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BRIEF OF THE CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD PRESENTED TO THE BUREAU D'AUDIENCE PUBLIQUE SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT CONCERNING URANIUM

October 30th, 2014

A large, stylized, grey letter 'U' is positioned at the bottom center of the page. The background of the entire page is a close-up photograph of a tree trunk with rough, textured bark in shades of brown, grey, and green.

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1. PRESENTATION OF THE CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD

1.1 LEGAL STATUS, PURPOSES AND HEAD OFFICE

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board (hereafter: «CMEB») is a not for profit organization incorporated under Part III of the Quebec Companies Act (c. C-38) and CMEB's members are the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) (hereafter; «GCC(EI)») and the Cree Nation Government (hereafter «CNG»).

The CMEB was constituted in March 2002 following the execution of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Québec and the Crees of Québec also commonly known as the *Paix des Braves*. Pursuant Chapter 5 of this Agreement, CMEB's purposes are the followings:

- a) assist the Crees in accessing mineral exploration opportunities;
- b) facilitate the development of mineral exploration enterprises with Cree entrepreneurship;
- c) help and encourage the Crees and Cree enterprises to benefit from Québec's regular funding program as well as other provincial assistance allocated to mineral exploration activities;
- d) act as an intermediary between offers and demands of services made to Crees and Cree enterprises in matters relating to mineral exploration.

CMEB's head office is located on Category 1A lands of the Cree Nation of Wemindji.

1.2 TERRITORY CONTEMPLATED

Eeyou Istchee means *our land* in the Cree language and it consists into the Cree territory as more fully defined in Section 4 of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (hereafter «JBNQA»).

The above-mentioned Cree territory includes the lands of the following Cree Nations: Chisasibi, Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, Oujé-Bougoumou, Waskaganish, Waswanipi, Wemindji, Whapmagoostui and Washaw Sibi¹.

1.3 FUNDING

The CMEB is jointly funded by the Cree Nation Government (63%) and the Quebec Government (37%).

1.4 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CMEB's Board of Directors is composed of 5 members, including 4 Crees: Mr. Jack R. Blacksmith, President (Waswanipi), Mr. Reggie Mark (Wemindji), Mr. James A. MacLeod (Mistissini) and Mr. Alfred Loon (Cree Nation Government/Mistissini), as well as one representative from the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Robert Giguère.

¹ Washaw Sibi has been officially recognized by the GCC(EI) as the 10th Cree Nation, however, Washaw Sibi is not yet fully recognized under the JBNQA

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE CMEB

The President of the CMEB, Mr. Jack R. Blacksmith, is the executive officer who represents the Corporation in all important aspects related to CMEB's mandate. The CMEB employs full-time a senior geologist, Dr. Youcef Larbi, on staff since 2003. He has developed an acute knowledge of Eeyou Istchee's mineral potential and he also developed close and effective working relationships with all 10 Cree Nations of Eeyou Istchee. Dr. Larbi is the principal manager of CMEB's daily activities, Mrs. Marlene McKinnon is a technician in earth science and she works from CMEB's Mistissini office and Mrs. Josephine Natawapineskum works as administrative assistant at CMEB's head office in Wemindji.

1.6 VISION AND MISSION

CMEB envisions successful involvement of Crees in mineral resources development, and in particular in mineral exploration activities in the James Bay region, as part of an essential contribution to the economic and sustainable development of the region, including environment, culture and social well-being of its inhabitants.

The mission of the CMEB is to promote and facilitate Cree involvement in mineral exploration activities by providing an entry point, assisting with access to opportunities, facilitating the development of activities by Cree enterprises, and facilitating and encouraging access to funding and other forms of encouragement, while providing stewardship for mineral resources management.

