



CMD 25-H12.31A

Date: 2026-01-16

Supplementary Information

Presentation from Métis Nation - Saskatchewan

In the matter of

NexGen Energy Ltd.

License application to prepare a site for
and construct its Rook I uranium mine and
mill project

Commission Public Hearing Part 2

February 2026

Renseignements supplémentaires

Présentation de la Nation métisse de la Saskatchewan

À l'égard de

NexGen Energy Ltd.

Demande de permis concernant la
préparation de l'emplacement et la
construction de son projet de mine et
d'usine de concentration d'uranium Rook I

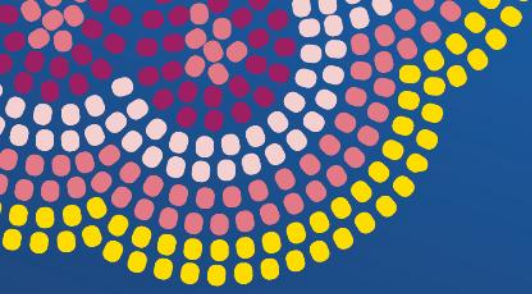
Audience publique de la Commission Partie 2

Février 2026

NEXGEN ENERGY LTD.'S ROOK I PROJECT CNSC HEARING 2025- H-12

NORTHERN REGION 2 & THE MÉTIS NATION – SASKATCHEWAN



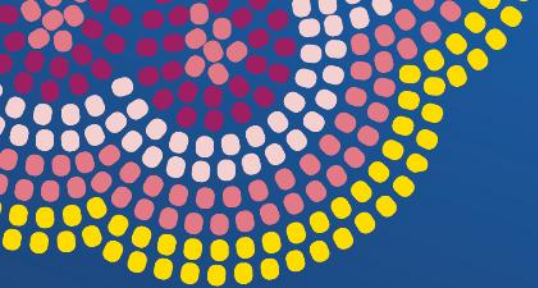


CNSC Hearing 2025-H-12

Agenda

1. Métis History and Homeland
2. Métis Title Claim
3. Métis Nation's Land Use in the Project Area
4. Métis Nation's Review of the Project
5. Métis Nation and NexGen's Partnership





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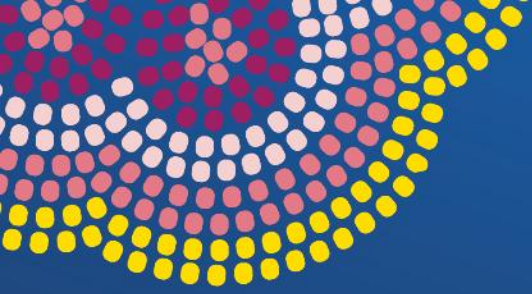


Who are the Métis ?

The Métis emerged in the historic Northwest during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Métis have a shared history, common culture (song, dance, dress, national symbols, etc.), unique language (Michif, with various regional dialects), extensive kinship connections, distinct way of life, traditional territory, and collective consciousness.





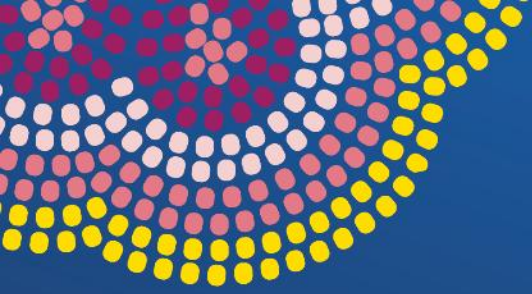
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Métis are connected to the Métis Homeland

The “historic Métis homeland” includes the 3 prairie provinces and extends into Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and the Northern United States.





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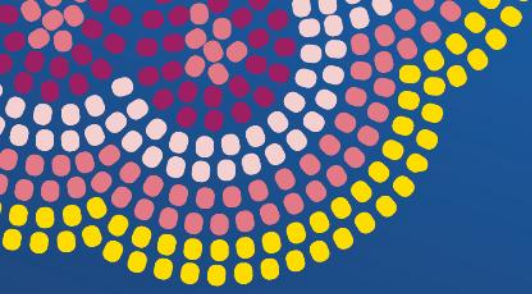


The Métis claim Métis Title

The Métis claim Aboriginal title to the historic Métis homeland, which the Government of Canada attempted to extinguish through the issuance of “scrip” and land grants in the late 19th and 20th centuries. This includes the Project area.

