᐯᑲᒋᐸᓂ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐸᔭᑌᓇᐧᑲᓱᐧᑫ ᐁ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᔭᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑲ ᐊᐡᑌᐧᑲᐧᐁ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᑭ᙮ ᑭᓭᐢᐱᐣ ᑲ ᐧᐃ ᒪᐧᐊᐱᐡᑕᒧᐧᐊᓀ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᔭᒥᐃᐧᑲᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲᑦᐸᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐸᐧᐅᕐᑌ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓱᑕᐃᐢᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ᙮

ᒧᓇ ᐱᑯ ᐱᒋ ᐃᑭᐣ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐃᑎᓱᐟ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ᙮ ᐁ ᒪᒥᑐᓀᓂᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐃᑎᐧᑫ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᐟ᙮ ᐁᑯᔑ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᓇᐣ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑕᐠ᙮ ᐃᑕᐱᐠ ᐱᒧᑌᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᐠ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᔦᐠ᙮

ᒧᓇ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐅᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮

ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐤ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ

ᐱᑯ ᑕᐣᑕ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᐢᑎᓇᐨ ᒪᐧᐊᒋ ᓂᐡᑕᑦ ᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ᙮ ᒧᓇ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ ᐊᑐᐢᑲᑦ ᑕ ᑐᑕᑦ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲᑕ ᓱᓯᓀᐃᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑲ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓴᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒧᓇ ᑲᑕ ᑕᐧᑲᓱᐸᐣ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᑕᐧᑕ ᑲ ᐸᔑᓀᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑕᑭ ᐃᑭᓱᐸᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑭᐠ᙮ ᒥᒉᐧᑕ ᑲ ᐸᔑᓀᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᑫᑕᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᓇ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐤ ᑭ ᑲᐢᑫᐧᐁᐱᐡᑲᑦ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᒧᓇ ᐅᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐤ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑲ ᑭᑭᐡᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᑫ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒥᑯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑭ ᒪᓂᓇᑦ ᐊᓂᒉᓂᐤ ᑫ ᑲᓇᐧᐁᓂᒥᑯᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᑭ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐤ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᐱᑕᒪ ᑫ ᑭ ᐅᔑᑕᓂᐧᐊᓂᓂᑭᐸᐣ ᐁ ᐱᑯᐸᓂᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑯ ᒧᓇ ᐧᑲᔭᐢᐠ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᐤ ᐱᑕᒪ ᑫᐧᑲᓂᐤ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᐃᑐᑕᐠ᙮ ᒧᓭᐠ

ᐊᑎ ᐊᓂᐢᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐢᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ21

Photo left and opposite page show the poles being unloaded in Moosonee. The truck you see here will be a common sight on the winter road this winter. Users of the winter road are reminded to be careful when approaching equipment and construction sites. FNEI and PowerTel's goal is zero accidents.

Public Safety

Public Safety is a primary concern on the Omushkego Ishkotayo Project. PowerTel Utilities Contractors Limited has always had an excellent safety record for its workers, which has been achieved through recognized safety procedures, risk assessment and hazard control. Prevention is the key to zero injuries, zero incidents.

Safety for the community presents a very different challenge. There are no laws forcing community members to wear hard hats, safety glasses or steel toed boots, even though in many circumstances they should wear personal protective equipment. Some instances where protective gear would be a good idea are working around hot stoves, chopping firewood, running chainsaws, loading and unloading pickups and even driving on local roads.

In the absence of laws regarding private citizens and safety equipment, PowerTel and Five Nations Energy Inc. can only protect the public by isolating the community members from the work site. This can be a difficult feat to accomplish if people want to see and experience the natural instinct in all of us to participate in the building process.

To assist us in making sure that community members are safe from construction hazards, we ask you to consider the following:

- Never walk near construction equipment that is operating.
- Always stay in view of a truck driver or heavy equipment operator. Make sure the operator knows you are there. (Wave at him).
- Do not go near construction crews while they are working.
- If you are driving on local roads, drive safely.
- Always drive with your headlights on.
- Do not drive near heavy equipment.
- When driving, slow down near pedestrians.
- Do not drive onto a construction site.
- Watch for and obey warning signs on the road.
- Slow down when visibility is poor or when other traffic is parked.
- If you want to visit the construction site, please contact PowerTel for a guided tour.
- Being safe is not luck. It is thinking about the consequences of doing something unsafely.
- Please help us help you. Watch, walk, drive and live safety.
- The only acceptable number of injuries on this project is **ZERO**.