During the past 12 years, the CMEB has developed and implemented various programs, which are briefly described hereafter:

A) AWARENESS AND PROMOTION

The objective of this program has the two followings components:

- **Dissemination of information related to Eeyou Istchee's mineral potential.** In this regard, the CMEB actively participates in various major conferences related to mineral activities such as, among others, the Quebec Mines, the Prospectors' and Developers' Association of Canada and the Canadian Aboriginal Mineral Association. CMEB's primary objective is to promote at those conference Eeyou Istchee's mineral potential to exploration companies. The CMEB has also developed a geo-economic interactive map which is available on CMEB's website (cmeb.org). This map provides geological information of all Eeyou Istchee's traplines as well as the coordinates of respective tallymen. Exploration companies are strongly invited to establish and maintain positive and transparent relationships with Cree communities and tallymen concerned by their activities.
- **Dissemination of information related to mining and mineral exploration to the Cree leadership and population.** In this regard the CMEB publishes an annual extensive report concerning mining and mineral exploration occurred during a given year in Eeyou Istchee. This document is essential for Cree communities to know about detailed mining and mineral activities carried out on their respective land. The CMEB has also developed a Mining/Exploration 101 course, this course provides basic information about the mineral industry from grass root exploration to the exploitation of mining projects.

B) TRAINING

The CMEB has developed and implemented an annual field-training program, which provides hands-on training about basic mineral prospection such as sampling, the use of GPS, rock identification and anomalies. Over 100 Crees benefited from this training and a good proportion of them were able to secure employment with mining and mineral exploration companies active on Eeyou Istchee. Since 2003, the CMEB has spent over \$800,000 for the implementation of this program.

C) ASSISTANCE TO PROSPECTORS

In the framework of this program, the CMEB provides funding and technical assistance to Cree prospectors for the carrying out of small-scale exploration projects within Eeyou Istchee. Since 2003, the CMEB has spent approximately \$475,000 for the implementation of this program.

D) DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS AND ASSISTANCE TO ENTREPRENEURS

This program provides funding to Cree enterprises for mineral exploration projects carried out in Eeyou Istchee, activities such as geophysics, geochemistry, sampling, analyses and drilling are admissible for funding. Since 2003, the CMEB has spent approximately \$1.5M for the implementation of this program.

E) OTHER ACTIVITIES

The CMEB offers a variety of other services, which are related to its expertise in Earth science and technical knowledge acquired over the years. Among others, the CMEB provides various advice and recommendations concerning mining and mineral exploration activities in Eeyou Istchee. In this regard, the CMEB has established close working relationships with various Cree entities such as the GCC(EI), the Cree Nation Government's Environment and Economic Development Departments, the 10 Cree Nations, the Cree Trappers' Association and the Cree School Board. The CMEB also provides advices to companies concerning their relationships with Cree Nations and Cree users.

2. CMEB'S VIEW OF URANIUM EXPLORATION AND MINING

A) SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY

CMEB has long established its actions as promoting mineral-based development along principles of sustainable development. It does concur with the Cree Mining Policy stating that Mining and Sustainable Development should be made compatible, and appropriate existing governance tools such as social and economic agreements, and environmental assessment and remediation processes should accompany all forms and all phases of mining activities.

The mining industry is acutely aware of its obligations to acquire a “social license to operate”.² Recognizing the need to develop social acceptability, multiple efforts have been devised by the international mining community to gain acceptance from the population directly involved or potentially affected by any project. Special and dedicated efforts have been proposed to address relationships with Native people³.

Environmental and social impacts of mining projects are subjected to Environmental Assessment under Chapter 22 of the JBNQA; the effectiveness of this process has been shown over the last 35 years. While it has been common to assess the importance of impacts, including those of mining, based on criteria of intensity, extent, duration and components affected on the one hand and management of remediation measures on the other hand, environmental assessment is more and more currently assessed towards the social and economic functions of the impacting activity. This is particularly applicable to mining commodities. For instance, mining of iron is directly related to steel manufacturing and therefore, linked to industrial and urban development.

Uranium is a commodity, which can fulfill possibly undesirable functions, such as military use and weaponry⁴, but is also a possibly extremely useful and strategic metal. It essentially may be viewed as an energy commodity in addition to its useful applications in medicine, food sciences and geochronology (rock dating). Therefore, CMEB does recognize that the social acceptability of uranium mining may vary according to the importance given to its potential use.

B) ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH RISK MANAGEMENT

Environmental management of mining activities is a lot about risk management. In the case of uranium exploration and mining, risk management is even more a critical factor because of the highly persistent contamination and health hazards, which could result from inappropriate activities or accidental events. The complexity of uranium mining and specific regulations imposed by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission should also be taken into consideration.

CMEB believes that all mining and exploration of all commodities, from base metal to gold and diamond, and including energy commodities must provide tested and proven risk management guarantees. While previous experiences with uranium mining in Canada and elsewhere, notably in Saskatchewan (see later) has not proven to be overly catastrophic, other examples of mismanagement or lasting problems with uranium mining waste management invite us to take a prudent stand. Therefore, CMEB does recognize that the Environmental and Health risks of uranium mining shall be a matter of prudent examination.

2 Humphreys, D., A business perspective on community relations in mining. Resources Policy, 2000. 26(2000): p. 127 – 131.

3 Indigenous Peoples and Mining. International Council on Mining and Metals 2013.

4 Canada is a signatory of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which is based on the three following pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology

C) MINERAL POTENTIAL OF EYYOU ISTCHEE

This being said, it is the mandate of the CMEB to provide a clear and complete picture of the mineral potential of Eeyou Istchee, including uranium. In order to be able to disseminate reliable and objective information about Eeyou Istchee's mineral potential, all minerals should be given the same attention despite the lack of social acceptability related to the exploration or exploitation of a given substance.

D) BAN OF URANIUM EXPLORATION ON EYYOU ISTCHEE

The Council of the Cree Nation of Mistissini adopted a resolution to request from the Government of Quebec to implement a moratorium on uranium exploration on Mistissini's lands in January 2011⁵. In this resolution, Mistissini's Council is requesting GCC(EI)'s support, which was granted by the decision made by the GCC(EI)⁶ to request a permanent ban of uranium exploration and exploitation all over Eeyou Istchee. However, banning uranium should be distinguished from the need to assess its geological availability in Eeyou Istchee.

It is extremely important to emphasize that the CMEB is not opposed to the position clearly expressed by the GCC(EI), the CNG and Cree Nations. In fact, the CMEB fully support the position taken by the Crees, since it is their duty and responsibility to express such position.

The position expressed by the CMEB may appear contradictory since, on one hand, the CMEB supports the position taken by the Cree leadership to ban uranium exploration and on the other hand, given CMEB's mandate to promote Eeyou Istchee's mineral potential, requires the CMEB to remain informed about Eeyou Istchee's uranium potential.

E) KNOWLEDGE BASED DECISION MAKING

CMEB strongly believes that future decisions about uranium mining in the territory will be better informed if they are based on documented knowledge about its overall potential. Therefore, the Board believes that mineral exploration, as a distinct operation from exploitation, should be a valid activity despite and during the ban on uranium mining.

However CMEB acknowledges that this may create a paradox inasmuch as rights to mineral exploration, through claims, generally entail the right to exploitation. Why would a developer accept to invest some risk capital if no return is expected in any foreseeable future? Accordingly, the Government of Quebec should no longer issue claims allowing uranium exploration in a context of a ban.

In the actual context, the CMEB will certainly not promote uranium exploration in Eeyou Istchee. But it is important to consider that CMEB's interest towards uranium will remain as one of the components of Eeyou Istchee mineral potential for the following reasons:

5 https://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/5D97CA58-docs/res_no_2011-24a_jan2411-eng.pdf (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's website, consulted October 28th, 2014)

6 James Bay Cree Nation Reaffirms Permanent Uranium Moratorium Over James Bay Eeyou Istchee Territory, <http://www.gcc.ca/newsarticle.php?id=382>, web page consulted October 8th, 2014

a) The Cree position to ban uranium may evolve in time

As an example the Nunatsiavut Assembly⁷, voted on December 2011 to lift a moratorium on the working, production, mining and development of uranium on Labrador Inuit Lands. In this case the 3-year moratorium was lifted following a public consultation process⁸. If ever, the Crees reconsider their actual position and decide to lift a ban imposed on uranium in Eeyou Istchee, the CMEB would not be totally ignorant about uranium mineral potential in Eeyou Istchee. The CMEB believes it could effectively assist the Cree leadership in making such decision by providing reliable and relevant information on this issue.

