

JBACE

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2009-2010**



Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie James
James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment

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This report is available on the website of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE). The site contains a wealth of information pertaining to the Committee, including its mandate and activities. The information is available in three languages.

<http://www.ccebj-jbace.ca>

Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie-James
James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment

Welcome

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Supporting and enhancing the environmental and social protection regime of the James Bay Territory

Who We Are

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) is composed of representatives of three governments: Canada, Québec and the Cree Regional Authority. It was established for the purpose of advising these governments concerning the adoption of policies, laws and regulations or measures having environmental or social consequences for the Cree Nation. The JBACE also oversees the administration and management of the environmental and social protection regime established by the 1975 James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). This regime provides for a special status and involvement for the Cree people in the impact assessment of development projects in the Agreement Territory.

In The News

Northern Plan

The JBACE prepared an [opinion](#) regarding strategic environmental assessment of the transportation sector of the Northern Plan.


Copies of this report are also available at the JBACE secretariat:

James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment

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March 31, 2010

The Hon. Jim Prentice
Minister of the Environment of Canada

The Hon. Line Beauchamp
Québec Minister of Sustainable Development,
Environment and Parks

Grand Chief Matthew Coon Come
Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)

Ministers Prentice and Beauchamp:
Grand Chief Coon Come:

I am pleased to present the activity report of the James Bay Advisory
Committee on the Environment for the year ended March 31, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,



Ashley Iserhoff
Chairman

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



In 1975, the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) marked the history of Canada by being the first treaty to confer a form of self-government on Aboriginal nations. The architects of the JBNQA made an even bolder statement in establishing a hunting, fishing and trapping regime that recognizes and protects Aboriginal peoples' right to harvest, as well as an environmental and social protection regime (Section 22) to minimize the negative impact of development on ecosystems and Cree communities.

Thus, at a time when environmental assessment was relatively unknown territory in Canada, the JBNQA innovated by providing for an impact assessment and review procedure applicable to development projects. The Cree people are stakeholders in this procedure because they have representatives on the evaluating and review committees.

Environmental assessment and public participation methods have changed considerably over the last 35 years, and so the JBACE believes the time has come to update the Section 22 assessment and review procedure. The daring ideas of the architects of the JBNQA are the Advisory Committee's source of inspiration for hoping to convince the signatory parties (Canada, Québec, Crees) to modernize the Section 22 procedure by making project assessment and public participation more transparent.

Northern Québec is undergoing major changes, as evidenced by numerous indicators. The development activities expected to take place under the Québec government's Northern Plan, raise significant environmental concerns in Northern Québec. It is difficult to predict the duration, geographic extent and scope of these changes. However, new concepts such as strategic environmental assessments have been developed. It is crucial that special attention be paid to these ideas in a northern context.

In reading this report, you will see that the JBACE faces major challenges in overseeing the environmental and social protection regime. Modernizing the regime would give the JBACE the means necessary to meet those challenges.

Exceptional circumstances allowed me to chair the JBACE for a third consecutive term. It was an extremely enriching experience for me and I would like to thank all of the JBACE members and staff for their trust and support.

Ashley Iserhoff
Chairman
March 31, 2010

Territory Covered by the Environmental and Social Protection Regime (Section 22)

Territory covered by the environmental and social protection regime



Limits

- Territory covered by the regime¹
- Cree Category I lands
- Cree Category II lands
- Southern limit of JBNQA Territory
- Border

Infrastructures

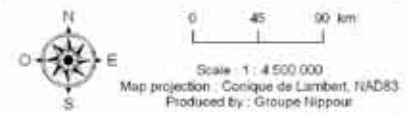
- Active mine site
- Hydroelectric power station
- Hydroelectric power station in construction

Conservation areas

- Exceptional forest ecosystem
 - Protected area
- ¹ The Crees do not recognize the southern limit of the regime as defined on this map.
- ² Desjardins-Couture Category I and II lands are under negotiation.
- ³ The Vaisseau Sibi Eeyou Association is temporarily based in Ancois.

Sources

Land division, mine site, MRNF-Québec, 2010
 Protected area, MDDEP, 2010
 Hydroelectric infrastructures, CEHQ, 2010



INTRODUCTION

The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA), signed in 1975, established the environmental and social protection regime (Section 22). This regime applies specifically to the Cree people and aims to protect their environment and their wildlife harvesting rights. The JBNQA thereby recognizes the system of land holding grounded in Cree family traplines.