20 ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᐦᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐦᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ

ᐃᑕᐧᑲᐣ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᐡᐧᑲ ᐃᑭᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᓴᑯᐨ ᐧᐁᓭ ᐧᐸᐡᑕᐤ᙮ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᒪᑲ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑲᑌᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓭᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ᙮

ᒪᐧᐊᒋ ᓂᐡᑕᑦ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓭᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐱᑯ ᑕᐣᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑲᑌᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐊᑯᔑᐠ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓂᐧᓴᓇᑕᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᐣ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐱᐧᑲᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐅᓭᑦ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑯᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑲ ᓄᓱᓀᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᒥᓄ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᐅᒋ ᓇᓀᓭᓂᓯᐟ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐊᑐᐦᑫᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓭᓂᓯᐟ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐟ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐟ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐁ ᓄᓱᓀᐃᑲᑌᐠ ᑫ ᐅᒋ ᐸᔭᑌᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᑲ ᑯᐡᑕᑎᐧᑲᑭ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᑕᐧᑫᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐅᒋᑕᐤ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᐃᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ᙮ ᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᑎᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᒋᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑲ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐃᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᐁᑲ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓀᓭᓂᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓂᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᐦᑎᓇᐨ ᑭᒋ ᓂᓯᑐᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑯᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᓇᓴᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᓇ ᐁᑲ ᐧᑲᔭᐦᐠ ᑲ ᓄᓱᓀᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑯᓯᐟ ᑲᑕ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐊᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᐊᐧᐃᐡ ᐧᐃᓇ ᑭᒋ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᐟ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ᙮

ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ ᐱᑕᒪ ᑲᑕ ᑭᐦᑭᓄᐊᒪᑲᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐊᐸᑕᐃᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᐁᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓇᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫ ᐃᔑ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᐠ᙮ ᑕᐟᑐ ᑕᐧᐊᐡᑌᐤ ᑲᑕ ᓇᑭᐡᑲᑐᓇᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᓇᓀᓭᓂᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᒋ ᑭᒋ ᐊᓂᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᑲ ᓄᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᓀᐦᑕ ᐧᑲᔭᐦᐠ ᑫᑐᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᐃᐦᐱ ᐁ ᓄᒋᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᑭᐦᑎᓇᐨ ᐧᑲᔭᐦᐠ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᑕᐟ ᐊᓇ ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᐤ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓂᐤ ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑕᐠ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐅᐟ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲᑕ

ᐊᑎ ᐊᓂᐦᑫᐸᓂᐤ ᐸᐦᑫᑭᓂᑲᓂᐠ22

Worker & Site Safety

The first order of business on any construction project is to ensure safety. No worker shall take a risk. All work shall be done with a safe work procedure or not done at all. Every accident that occurs is preventable. In most accidents, the worker took a shortcut, did not use the proper personal protective equipment, removed a guard, used a piece of equipment that should have been repaired first or was not paying attention to what he/she was doing. There is always an answer after the fact but it is too late. The best approach is to remove all risk.

The main goal of safety on any construction job is to prevent personal injury, equipment damage and property damage. The main goals and objectives of a good Health & Safety program are providing a safe and healthy environment for all workers and a process to identify hazards and eliminate risk. It will be the responsibility of managers, supervisors and workers to contribute their part to maintaining a safe, healthy workplace and ensure all legislative requirements are understood and observed. This will be the responsibility of any subcontractors and their workers as well. Anyone not working safely will be disciplined up to and including being fired from the project.

All workers will go through an indoctrination program and site orientation at their work locations. There will be weekly safety meetings going on for communication of work to be performed and the safe manner in which it will be performed. This is to ensure supervision maintains direct control on the areas of work they are responsible for. The workers will all know how the work is to be performed.