The Métis Nation in Saskatchewan are pursuing our title claim, including through the 1994 Northwest Saskatchewan Métis title claim. In January 2025, the MN-S produced more than 3,000 pages of research material and more than 24,000 records in relation to the 1994 Northwest Saskatchewan Métis title claim.

The Métis Nation in Saskatchewan’s title claim is not limited to the 1994 Northwest Saskatchewan Métis title claim.



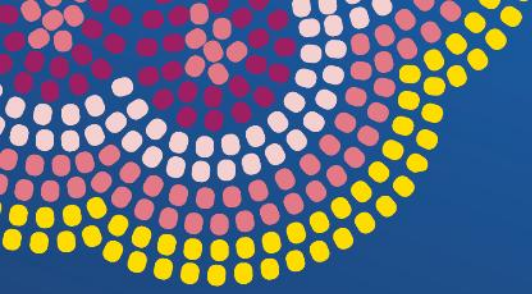
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The Supreme Court of Canada has Affirmed the Importance of the Métis Title Claim

Saskatchewan (Environment) v. Métis Nation – Saskatchewan,
2025 SCC 4):

- “The 1994 Action is not, in and of itself, MNS’s asserted claim. Rather, it is the legal vehicle which MNS selected in order to *vindicate* its claim.” (para 53)
- “it is clear that Saskatchewan has knowledge of MNS’s claim for Aboriginal rights and title” (para 54)



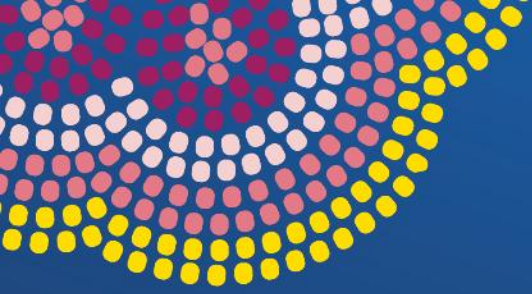


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Canada has Agreed to Processes for Negotiating the Métis Title Claim

- **Framework Agreement for Advancing Reconciliation, July 20, 2018**
 - Section 2.1.2
 - Section 4.7
- **Métis Nation within Saskatchewan Self-Government Recognition and Implementation Agreement, February 24, 2023**
 - Section 3.01(c)(iii)
 - Section 5.01(e)(iii)
 - Section 11.09
 - Section 11.10



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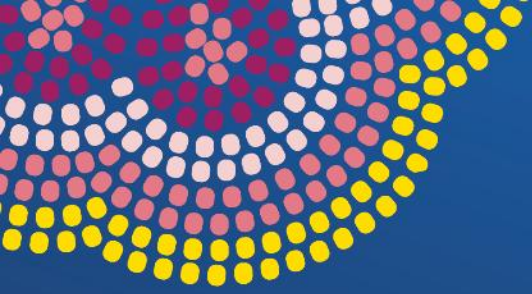


The Métis are Self-Governing

The Métis have long wanted to have their voices heard in the decision-making process that affect their lives and generations to follow.

In the 1800s, the Métis wanted to elect their own government, rather than have British-European politicians in Ottawa govern them.

Now, nearly 150 years later, the Métis Nation in Saskatchewan have a recognized government which represents the political, socioeconomic, cultural and educational interests of the province's 80,000+ Métis Citizens through a representative system of 12 regions and approximately 130 locals.



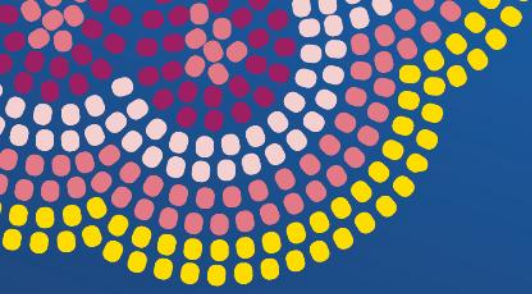
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The Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Governs the Métis Nation in Saskatchewan

The MN-S was established by a Constitution in 1993 and since then has worked towards implementing Métis self-government through litigation and strategic partnerships with other governments.