b) Knowledge about uranium's environmental impact and effect on human health may increase in the future

The actual state of knowledge related to uranium's environmental impact and health effect on human raises more questions than it may provide answers. Over time there may be an improvement of this knowledge, which could eventually allow for satisfactory answers and lead to an eventual increased social acceptability. The CMEB believes in the necessity to remain knowledgeable about uranium in this perspective.

c) Technologies and Economic development

As of this date the price of uranium has been relatively stable at \$35/lb., in 2007, the uranium price almost reached a peak at \$140/lb. The price varies depending on the demand for uranium and it is not possible to forecast what the uranium price will be in the future. As time goes by the situation may evolve greatly and uranium projects may become economically attractive. Technologies related to uranium's exploration and extraction may also evolve in such a way to diminish substantially environmental and health risks associated with uranium. Accordingly, the economic development issued from uranium development projects may eventually become a source of employment and positive economic development for the Cree. Again, the CMEB believes in the necessity to remain up to date in this regard.

⁷ Political leader of the self-governing Inuit regional government of Nunatsiavut, issued from the Labrador Inuit Land Claim Agreement (December 1st, 2005) (<http://www.nunatsiavut.com/government/about-nunatsiavut-government/>)

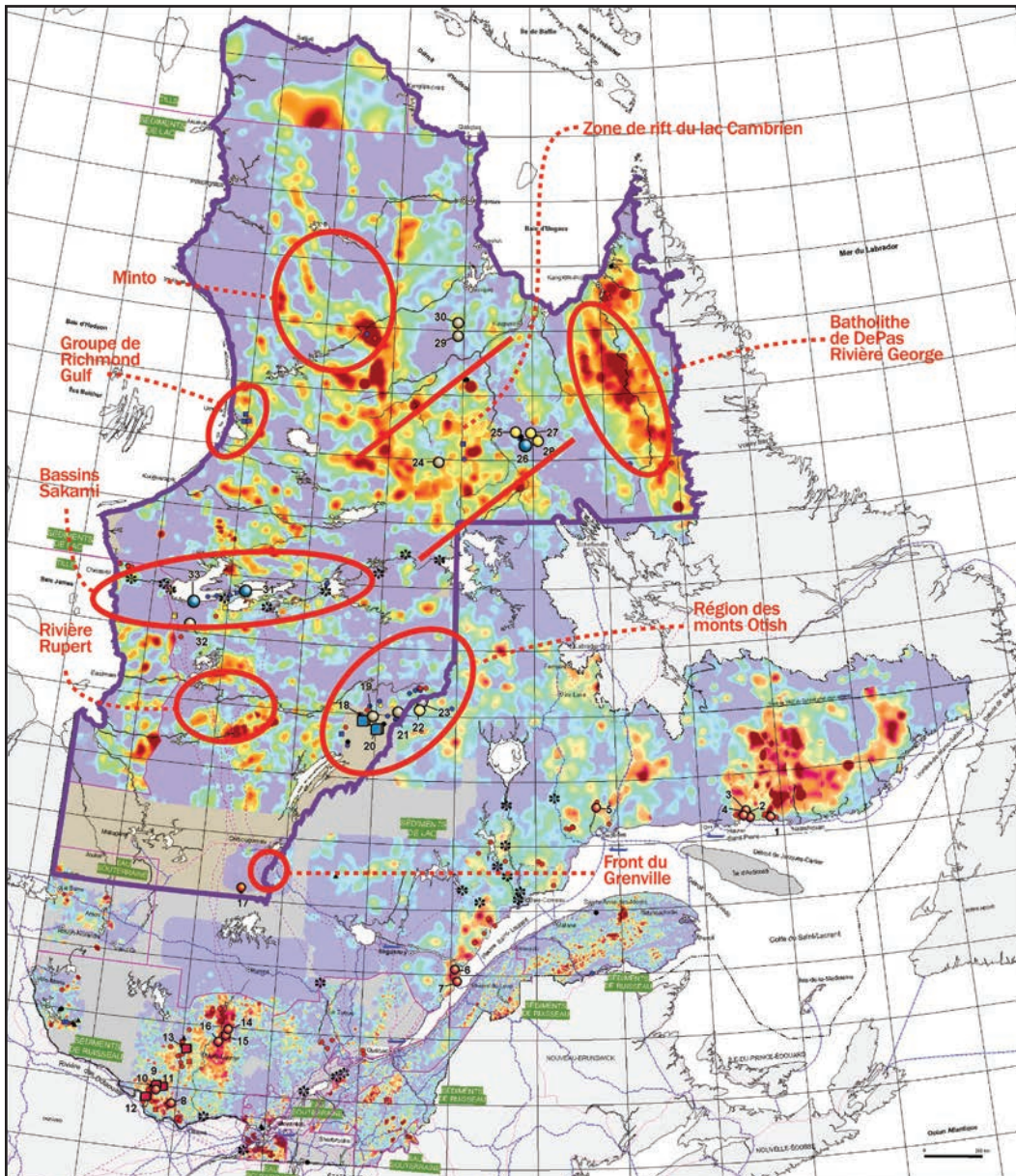
⁸ Tuâpvik, Nunatsiavut, Vol. 2, No. 2, Fall 2011 at p. 2 (<http://www.nunatsiavut.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/TugÉpvik-newsletter-vol-2-issue-2-fall-2011.pdf>)