On a regular basis the work areas will be inspected according to the Occupational Health & Safety Act and the involvement of Health & Safety Representatives. There will be planned inspections of the work areas to address all aspects of the Health & Safety Program and regulations. There will also be general inspections which, will be an every day approach by workers and supervisors to maintain a safe workplace and identify and deal with hazards.

Training will be a very integral part of safety. Many of the items required prior to the start of work will be WHMIS training, First Aid training, Vestibule training for the line apprentices, and orientation with equipment for operators prior to using a piece of equipment. The on-going day-to-day training will form the expertise required by individuals to continue working and progress to more responsible positions on the work site.

Audrey Kioke, General Manager of the Kashechewan Power Authority standing in front of the KPA office.

ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᒪᓵ ᑫᑐᑕᑭᓵ ᐅᐟ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐞᐃᓂᐞᐊᓵᓵ
ᑕᑕ ᒃᑕ ᓀᓀᒃᑭᑕᓂᐞᐊᐣ ᐁᔑ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓀᓂᐞᐊᓵ ᒃ ᐃᐧᑌᒪᒃᓵ
ᐃᑕᐢᑯᓂᑫᐞᐃᐣ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐞᐃ ᒥᓂ
ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐞᐃᐣ ᐅᒋ ᓂᐢᑕ ᓀᓂᓴᓂᓯᐞᐃᐣ
ᓂᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔑᒋᒋᓵ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒃ
ᐊᔭᒋᐧᑕᒪᐞᐊᑕᑭᓵ ᒥᓂ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐞᐃᓂᓂᐤ
ᓂᐢᑕ ᓀᓂᓴᓂᓯᐞᐃᓂᓂᐤᓵ ᒃᑕ
ᐅᓀᐧᑕᓂᐞᐊᐣ ᐃᐢᐱ ᕿ ᐃᑕᐱᓀᓂᐞᐊᓵ
ᐊᐣᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐞᐃᓂᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ
ᐃᑕᓫᐞᐊᑎᔨᐞᐃᓀᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑕᐞᑕ ᒃᑕ
ᓀᓀᒃᑭᑕᓂᐞᐊᐣ ᑕᐣ ᑭᔑᒃᐤ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒃ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ ᒃ ᐅᑭᒪᐞᐃᐞᐃᒋᓵ
ᑕᔑᓂ ᑭ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᓵ ᐁᔑ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓀᓂᐞᐊᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑫ ᐅᒋ
ᐧᐊᐸᒥᒃᑌᑭ ᓂᐢᑕ ᓄᒋᑕᓂᐞᐊᑭ ᐊᓂᐃ
ᑫᐞᒃᑭ ᒃ ᑯᐯᑕᑎᐞᒃᑭᓵ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᓵ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐞᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᐱᐨ ᒃᑕ
ᑭᐢᑫᓂᑕᐞᒃᐣ ᓀᓂᓴᓂᓯᐞᐃᐣ ᐅᒋᓵ ᒥᐣᐟ
ᐊᓂᐃ ᑫᐞᒃᑭ ᒃ ᐣᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᐞᒃᑭ ᐧᐸᒪᔑ
ᑭᒋᑕᓂᐞᐊᓵ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐞᐃᐣ ᒃᑕ
ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᑫᐞᐊᓵ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒃ ᓀᓀᒃᑭᑕᒋᒋᓵᓵ
ᐁ ᑐᑭᒃᑌᓵ ᐊᐞᐁᓀ ᐁ ᐊᑯᔑᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ
ᐊᓂᑭ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᒋᒋᓵ ᑫ
ᐅᒥᓂᐢᑭᐞᐃᔭᐱ ᐃᓂᓂᐞᐃᒋᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ
ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᒃᓂᐞᐊᓵ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᑕᐞᐃᓀ
ᐧᐸᒪᔑ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᑕᓂᐞᐊᓵ ᐊᓂᐃ
ᐊᐸᑎᑕᐞᐃᓀᓵ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑕᐣ ᑭᔑᒃᐤ
ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᓯᐞᐃᐣ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᑫ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᓵ
ᒃᐩᑭᐅᐞᐃᐣ ᑫ ᐅᑎᓀᒪᓯᒋᓵ ᐊᓂᑭ
ᐊᐧᐁᓀᒃᓀᓵ ᑫ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒋᓵ ᓂᐢᑕ ᑫ
ᐅᒋ ᒥᓀᐸᓂᓵ ᐧᒃᔭᐢᓵ ᑭᒋ
ᐊᐸᑎᓯᓀᓂᐞᐊᓵ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐞᐃᓂᓵᓵ

ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓯᑐᑕᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ

ᓇᓇᐢᑯᒥᑲᐧᐃᔦᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ
ᑭᒋ ᒥᐧᑫᐨ
ᐊᓂᑭ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᒉᑫᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᒧᓯᓂᐠ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᑯᐠ ᐧᐁᐱᐧᑫ ᐱᑕᐯᑯᐠ ᑫᔑᒋᐧᐊᓄᐠ ᐊᑕᐧᐊᐱᐢᑲᑐᐠ ᑲᓴᐧᐸᓂᑲ ᐧᐊᐢᑲᐃᑲᓂᐡ ᑭᓂᐢᑕᐣ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᐸᒪᑐᐠ ᑐᐧᕋᐣᑐ ᑭᒋ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᑕᐧᐊ ᑎᒪᐣᐢ ᓴᕽᓚᐟᐢᐱᐪ ᐱᕽᒋᓂᔭ ᒥᔑ ᒧᑯᒪᐣ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑊᐳᕽᐟ ᐢᒥᐃᐟ ᑭᒋ ᑭᐧᐁᑎᓄᐠ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁ ᐁᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑎᓱᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐟ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᑕᐧᐊᐸᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᑭᐸᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐊᓂᐃᐧᑕᐸᐣ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᐁ ᐅᐡᑲᑯᒋᐠ ᐅᐱᒪᐊᒧᐧᐃ ᐱᓯᑦ ᐱᓂᐡ ᑲᐡᑲᑎᓂᓯᐤ ᓂᔭᓇᐣ 1999 ᐁ ᐱᐳᓇᑲᐠ᙮ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᔦᐠ ᐊᑕ ᐊᐱᔑᐡ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᒥᐢᑲᐧᐊᑲᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑲ ᓴᑭᐊᑭᒋᐠ ᐱᓚ ᐸᔪ ᐃᒐᑦ ᐊᓂᑕ ᐃᒐᑦ ᐧᒐᓂ ᓇᒪᑯᐢ ᒥᐢᑎ ᐃᒐᑦ ᒪᐃᑲᐪ ᐃᒐᑦ ᒪᕽᐠ ᐃᒐᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᔑᔭ ᐃᒐᑦ᙮
ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᒋᐠ ᒉᑫᐣ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᒥᑐᓂ ᑭᐢᑌᓂᒪᑲᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᐠ ᐅᓴᑭᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᑭᒉᐧᐊᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᐅᒋ ᐱᑯ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇ᙮ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑎᓱᒋᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᓴᑭᐃᐧᐁᒋᐠ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᒥᑐᓂ ᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑕᐧᐊᐠ ᑭᒋ ᒥᓄᐸᓂᓂᐠ ᐅᒪ ᑲ ᑭ ᓇᐧᑕᐸᒋᑲᓂᐧᐊᐠ᙮
ᐅᒪ ᐊᔭᒥᐧᐃᐣ ᐁᑕᓂ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᒣᒥᐢ ᐯ ᐧᐃᓂᐯᑯᐠ ᓂᐧᓴᓇᒋᐅᐧᐃᐣ ᒪᒋᐨ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᑯᐠ ᐅᓇᐧᑕᐸᒋᑫᐧᐊᐠ᙮
ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᑲᓂᐧᐃᑕᒋᐠ ᐊᐣᑕ ᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃ ᒥᓂᐢᑎᑯᐠ ᓇᑕᐧᐊᐸᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᓯᐟ ᐧᐊᐡᑲᐃᑲᓂᔑᔑᐧᐃ ᓇᑕᐧᐊᐸᒋᑫᐧᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᒧᓇ ᐧᐃᐢᑲᐨ ᐣᑐᒋ ᐧᐊᐸᑌᓇᐣ ᐁᐢᐱᒋ ᒥᐧᓇᔑᐠ ᐧᐃᒋ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᒥᑐᐧᐃᐣ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐊᐸᑎᓇᐧᐁᔦᐠ᙮ ᒥᑐᓂ ᑭ ᓇᓇᐢᑯᒥᑎᓇᐣ ᐁᑭ ᒥᓄ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᔦᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁᑭ ᐸᑭᑎᓇᒣᐠ ᑭ ᑲᐧᑫᑕᐧᐁᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᑭᑲᐡᑭᐅᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑎᓱᔦᐠ ᑭᒋᓴᓂᓇᓇᐠ ᐅᒋ᙮
ᓀᐢᑕ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐅᑭᐸᐅᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᐅᐣᑌᓕᐅ ᐊᐢᑭ ᐅᑭᐸᐅᐧᐁᐧᐃᓯᐧᐊᐠ ᐊᒥᐢᑯᑭᒪᐠ ᓇᑕᐧᐊᐸᒋᑫᐧᐃᑲᒥᑯᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᐢᑭᐠ ᐅᐣᑐᐸᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐊᐠ᙮ ᑭᒋ ᒥᐧᑫᐨ ᑭᐟ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᐅᒋ᙮
ᓀᐢᑕ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᒪᒪᐧᐃ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑐᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᑦᐸᓂᑕᒪᓱᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑲ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑫᒋᐠ ᓱᓂᔭᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᐧᐃᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐱᒥ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑯᑕᑭᔭ ᑫᐧᑲᓇ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᔭᒥᒋᑫᐡᑕᒪᑫᒋᐠ ᐅᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑎᐸᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᔭᒋᑫᒋᐠ᙮ ᒥᐧᑫᐨ᙮ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᐢᑯᒪᑲᓂᐧᐊᐣ ᑯᑕᐧᐃᓇᐤ ᐧᐁᐃᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐅᐟ ᐊᔭᒥᐁ ᐊᑐᐢᑫᐟ ᒍᒥᐣ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᒋ ᑭᐱᒋᒋᐠ ᐁ ᑲᑭᒋᐊᒋᐠ