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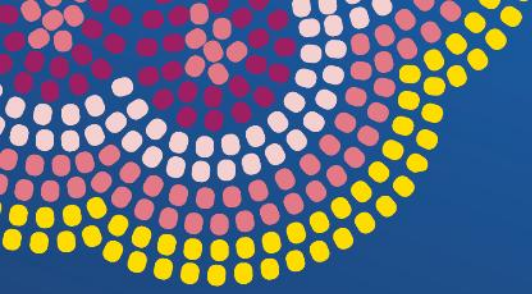


The Métis are Section 35 Rights Holders

Métis people are recognized under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, which affirms existing Aboriginal rights. *Powley* answered the question “Who is Métis for the purpose of Section 35?”:

“The term ‘Métis’ in S.35 does not encompass all individuals with mixed Indian and European heritage; rather it refers to distinctive peoples who, in addition to their mixed ancestry, developed their own customs, way of life and recognizable group identity separate from their Indian or Inuit and European forebears.”

The Métis Nation in Saskatchewan meets every aspect of this definition.



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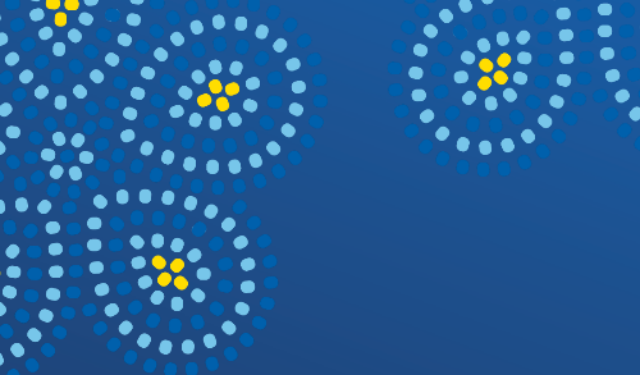
The Métis are Connected to the Land

Land permeates Métis customs, way of life, and group identity.

“As [the Métis] Nation evolved throughout the great expanse called Canada, our Citizens hunted, fished, and gathered plants to ensure the survival of our families.”

“As in the past, harvesting from Mother Earth remains an integral tradition of [the Métis] Nation that we inherited from our ancestors.”