F) EYYOU ISTCHEE URANIUM MINERAL POTENTIAL

What exactly is the uranium potential in Eeyou Istchee and what are the possibilities to eventually discover a commercial deposit, taking into consideration objective factual geological knowledge about uranium exploration in Eeyou Istchee?

In other words, is there uranium potential in Eeyou Istchee?

The following map shows Québec's uranium potential:



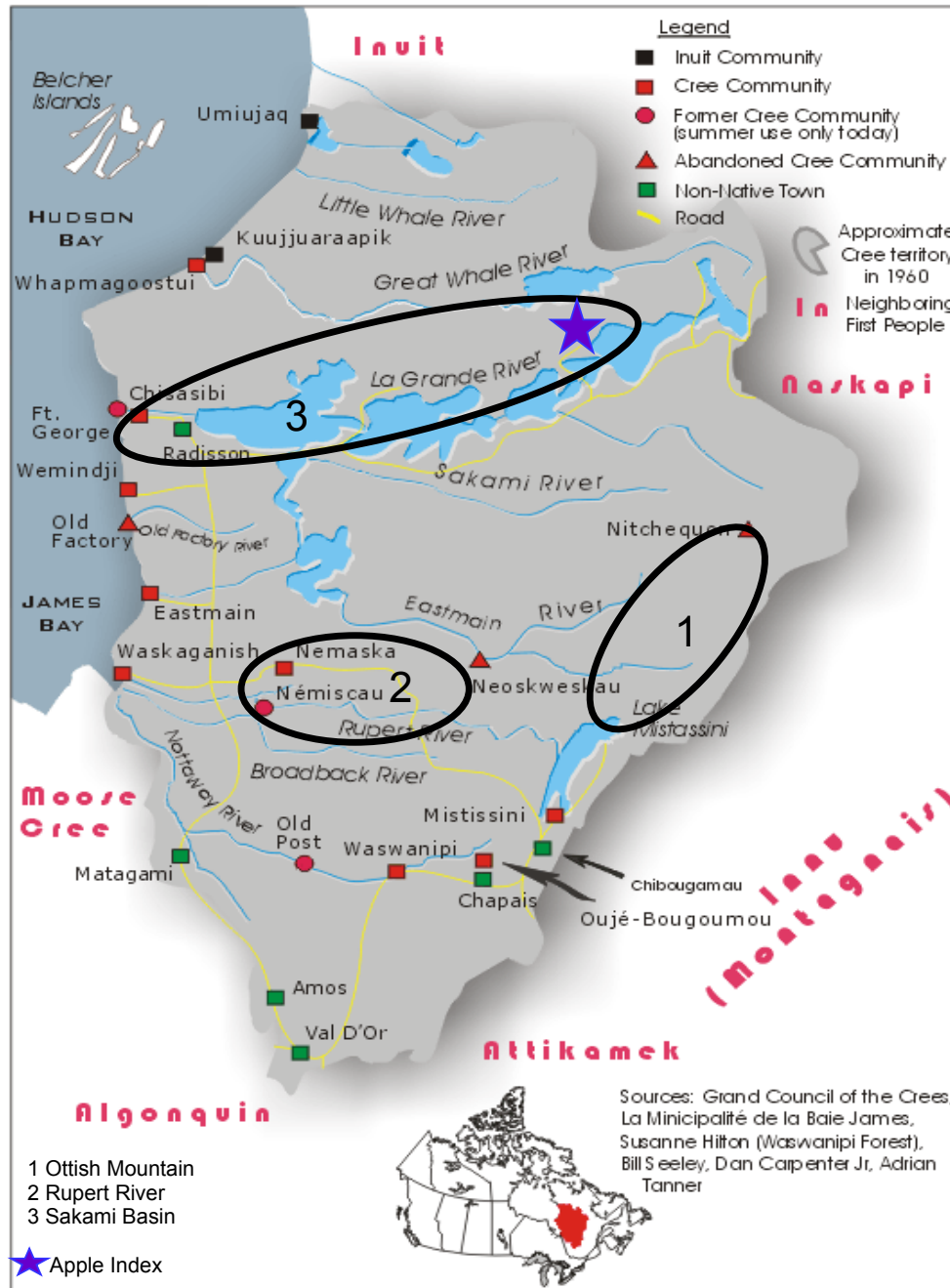
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec, mai 2009