In Memoriam

Billy (Bayou) Echum
Kenneth Echum
Anita Echum
Johnny Namagoose
Mistie Chum
Michael Echum
Mark Echum
Keisha Echum

ᐊᓂᐃ ᓂᒋᓴᓂᓇᓇ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐁ ᐊᓂᒥᓯᓂᒋ᙮ ᑭ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐟ ᐊᔭᒥᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᓂ ᐧᐃᒋᐃᑯᓇᐣ ᐁᔑ ᑲᓇᐧᐊᐸᒪᑭᐟ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᐃᑕᐠ ᑭ ᒪᒥᒋᒥᑯᐧᐃᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᒥᐧᑫᐨ᙮ ᒣᐧᑲᐨ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒥᓯᔭᐠ ᑭ ᑭ ᐧᐊᐸᑎᓇᐧᐊᓇᐧᐊᐤ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐁᑕᔑᔦᐠ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᐁᔑ ᑭᐢᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᓂᓂᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭᒉᒪᓂᑐ ᐅᒐᐧᐊᔑᒥᓴ᙮ ᓴᑭᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ᙮ ᐣᑯᐧᑕᓱᒥᑕᓇ ᐣᑯᐧᑕᐢ ᑭᔑᑲᐧᐊ ᑲ ᑕᐧᑲᑭᐠ 1999 ᑲ ᐱᐳᐠ ᐁᑯᑕᓂ ᒪᐧᐊᐨ ᑲ ᑭ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᐃᑲᐧᐃᔭᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᓂᐸᐧᐃᐡᑕᒪᐠ ᓂᒋᓴᓂᓇᐠ ᐃᑕᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐁ ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃᔭᐠ᙮ ᑭ ᑭ ᑲᐧᑫᒋᐃᑯᓇᐤ ᑭᐟ ᑕᐧᐯᔦᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓂᓇᐠ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᐃᑕᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐧᐁᒋᑭ ᐅᑎᓂᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᓴᑭᐊᐧᑲᐠ᙮ ᓱᑯᐨ ᑕᐟᑐ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ ᑲ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ᐃᐢᐱ ᑕᐧᑕ ᑲ ᒥᐢᑲᐟ ᑲ ᓴᑭᐊᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑕᐧᑕ ᑲ ᓇᐡᐧᑫᐧᐊᔑᐧᑕᓂᐧᐊᐠ ᑫᐧᑲᐣ ᐊᑎ ᒪᐡᑲᐧᐊᐤ ᓂᐟ ᑕᐧᐯᔦᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᓂᓇᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᔑᐃᑕᐠ᙮
ᑕᐟᑐ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ ᐊᐢᐱᐣ ᐅᒪ ᐊᓂᒥᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᐯᐯᔭᐠ ᑲ ᑕᔑᔭᐠ ᓂ ᑭ ᐊᓂᒥᓯᓇᐣ ᑎᐱᓇᐧᐁ ᓂ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓇᐠ ᐁ ᐅᑎᓇᒪᓱᔭᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᐠ ᓂ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐧᐃᓂᓇᐠ ᓱᑯᐨ ᒪᑲ ᓄᐢᐸᑎᓯᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᑭ ᐯᑕᒪᐠ ᑲᑭᒋᐃᐧᐁᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᐟ ᐊᔭᒥᒋᑫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᑎᑎᑯᔭᐠ ᑕᐟᑐ ᑭᔑᑲᐤ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᐊᐧᐁᓂᑲᓇᐠ ᓂ ᐧᐁᒋᐃᑯᓇᐣ ᒋ ᐊᑎ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᔭᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐱᒧᑕᑕᔭᐠ ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓯᑐᑕᐧᐊᑭᒋᐠ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲ ᑭ ᐧᐊᓂᐊᑭᒋᐠ᙮
ᐊᑕ ᒪᑲ ᑫᑲᐟ ᐁᑲ ᐁᑭ ᐃᔑᓇᐧᑲᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭᐟ ᐃᔑᓂᑲᓱᐧᐃᓂᐧᐊᐤ ᑭᒋ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᑕ ᑭ ᑭᒋ ᓇᓇᐢᑯᒥᑎᓇᐣ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭᓇᐧᐊᐤ᙮ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᑫᓯᑐᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐃᒋᓴᓇᑐᐠ ᑕᒪᓂᓯ ᑭᑲ ᒥᐧᓇᑭᒥᑯᐧᐊᐤ ᒥᓯᐧᐁ ᑭᒉᒪᓂᑐ᙮
ᒪᐧᕋ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑫᓚᐣ ᐃᒐᑦ ᐧᕋᔭᐣ ᐃᒐᑦ ᑫᓂ ᐃᒐᑦ ᑲ ᐧᐊᔑᔑᐧᐃᐟ ᐢᑎᐱᐣ ᐧᐊᐸᒋ ᐊᐣᑕᕽᕆ ᐧᐊᐸᒋ ᑲ ᐧᐊᔑᔑᐧᐃᐟ ᐧᐃᓂᑊᐯᕽᐟ ᓇᒪᑯᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ ᐱᕽᑎ ᓇᒪᑯᐢ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᐢᑎᐱ ᓚᔭᐣ ᓀᐢᑕ ᒉᐣ ᒐᑦ᙮ ᐁᓚᐣ ᑐᕽᓄᕽ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᓚᓯ ᓕᑯᕽᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᒍᓄᕽᐟ ᐃᒐᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᒐᕽᓚ ᐃᒐᑦ ᑲ ᐧᐊᔑᔑᐧᐃᐟ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᒪᓕᔭ ᐃᒐᑦ ᐧᒍᒥᐣ ᐃᒐᑦ ᐯᐱᕽᓚ ᐃᒐᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ ᒪᕽᓯᓚ ᐢᐧᒪᐪ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ ᐧᒐᓂ ᐃᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᓴᐯᐟ ᒐᑦ ᒣᓕ ᒥᔭᐣᐢᑲᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᒣᐧᕋᐪ ᒐᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ ᑊᐱᕽᓇ ᒋᒍ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᑫᐣ ᒐᑦ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓇ᙮ ᐧᐃᐡᑲᒐᓂᐡ ᐯᔭᑯᑌᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ ᓀᐢᑕ ᑲᑕᐯᑕᐠ ᐯᔭᑯᐧᐃᓯᐧᐃᓂᐠ ᓀᐢᑕ ᐧᐃᒋᓴᓂᐧᐊᐧᐊ᙮