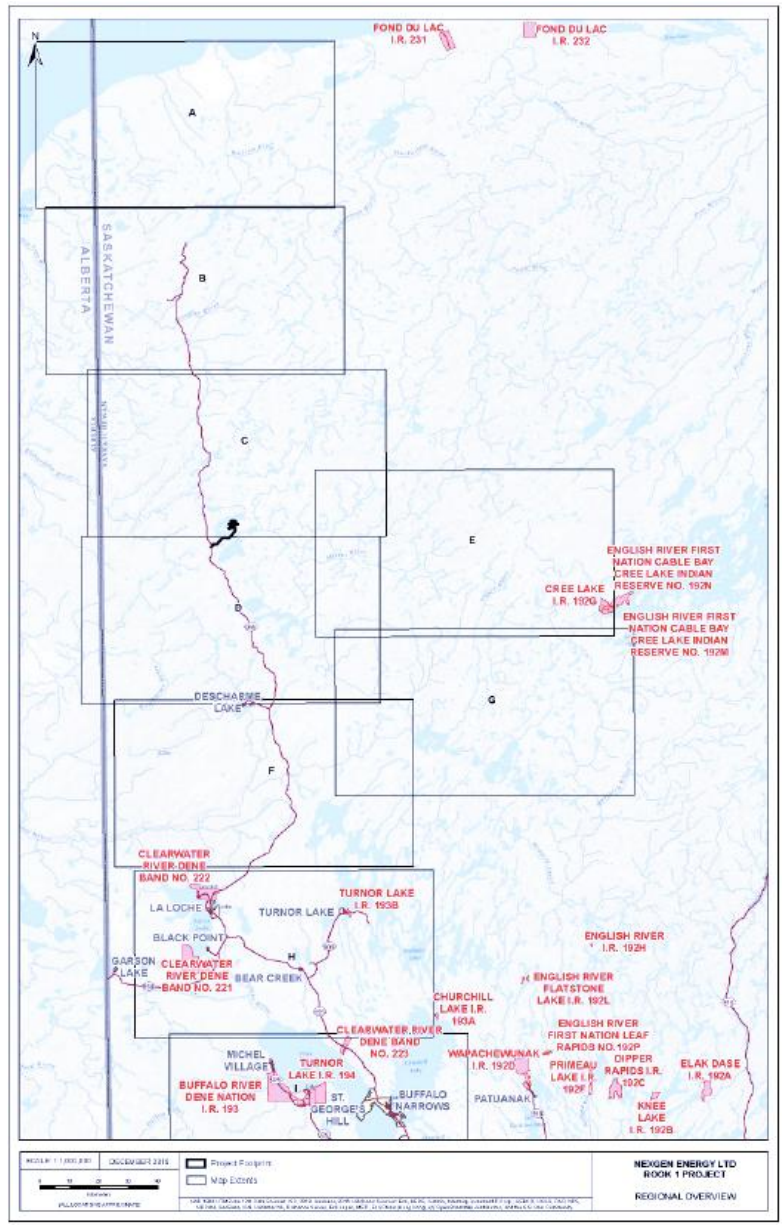




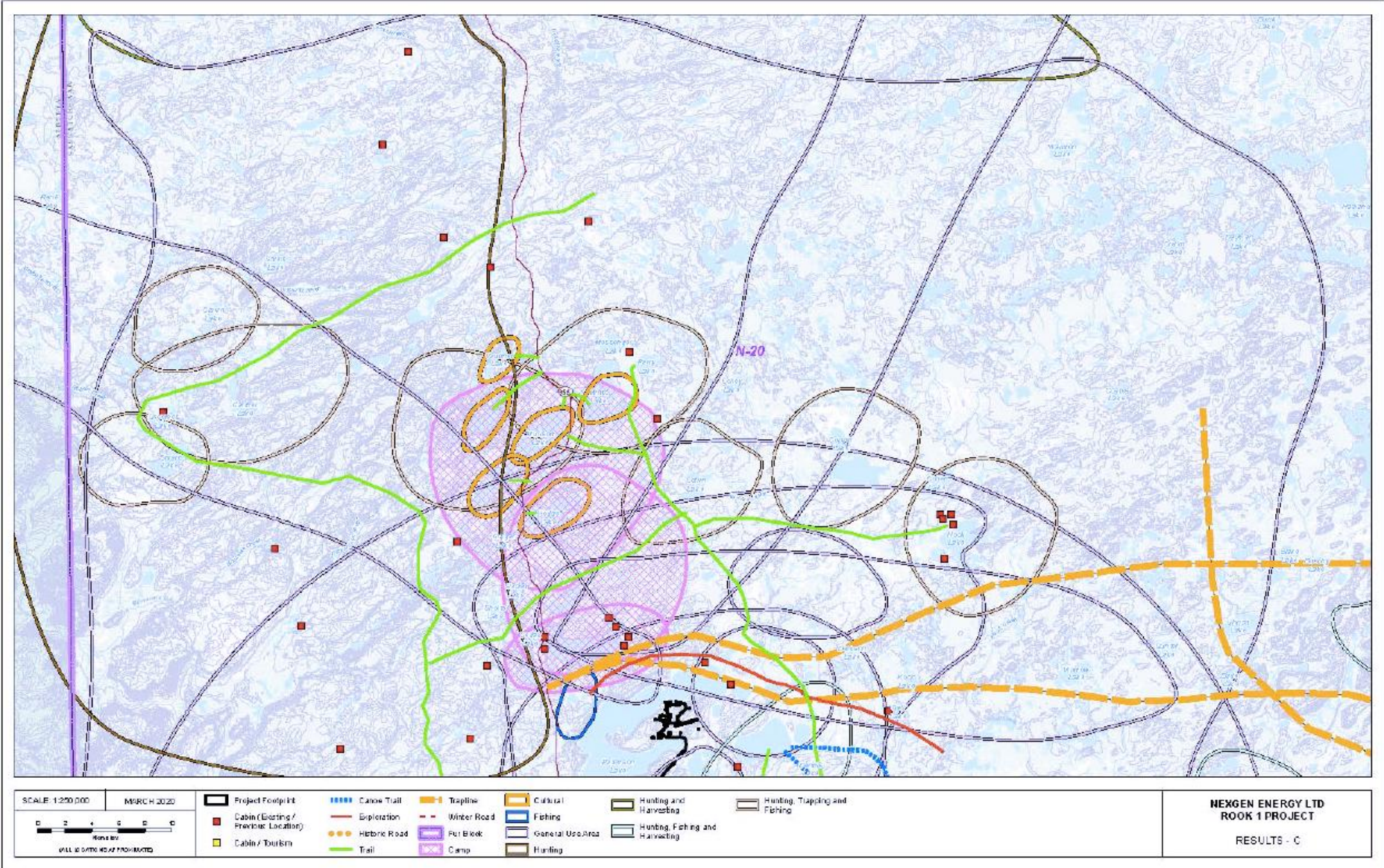
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