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) plays a two-fold role in the application of the environmental and social protection regime. First, it examines policies, laws and regulations that might have an impact on the regime and, where needed, advises and makes recommendations to the responsible government. Second, the JBACE oversees the application of the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure for development projects.

The JBACE is composed of members equally appointed by the three parties concerned by Section 22, i.e. the governments of Canada and Québec and the Cree Regional Authority (CRA). A rotating chairmanship ensures balanced leadership of the Advisory Committee. In 2009-2010, the chairmanship was assumed by the Cree party.

This year, the Advisory Committee focused its efforts on two major issues: a) raising awareness among decision makers about the need for strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the Northern Plan – it formulated an opinion to support the next stages of implementation of an SEA approach – and b) the need to strengthen the environmental assessment procedure through systematic, structured and transparent public participation – the JBACE is currently preparing public participation guidelines.

In keeping with its mandate, the Advisory Committee also advised the provincial government on two pieces of proposed legislation: Bill 79: An Act to amend the Mining Act and Bill 57 repealing the Forest Act.

The JBACE counts on the signatories' close cooperation to act on its recommendations for modernizing the environmental assessment procedure. In our opinion, the issue is very clear: in a context of major development across sectors¹ such as that proposed under the government's Northern Plan, recourse to innovative tools is needed in order to assess the environmental and social impacts of plans and programs upstream from their implementation. In the JBACE's opinion, one of the best tools available, and one that is recognized internationally, is strategic environmental assessment (SEA). A precedent has already been set in Québec with the strategic environmental assessment program for offshore hydrocarbon development in the estuary and northwestern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The James Bay Territory is a vast area that harbours a multitude of resources. However, environmental assessment of development projects, as practised over the last 30 years, has revealed that significant gaps still remain in our knowledge, especially about the cumulative impacts of such projects. In the JBACE's opinion, the precautionary principle must be applied to the Northern Plan. Woodland caribou, a designated vulnerable species, is a good reminder to all of us that making certain decisions hastily without decision-support tools can be risky.

¹The Northern Plan involves mining, forestry, energy and tourism projects.



TRANSPARENT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

a) Public consultation guide

The JBACE formulated recommendations to the parties regarding the establishment of a transparent public consultation process adapted to the context. The recommendations followed on a research project aimed at comparing the current practices under the Section 22 impact assessment and review procedure with internationally recognized practices for public participation.

In light of those recommendations, the JBACE proposes to draw up a guide to good practices for public consultation that defines clear principles for triggering participation, disseminating information and ensuring the process is credible. The public consultation process must be transparent, credible and adapted to the social and cultural context of Cree communities.

To that end, the JBACE formed a working group composed of public participation experts, including professionals with years of experience on operating committees established by sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA, university researchers and officials from the environmental assessment branch of the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP).

b) Implementation of the revised lists of development projects

In 2008, the JBACE presented recommendations to the parties on reviewing the lists of development projects subject to and exempt from impact assessment (schedules 1 and 2 of Section 22).² Regrettably, the parties have not yet acted on the Committee's recommendations. Even though the JBNQA provides for the review of these lists every five years, no such initiative has been completed. The JBACE would like to remind the parties that the process would be substantially improved and more transparent if projects or activities already governed by a sound regulatory framework or supported by advanced technologies were exempt from assessment.

Contaminated site remediation projects are an eloquent example: even if the decontamination methods have proven to work, every project must be submitted to the Evaluating Committee (COMEV) because this type of project is not covered by either list. All 19 decontamination projects submitted to COMEV to date were exempted from the preparation of an impact statement.

The JBACE is once again reiterating that it is willing to work with the parties to improve the assessment and review procedure by undertaking the first revision of the lists of development projects since the signing of the JBNQA.

²The JBNQA provides for the review of these lists every five years "in the light of technological changes and experience with the assessment and review process" (par. 22.5.1 and 22.5.2).



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE NORTHERN PLAN

In September 2008, the Premier of Québec announced an ambitious development plan for northern Québec that includes, among other things, expansion of the road network, major hydroelectric projects and mineral and forest resource development. The Northern Plan also provides for the preservation of 12% of the area north of the 49th parallel and protection of 50% of the area covered by the plan from industrial development.

a) The Northern Plan in the context of the JBNQA

Ever since the Northern Plan was announced, the JBACE has been working to ensure recognition of the rights guaranteed to Native people under the JBNQA: it is important that the Northern Plan be crafted and then implemented while respecting the guiding principles of the environmental and social protection regime, notably protection of the Crees' wildlife harvesting rights, their economy and their society. Furthermore, the JBACE stressed to the responsible authorities, including during a meeting with the associate deputy minister responsible for the Northern Plan (MRNF), that the Northern Plan should be implemented on the basis of regional governance that respects the JBNQA and ensures fair representation for the Crees.

