



## **Supplementary Information**

### **Presentation from the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan**

In the Matter of the

**Cameco Corporation, Beaverlodge Project**

---

**Application to amend its licence to allow release of 18 Beaverlodge Project properties from CNSC licensing**

**Commission Public Hearing**

**March 24, 2022**

## **Renseignements supplémentaires**

### **Présentation de la Nation métisse de la Saskatchewan**

À l'égard de

**Cameco Corporation, Projet Beaverlodge**

---

**Demande de modification du permis de Cameco visant à retirer 18 propriétés du projet Beaverlodge du contrôle de la CCSN**

**Audience publique de la Commission**

**24 mars 2022**

# Request for the Release of 18 Beaverlodge Properties: Oral Presentation from the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan

March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022 / Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Presented by: **Mark Calette,**  
**MN-S Senior Director of Lands and Consultation**





## Overview

- **Who are the Métis?**
  - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
  - S.35 Rights Holders
  - Reconciliation
  - Saskatchewan Métis
- **Monitoring and Mitigation**
- **Consultation and Engagement**
- **Recommendations**

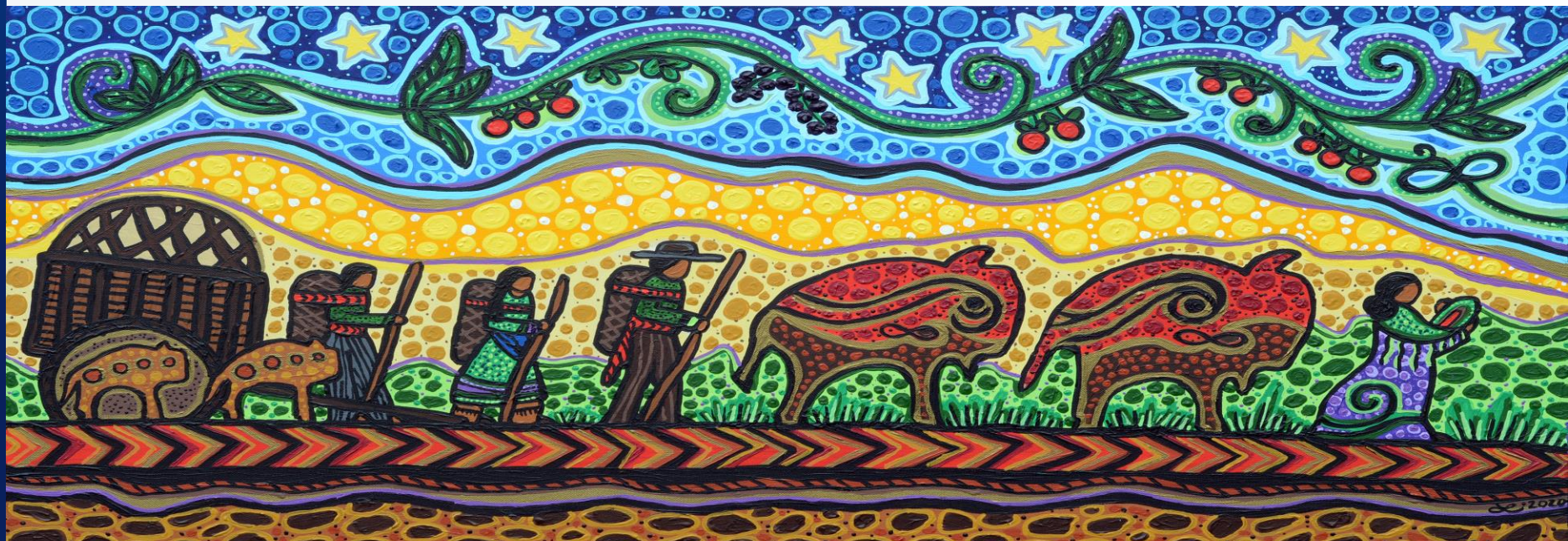


# United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

## Article 33;

1. Indigenous peoples have the **right to determine their own identity** or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and **to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.**

## Who are the Métis?



## S.35 Rights Holders

- Métis people are recognized as protected “Aboriginal peoples” under s.35 *Constitution Act, 1982*, and assert Aboriginal rights protected thereunder, including *inter alia* rights to harvest and gathering animals, plants, and materials for personal, social, ceremonial and trade purposes, rights to self-government, and rights to land (i.e., Aboriginal title).
- MN-S is concerned that both historically and currently, Métis Aboriginal rights are often treated as a lower priority as compared with the Aboriginal rights of First Nations, which is not defensible under Canadian law.

## Reconciliation

- The MN-S will be looking at opportunities to promote reconciliation during the relicensing.
  - One of the fundamental purposes of s. 35(1) Constitution Act 1982 is reconciliation. (*R. v. Van der Peet*, 1996 CanLII 216 (SCC) at para 49.
- The 2015 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada made specific recommendations for reconciliation in respect of the mining industry

## Who are the Métis?





## Saskatchewan Métis?

- First Métis organization was created in 1935.
- This organization was called the Half-breeds of Saskatchewan and was created to help Métis people deal with issues stemming from the Great Depression.
- In 1937, the organization drew up their first constitution and became officially known as the Saskatchewan Métis Society.

MÉTIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN, 1935



# Who are the Métis?





# Monitoring and Mitigation

1. Include MN-S in the implementation of long-term monitoring of areas of potential crown pillar instability.
2. Provide better communications regarding risks any time there has been a commitment in Cameco's submission to monitor for human activity in areas that have employed risk-based assumptions.
3. Include MN-S in all monitoring of all hazards with residual risks and a reasonable worst-case scenario that would pose a risk to human health and safety.
4. Develop remote monitoring given the accessibility issues.
5. Provide a framework for an adaptive monitoring plan and contingency how this will be implanted post-Covid.
6. Provide MN-S with the control of the Métis Land Use assessment to include mapping, description of sensitivities, opportunities and expected outcomes.
7. Include Métis monitors in monitoring work.

## Consultation & Engagement Recommendations

- Revise policy, in collaboration with MN-S, to support informed consent and identifying gamma radiation “hot spots.” These have been “risked away” based on land use assumption. No obvious consideration of possible bioaccumulation of CoCs in plants and specifically traditional medicinal species. CNSC also indicated “no signage” to flag hot spots. This approach is inconsistent with informed consent.
- Develop a communication strategy to ensure that a formal commitment or mechanism for engagement with MN-S occurs.
- Provide MN-S with technical information for evaluation and dissemination to Métis communities as soon as information can be made available.
- Provide MN-S with funding to support evaluation work and dissemination. Engage early on funding requirements.
- Engage MN-S in discussions to support the inclusion of Métis Knowledge within the evaluation of future properties.



## MN-S Recommendations

**Provide Northern Region 1 and MN-S with a site tour of the Beaverlodge properties once the weather and Covid permits.**

- MN-S has identified concerns with Cameco's proposal to transfer properties to institutional control. Recommendations align with engaging MN-S in continued rehabilitation and monitoring prior to approving the release of the properties to the ICP. MN-S is looking into the future to ensure lands are adequately safe and secure and suitable for Métis use. Engagement with MN-S can provide the information required for this future.



# Maarsii

## THANK YOU



*Métis Nation*  
Saskatchewan

Suite 201, 208-19th St W,  
Saskatoon, SK S7M 5X8  
(306)-343-8285 or (toll free) 1-833-343-8285

[metisnationsk.com](http://metisnationsk.com)