a) Brief history of uranium exploration in Eeyou Istchee

Canada is one of the biggest producers of Uranium in the world (about 22%) of the world's production, after Kazakhstan (30%) and followed by Australia at 21%.

Uranium exploration started in the 1950's in Eeyou Istchee. We find the first publication regarding uranium and thorium deposits in the 1970's⁹.

Eeyou Istchee's geological environment favours uranium deposits in the following areas: North-East of Chisasibi, Apple area near La Grande 4, Ottish Mountains, Mistissini Lake and James Bay offshore .



b) Recent Actual uranium exploration activities in Eeyou Istchee

In James Bay, including the Apple sector east of Chisasibi, several other hotspots were reported in environments conducive to the discovery of uranium deposits unconformity type uranium or veins. The Apple index in pyritic uraniferous conglomerates has been the subject of works by Virginia Mines (looking for gold) and Resources Strateco (looking for Uranium). Most of the gold deposits especially in sedimentary rocks are related to Uranium deposit. East of Virginia's and Strateco's projects, Midland Exploration and Quest Uranium obtained high grades on selected samples. Uranium mineralization is often associated with granitic pegmatites. In the area East of Whapmagoostui (Lac Bienville and Minto), Azimut Exploration Inc worked on several uranium targets. These sectors offer new opportunities and territories for uranium exploration.

c) Eeyou Istchee has a high Uranium Potential but represents overall a small stock

Given the actual geological knowledge, Eeyou Istchee's potential for the discovery of relatively small uranium mines and deposits is high; however the potential for commercial world-class uranium deposits is low compared to other regions, notably Saskatchewan and Kazakhstan.

Name	Size of uranium (U_3O_8) deposit in tons
Kazakhstan – South Inkai	58,100,000
Saskatchewan – McArthur	164,320
Monts Otish – Gîte Matoush	7,440
Côte-Nord Lac Kachiwiss	2,745

d) Knowledge of the Mineral Potential and Prioritization of Projects

The CMEB is of the opinion that the Crees should be aware of the mineral potential of all minerals found in Eeyou Istchee. As of this date, large parts of our Land remain unexplored and the potential for mineral-based development is still very high. In our view, we, the Crees, should be entitled to have a say in the prioritization of mineral development projects which will occur on our Land in coming years, taking into consideration the protection of the environment, the health, our traditional way of life as well as the economic benefits for our population.

In our view, minerals sought could also be prioritized; those that are not prioritized will remain where they are until such a time it is deemed appropriate to extract them. However, it is also possible that such time never comes.