b) Strategic environmental assessment of the Northern Plan

Given the scope of the proposed Northern Plan and the developments that will arise from it, the JBACE believes it is imperative to analyze the territory's environmental, social and institutional capacity to cope with such an initiative, taking into account the specific characteristics of the JBNQA territory and sustainable development principles. An assessment of the major impacts created by the Northern Plan is necessary to minimize the negative impacts; moreover, it would be advisable to determine the main strategic directions for the development and implementation of the Northern Plan so as to promote a coordinated approach to development projects. To meet these two major objectives, the JBACE issued an opinion recommending that the government use an evaluation tool known as strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

Considering the scope and multi-sector nature of the Northern Plan, the government will not be able to rely on project-based environmental assessment to analyze the cumulative impacts as well as the overall effect of the planned initiatives that will affect the territory and, above all, the way of life of the occupants and users of the territory. However, SEA is a planning tool that can be incorporated into development of plans, policies or programs.

Since the government has opted for a sector-based approach, the JBACE is of the opinion that an analysis of the transportation sector could be especially relevant, because all the developments proposed under the Northern Plan will be based on implementation of a transportation network. Thus, SEA would make it possible to simultaneously take into consideration the major issues raised by the Northern Plan and analyze the various options for implementation of a transportation network.

Moreover, the JBACE commissioned a report from SEA experts that lays the foundations for a future SEA of the transportation sector by defining the elements that must be considered in the planning stage, notably the JBNQA and the current institutional, environmental and social context. The JBACE communicated the report's conclusions to the government. In the coming year, the Advisory Committee will continue its efforts to promote the essential need for a strategic environmental assessment of the transportation sector.



3

FOLLOW-UP STUDIES ON THE DIKE FAILURE AT THE OLD OPEMISKA MINE

In June 2008, a tailings pond dike at the old Opemiska mine crumbled, apparently spilling (according to MRNF estimates) roughly 1 million m³ of water and 50 000 m³ of fine tailings over tens of kilometres downstream. Nearly two years later, the JBACE is still concerned about the lack of information provided to the Crees, the remediation measures taken, and the monitoring of impacts on fish and benthic fauna and their habitat and, consequently, the impact of this major accident on the Crees who use the area. Moreover, the Advisory Committee is still waiting for the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF) to deliver on its promise to strengthen the monitoring and follow-up measures for mining facilities. No specific program has been submitted to the JBACE and no provisions in this regard have been introduced into Bill 79 amending the Mining Act.

Although the JBACE received data from the MRNF regarding water quality in the impact area of the Opemiska spill, the Advisory Committee had to pressure the responsible authorities into taking the necessary measures to assess the spill's impacts on fish populations and habitat on which the Crees depend. To date, no follow-up study has been conducted on fish habitat. The JBACE also requested Environment Canada's cooperation given the areas of federal jurisdiction involved, notably enforcement of the Fisheries Act. The Advisory Committee does, however, acknowledge that the MRNF made significant efforts to redevelop the site in an attempt to control erosion and the transport of tailings downstream. In our opinion, it is very important that the environmental follow-up program continue.



A visit to the Opemiska site. In the foreground, from left to right: Willie Iserhoff, Jacques Bérubé (Chapais mayor), Ginette Lajoie, Marc Houde (MRNF) and Jean Picard.



REFORM OF THE FOREST REGIME AND THE ISSUE OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE

The proposed Forest Occupancy Act (Bill 57), tabled in June 2009, was to have established a new forest regime for Québec. Among the major changes proposed by the government was the transfer of responsibility for preparing the forest management plans³ of forest management contract holders to the MRNF as of 2013.

a) Required alignment with agreements signed with the Crees

During the parliamentary committee hearings into Bill 57 in October 2009, the JBACE delegation underlined that the name of the statute, “Forest Occupancy Act,” not only did not reflect the content of the legislation, but also seemed to ignore the original occupation of the land by Aboriginal people. The Advisory Committee also emphasized the need to align the new forest regime with the provisions of the JBNQA and the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship Between Québec and the Crees (ANRQC). The JBACE recommended that the bill make specific reference to the environmental and social protection regime under the JBNQA and the adapted forest regime under the ANRQC.