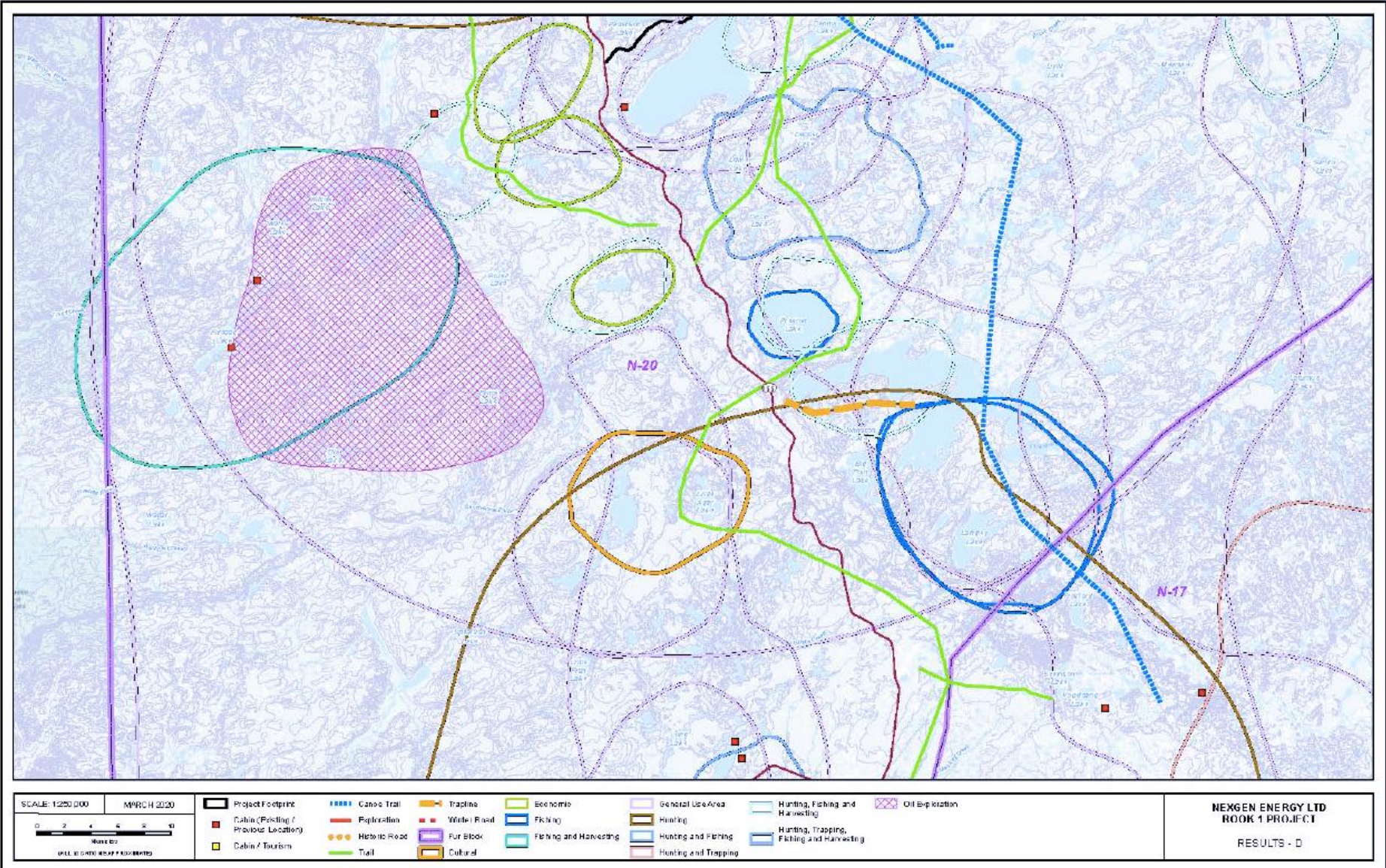
Métis Citizens use the Project Area for Traditional Activities