Kitchi Meegwetch

Submitted on behalf of all of the families affected by "The James Bay Tragedy"

To all the Volunteers from Moosonee, Moose Factory, Webequie, Fort Albany, Kasechewan, Attawapiskat, Kasabonika, Waskaganish, Kingston, Ft. Hope, Toronto, Ottawa, Timmins, Charlottesville, Virginia USA, and Fort Smith, NWT for their personal and professional sacrifices in committing themselves in the search and rescue operation from October 1st to November 5th, 1999.

Your role, no matter how small it was, resulted in the recovery of all our loved ones: Billy (Bayou) Echum, Kenneth Echum, Anita Echum, Johnny Namagoose, Mistie Chum, Micheal Echum, Mark Echum, and Keisha Echum.

"All the volunteers from the above communities are greatly respected for their kindness and caring towards their fellow Canadian Citizens, whoever they may be. These dedicated and compassionate community members were critical partners to the success of the overall effort." Taken from the Final Report of "The James Bay Tragedy" by Moose Factory Search and Rescue.

To the coordinators at Moose Factory Search and Rescue and Waskaganish Search and Rescue; we have never seen efficient teamwork as you had all displayed. Great work, we are extremely grateful that you provided your knowledge, skills and undying personal and professional sacrifices to our families. OUR HATS GO OFF TO YOU!

Also to the following: Nishinawbe-Aski Police Services, Ontario Provincial Police, rescue coordination centre, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Canadian rangers.

Thankyou for all your professional services.

Also to all communities, organizations, businesses and individuals who donated through monetary, supplies, fuel, etc. and most of all to those who gave their prayers though correspondence and in spirit. Meegwetch!

A very special thankyou to Father Wayne and Deacon Ray, for their tireless visitations to our families during the crisis. Your strength and prayers have reinforced our relationship with our Creator, praise and Meegwetch.

Throughout this tragedy, you have all shown the most important trait of all God's children – CARING. Thirty-six days in the fall of 1999 have been the strongest test we had to face as a family, community and as First Nations. It tested our faith in the Creator of why our loved ones were taken from us. However, as each day passed, each loved one found and questions answered, our faith in the Creator became stronger.

Everyday since this tragedy, we have individually struggled in our own daily lives to accept the way things have changed; yet with the kind words of encouragement and through prayers we all receive day to day from people all over, it just makes it that much easier to move on and carry the wonderful memories of those we lost. Though it is almost impossible to put down all your of your names, we all say Kitchi Meegwetch to you. In brotherhood and sisterhood...may God bless you all.

Myra & Kaileen Echum, Ryan Echum, Kenny Echum Jr., Steven Wapachee, Andrew Wapachee Jr., Winnifred Namagoose & Family, Bertie & Winnie Namagoose & Family, Steve, Lea Anne & Shay Chum, Ellen Turner & Family, Lizzie Rickard & Family, Leonard Echum & Family, Charlie Echum Jr. & Family, Maria Echum, Raymond Echum, Beverly Echum & Family, Marcella Small & Family, Johnny Echum, Elizabeth Chum, Mary Mianscum & Family, Roger Chum & Family, Gerald Chum & Family, Verna Cheecho & Family, Ken Chum & Family, the Whiskeychan Families, and Katapaytuk Families.

In Memoriam

Billy (Bayou) Echum
Kenneth Echum
Anita Echum
Johnny Namagoose
Mistie Chum
Michael Echum
Mark Echum
Keisha Echum
*** Mary Echum**

**Mary Echum (1910-1999) passed away in November 1999, shortly after the last person was recovered. Mary was the mother of Billy, grandmother of Kenny and great-grandmother of Mikey, Marky, Mistie, and Keisha.*