Furthermore, the JBACE pointed out that, in its opinion, the transfer of certain forest management responsibilities to the regions is problematic. Since these responsibilities would be transferred to bodies that have no Cree representatives on them, the JBACE stressed the obligation to respect the JBNQA, notably by establishing consultation mechanisms that ensure a special status and involvement for the Cree people.

b) Consideration in the final legislation

The National Assembly passed the Sustainable Forest Development Act, a more appropriate name, in March 2010. The Act provides for, among other things, the establishment of a Cree-Québec working group to ensure consistency between the adapted forest regime under the ANRQC and the new forest regime for Québec. However, the issue of regional bodies in the James Bay Territory was not resolved and is a basic problem not only for sustainable forest management, but also for land use planning.

³These plans would be called “tactical plans for integrated forest management” starting in 2013.



PROTECTION OF WOODLAND CARIBOU HABITAT

In its opinion on the revised forest management plans for the James Bay territory, the JBACE expressed its concern regarding the planned construction of over 4000 km of forest roads between now and 2013. Given the potential impact of these roads on Cree communities and trappers as well as on the natural environment, the JBACE reminded the government that “major access roads built for extraction of forest products” are automatically subject to the Section 22 impact assessment and review procedure (Schedule 1, par. 4a).

The Advisory Committee deplores the fact that its opinion was ignored. And in light of this situation, the Grand Council of the Crees deemed it appropriate to institute legal proceedings, which led to a letter of understanding with the MDDEP to submit eight of the planned forest roads to impact assessment.

The JBACE was also made aware of the impacts of forest roads on woodland caribou habitat. Considering that the woodland caribou has been designated a vulnerable species, the JBACE wrote to the Section 22 administrators and committees to stress the importance of recognizing the woodland caribou as a target species during environmental assessments, as provided for in the woodland caribou recovery plan adopted in April 2009. The Provincial Administrator responded favourably to this request.

However, the JBACE considers that assessing the impacts of individual projects does not enable an overall appreciation of forest road impacts on woodland caribou habitat. It therefore called on the governments to assess the environmental impacts of forest roads in James Bay at the regional level. There has been no response from the governments.



CONCLUSION

The JBACE considers that its interventions will result in environmental and social gains on several fronts:

- modernization of the Section 22 environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure through the development of guidelines for establishing a consultation process;
- strategic environmental assessment of the Northern Plan, with priority on assessment of the transportation sector and its consequences in terms of opening up the territory and developing it in a sustainable manner;
- the planned follow-up studies of the impact of the Opemiska tailings dike failure on fish and fish habitat and the harvesting of this resource by the Crees;
- consideration, in the Sustainable Forest Development Act (Bill 57), of Cree land use and the Crees' leading role in decisions regarding future development of the territory.

It is our hope that these steps will lead to closer relations with our government partners.

In this regard, it must be remembered that environmental and social protection concerns a wide range of issues. That is why the JBACE has decided to identify priority issues through renewed strategic planning in 2009-2010. ⁴

The Advisory Committee is forced to remind the parties that without the necessary funding and competent human resources to run its secretariat, it cannot fulfil its mandate and obligations. The JBACE secretariat relies on barely 2.5 person-years. For years, the JBACE has been reducing its primary expenditures by sharing a secretariat officer, office space and certain office equipment with the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.

The JBACE deems that it will be impossible for it to operate without a full-time analyst and, consequently, it must receive greater funding next year. It will also be impossible to carry out its mandate to review the next series of forest management plans (par. 22.3.34 of the JBNQA) without dedicated funding for that purpose.

To ensure transparency, the JBACE strives to make its information public and therefore invites you to consult its website at the following address: www.ccebj-jbace.ca

⁴See the strategic plan for 2010-2013 under "Publications – Strategic Plan" on the JBACE's website.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE JBACE ON OTHER ISSUES

ISSUE	ACTION
<p>Coordinated review of the Matoush uranium exploration project</p>	<p>The JBACE recommended that the two review bodies be combined as provided for in the JBNQA, or at the very least that they hold joint public hearings.</p> <p>COMEX and COFEX-South agreed to hold joint hearings and share information.</p>
<p>Contaminated site at Cape Jones (Pointe Louis XIV) – former radar station built by the Department of National Defence</p>	<p>The JBACE wrote to the Minister of National Defence requesting that a detailed characterization study be conducted and that the site eventually be cleaned up.</p> <p>The current state of the site makes it unsafe for the Crees to exercise their wildlife harvesting rights.</p>
<p>Expansion of the protected areas network in James Bay (goal to designate 12% of the territory as protected)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information session held by MDDEP • JBACE response (in preparation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Give preference to protected areas proposed by Cree communities -Take into account the sociocultural value of sites considered, from the standpoint of the Crees' original occupation of the territory, as well as their ecological value.
<p>Transportation strategy for Northern Québec</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Denis Blais, director of the Bureau de coordination du Nord-du-Québec (Transports Québec). • The JBACE asked to receive a copy of the strategy and take part in discussions regarding its implementation.
<p>Life-cycle assessment (LCA) of residual materials management scenarios for James Bay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of a detailed report on LCA by CIRAIG (École Polytechnique). • Involvement of the JBACE, CRA, SEBJ, MDDEP and Recyc-Québec in overseeing the study.