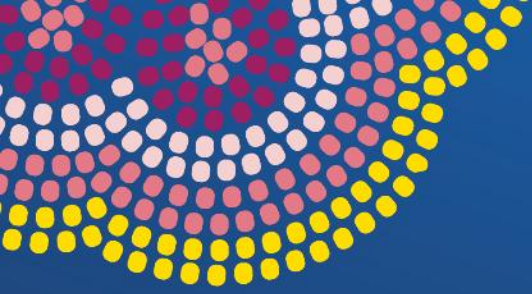


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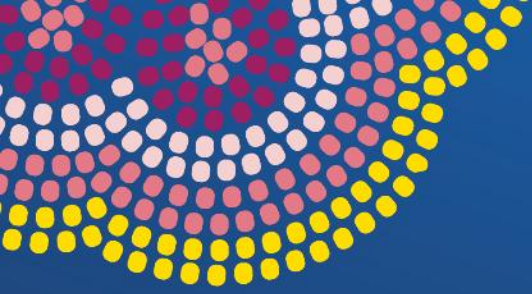
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The Project will affect the Métis rights of NR2 and MN-S Citizens

The Project will affect Métis rights such as:

- The right of Métis title to the lands and resources within the Project boundaries, including as set out in the 1994 Métis Land Claim which Canada has committed to resolve;
- The right for Métis to freely access and use said land as they have in previous generations, without interruption, and without individual and community anxiety regarding the health of plants, animals, and fish around and within the Project boundaries;

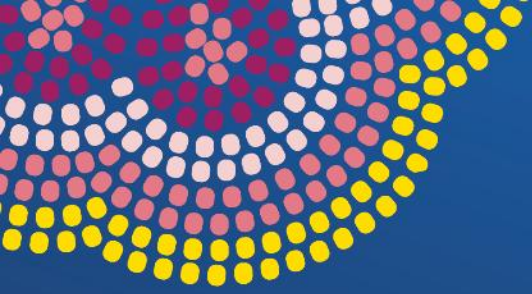


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The Project will affect the Métis rights of NR2 and MN-S Citizens

- The right to pass on Métis teachings, Métis traditional knowledge, and Métis ways of life to future generations, including through undisturbed land use in and around the Project boundaries;
- The right to transit over our lands to exercise our rights, including the modern application of our historic commercial rights; and
- The right to harvest berries, medicinal plants and fungi, to hunt, to fish and to trap for food, social, ceremonial, and commercial purposes.



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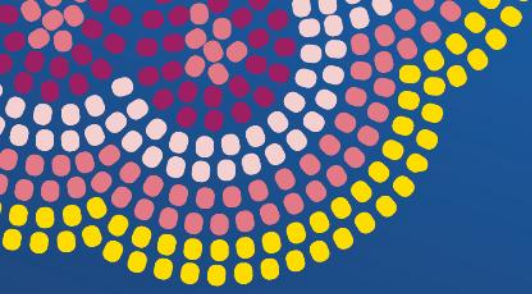


Engagement and Study Agreement

The Métis Nation and NexGen signed a Study Agreement in 2019 that:

- Provided for processes of engagement and involvement aimed at securing the consent of the Métis Nation, including through negotiation of an Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA).
- Facilitated the Métis Nation's completion of a self-directed Traditional Land Use Study.
- Provided funding.

The processes of the Study Agreement led the Métis Nation to grant their consent to Rook 1 in the Summer of 2023.