Nevertheless, the CMEB believes that we should be aware of the existence and location of as many mineral economic deposits as possible. This way the Crees could effectively prioritize development projects and therefore ensure proper planning in accordance with their views, aspirations and economic benefits.

3. CMEB'S EXPERIENCE RELATED TO THE MATOUSH PROJECT

The CMEB was not originally involved in the exploration works related to the Matoush project. The Cree Regional Authority¹⁰, through its Environmental Department worked in collaboration with Strateco Resources on the study of the Matoush project and it was only at the later part of the project's advance exploration stages that the CMEB became involved.

This involvement was solely related to the communication network with the community of Mistissini and, prior to this involvement, the CMEB did not participate in any way, in any communications related to this project with any of the stakeholders, be it the Cree Nation of Mistissini, the Cree Nation Government or Strateco Ressource.

The CMEB believes that it would be beneficial for the BAPE to know the details of CMEB's involvement in this regard.

A) BACKGROUND

During the fall of 2010, Strateco's representatives approached the CMEB to seek its services for the dissemination of information in the framework of the Matoush project. The President of the CMEB, Mr. Jack R. Blacksmith, consulted Mistissini's Chief, Mr. Richard Shecapio, to seek his opinion with respect to Strateco's request. Chief Shecapio expressed then the opinion that it would be appropriate for the CMEB to develop a proposal in this regard.

B) HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AGREEMENT

The objectives referred to in CMEB's above-mentioned proposal, which were an integral part of the Agreement were as follows:

The primary objective of this proposal is to provide relevant information to the Chief and Council and Members of the Cree Nation of Mistissini concerning this specific project, in order to allow them to make an enlightened decision, based on facts, not on fear and misconception of anticipated impacts.

The CMEB believes that the Matoush Project, with proper explanation to Mistissini People about the positive aspects of the Project and the negative side with an honest anticipation of the Project's impacts on human and environment; the people of Mistissini may change their mind if they really understand what this Project really involves.

The CMEB is offering a credible, independent Cree owned entity, providing reliable information to the Crees of Mistissini and Eeyou Istchee, in the Cree Language, the Cree way.

There is an essential condition to this offer that is not negotiable in any way. Strateco shall commit to abstain from any interference whatsoever during the implementation of the proposal, the CMEB as total discretion on all aspect of the project. Strateco provides funding and outstanding collaboration for the technical aspect of the project.

¹⁰ As it was then named, since January 1st, 2014, it is the Cree Nation Government

The role of the Cree Mineral Exploration Board (CMEB) is to provide independent and transparent information that is not bias while remaining clear about CMEB's mandate, which consists into the promotion of mineral exploration in Eeyou Istchee.

It is also important to state that the objective of this proposal is strictly limited to the Matoush Uranium Exploration Project and shall in no way be interpreted or publicized as any form of support of this Project from the CMEB, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee), the Cree Regional Authority or any other Cree organizations, including the Cree Nation of Mistissini.

It has to be clearly understood that it belongs to the Cree Nation of Mistissini to determine if this Project should be supported by the Community or not and shall in no way be interpreted as a guarantee from the CMEB that the said support will be eventually granted by Mistissini.

C) ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE AGREEMENT

The CMEB retained the services of a Cree resident of Mistissini, Mr. Allan Matoush, as Project Coordinator, who was fluent in Cree and English, with extensive knowledge about Cree culture and customs and with great communication skills.

The Project Coordinator benefited from a custom made training program developed with the help of scientists from the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, the purpose of this training was to explain clearly the standard applicable process for the Matoush project. The Project Coordinator also benefited from training in communication, a specialized communication firm experienced with Aboriginals was retained in this regard.

The role of the Project Coordinator was to disseminate information to the Mistissini's population and keep the Council of the Cree Nation of Mistissini informed about the project.