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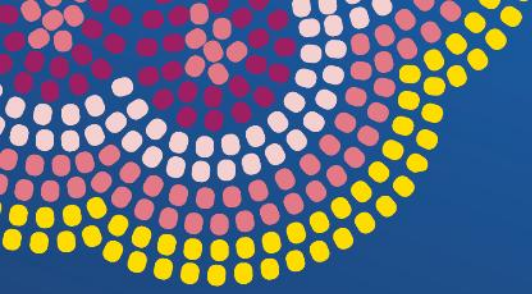


Métis Nation's Regulatory Review and Endorsement

The Métis Nation provided full endorsement on the:

1. Provincial EIS (approved November 2023),
2. Participation and acceptance of NexGen's responses to the Métis Nation's FIRT information requests,
3. NexGen's and CNSC's responses to the Métis Nation's public comments, and
4. NexGen's responses to all Métis Nation issues and concerns raised during the environmental assessment process.

Through the joint Implementation and Environmental Committees, the Métis Nation worked directly with NexGen to resolve Métis comments, issues, and interests related to the Project. Commitments, mitigations, and accommodations were collaboratively developed, defined, and reviewed between the Métis Nation and NexGen.



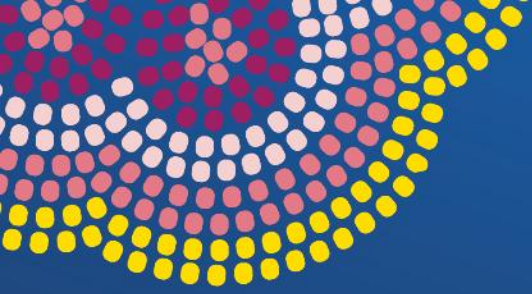
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Métis Nation's Consent for the Project

The Métis Nation and NexGen have a significant interest in ensuring the Project is developed responsibly in a manner that protects and respects Métis rights and Métis title.

The Métis Nation has concluded the IBA with NexGen in respect of the Project. NexGen has made procedural and substantive commitments in the IBA that satisfactorily address the Métis Nation's concerns regarding the Project, including in the context of the Métis Nation's Aboriginal rights and interests under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.



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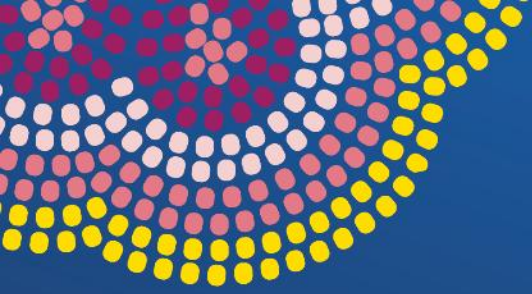


Métis Nation's Consent for the Project

The IBA includes mechanisms to facilitate NexGen's ongoing engagement with the Métis Nation on environmental and social concerns, and to support the Métis Nation in its engagement with federal and provincial bodies and its involvement in Project-related environmental programs.

The scope of the benefits provided under the IBA remain confidential, but include processes and commitments for Métis training, employment, and business opportunities, Métis involvement in environmental monitoring, as well as a royalty payment which will allow NexGen and the Métis Nation to share in the wealth extracted from the Métis Homeland.

Pursuant to the IBA, the Métis Nation consents to and supports the Rook I Project.



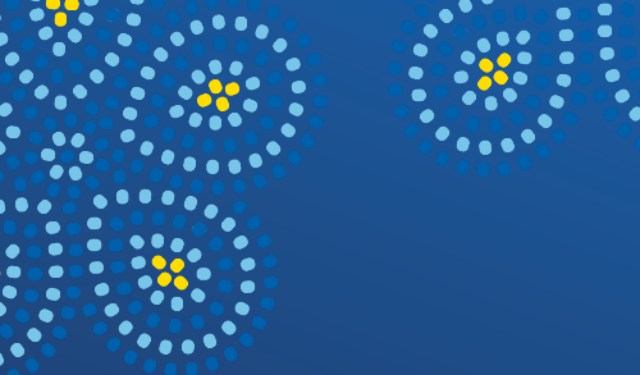
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Conclusion

The Métis Nation supports NexGen's Project as described in the environmental assessment undertaken by Saskatchewan and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, and to the development of the Project in a manner that respects and recognizes the importance of Métis rights and interests through the consent-based commitments that have been resolved with NexGen. These commitments are important to advance and protect the rights and interests of future generations.





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QUESTIONS DISCUSSION



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THANK YOU



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