The CMEB also retained the services of a Cree enterprise from Saskatchewan, Sydon Consulting Inc. who helped to establish links with the Cree Nation of Wollaston Lake and organized a field visit to Cameco's Rabbit Lake mine for a dozen of Cree residents from Mistissini. On behalf of the participants of this visit, the project coordinator mentions in his report:

The Group agreed that the mine site visit increased awareness on uranium mining operation, perception on mining and milling processes, and to observe social corporate responsibility to neighbouring communities and aboriginal communities.

Another important activity carried out was the visit of Cree elders from Wollaston Lake to Mistissini. A public meeting was held where participants shared their experience with uranium mining development and answered questions raised by the audience.

D) AFTERMATHS OF THE AGREEMENT

The initial approach privileged by Strateco for the dissemination of information concerning the project was limited only to Cree individuals (Cree tallymen and immediate family) directly concerned by the project and very little attention was given to the general population of Mistissini's community. The time frame for the implementation of the proposal, which extended over a 15 months period, may seem reasonable. However, it appears that Strateco took for granted the social acceptability of its project and it was only when they realized the level of opposition they were facing that they took extraordinary measures and retaining CMEB's services was one of these measures. Despite the 15 month period to implement the communication strategy and other activities contemplated by the Agreement, it appears that it was too little and too late to have any tangible influences on the situation.

The CMEB is of the opinion that communication with Cree communities should not be established only when the project reaches advanced stages of exploration. The promoter of an exploration project should establish and maintain positive relationship with a given Cree community as early as possible. Accordingly, the community is informed adequately about the evolution of the project and if the exploration works are successful, the project does not come out of the blue, as if it has appeared from one day to the next. Maybe the situation would have been different, if communications would have included the community right from the beginning when the exploration work started back in 2006.



4. HOW URANIUM AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

4.1 NEGATIVE EFFECTS

With respect to the environment and health issues, there is no doubt that exposure to a high level of radiation will have negative impacts on the environment and human health. In fact the real issue is a question of risk and what are the extent of such risks.

Any mining project presents risks and none can pretend that there are absolutely no risks. In CMEB's view, no matter what is the substance sought by a given mining project, whether it is gold, base metal or uranium, there are risks of environmental contamination, which could potentially affect negatively human health.

What are the measures to be implemented in case of contamination and is the promoter ready and equipped to implement such measures? In CMEB's perspective, it is crucial to be able to answer those questions adequately in order to reassure the population. If answers to those questions are weak or unknown, then, it would not be responsible for a given community to accept and for the government to authorize such a project.

4.2 POSITIVE EFFECTS

As positive effects related to the development of a mining project, independently of the substance sought, they could be, among others, as follows:

- The economic development of a northern region, taking into consideration that development opportunities are much more limited than other regions located in southern Quebec given, among others, the size of the territory and the difficulty to recruit competent workforces;
- Creation of employment offering excellent working conditions;
- Contract and business opportunities derived from the different phases of the project;
- Economic benefits derived from impact and benefit agreement executed with the promoter and possible partnership in the ownership of the project, which could foster the capacity building, and financial independence of the Crees.

5. SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY

As stated in section 2B) above, given the actual ban of uranium's exploration being strongly promoted, it is obvious that Crees are clearly opposed to uranium and there is a total absence of social acceptability regarding this substance.

In CMEB's view there are too many unanswered questions related to uranium, the debate concerning this substance is extremely polarized and the truth lies most probably between those two extremes. For example, there is no word in the Cree language for uranium. The Cree term used to translate uranium varies from one community to another, but it refers to: «*explosive or dangerous rock*», which is more closely associated to uranium's weaponry use or its harmful radioactivity effect on health.

The wisdom of the Cree population, expressed by its leaders, commands us to be extremely cautious with this substance. The bottom line is that Crees are not ready to consider uranium as a potential vector of development on their territory. Such position may evolve in time, but also may not.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

CMEB's recommendations to the BAPE are the following:

- Social acceptability is essential to any mineral development project; without this acceptability projects cannot be implemented. Communication is a key issue in order to favour the understanding of the details of a mining development project. Accordingly, the Government of Quebec should provide non-biased information sessions about all mining projects including uranium development projects, without neglecting the environmental and health risks involved.
- The Government of Quebec should no longer issue claims on Eeyou Istchee allowing the exploration of uranium.