ISSUE	ACTION
Draft Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of products by enterprises	JBACE comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up eco-centres in the communities to foster the stockpiling of recyclables and curbside recycling.
Québec's Residual Materials Management Policy (2010-2015)	JBACE brief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve infrastructures in Cree communities. • Establish a compensation plan for municipal curbside recycling services in Cree communities.
Climate change impacts in James Bay and adaptation strategies	JBACE participation as a partner in the research project conducted by the Cree Trappers' Association: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and interviews in three Cree communities. • Creation of a geoportal to organize and provide access to data.



Cape Jones (Pointe Louis XIV)

APPENDIX 1

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS OF THE JBACE

1.1 Composition of the JBACE

Members appointed by the Cree Regional Authority (CRA)

Glen Cooper, CRA

Ashley Iserhoff, CRA, Chairman

Ginette Lajoie, CRA, Vice-Chairperson

Chantal Otter Tétreault, CRA

Members appointed by the Government of Canada

Annie Déziel, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)

Maryse Lemire, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Jean Picard, Environment Canada – Quebec Region (since April 23, 2009)

Denise Morasse, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (until November 25, 2009)

James Yantha, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (since November 26, 2009)

Members appointed by the Gouvernement du Québec

Serge Alain, Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (since April 29, 2009)

Josée Brazeau Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs

Joanne Laberge, Ministère des Transports du Québec (until January 11, 2010)

Pierre Moses, James Bay Municipality

1.2 Composition of subcommittees

1.2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Josée Brazeau

Ginette Lajoie

Maryse Lemire

1.2.2 WORKING GROUP ON THE REVIEW OF SCHEDULES 1 AND 2 OF SECTION 22 (INCLUDING MINERAL EXPLORATION)

Josée Brazeau

Annie Déziel

Ginette Lajoie

Maryse Lemire

1.2.3 WORKING GROUP ON RESIDUAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Josée Brazeau

Ginette Lajoie

Representatives of the CRA, MDDEP, Recyc-Québec and SEBJ

1.2.4 WORKING GROUP ON PROTECTED AREAS

Josée Brazeau

Annie Déziel

Chantal Otter Tétreault

1.2.5 WORKING GROUP ON THE 35 YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 22

Josée Brazeau
Glen Cooper
Chantal Otter Tétreault
Jean Picard
James Yantha
Geneviève Dionne
Carole Lévesque (INRS)

1.2.6 WORKING GROUP ON PUBLIC CONSULTATION GUIDELINES

Josée Brazeau
Annie Déziel
Ginette Lajoie
Geneviève Dionne
Experts, members of the Section 22 committees and representatives of MDDEP

1.3 Secretariat

Marc Jetten, executive secretary
Geneviève Dionne, environmental analyst
Louise Bélanger, secretariat officer

1.4 JBACE meetings

The Committee held five meetings in 2009-2010:

158th meeting Gatineau, April 1, 2009
159th meeting Montréal, June 23, 2009
160th meeting Montréal, September 30, 2009
161st meeting Québec, December 15, 2009
162nd meeting Rouyn-Noranda, February 24, 2010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2010*	
INCOME	
Subsidy paid to the JBACE	\$ 221 000
Evaluating Committee Secretariat (COMEV)	30 000
Total Income	\$ 251 000
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	
Salaries, benefits	\$ 128 391
Telecommunication	5 598
Rent (office space)	25 964
Travel expenses	6 113
Translation	28 921
Photocopying	10 668
Messenger services, postage	1 165
Office supplies, furniture and computer equipment	3 367
Expert opinions, meeting expenses	1 151
Insurance	481
Dues, fees, memberships, conferences	643
Professional fees	4 303
Advisory expenses	65 890
Training	--
Web site expenses	628
Interest, bank charges	317
Amortization	1 761
Subtotal - JBACE	285 361
Expenditures attributable to COMEV Secretariat	30 000
Total operating expenditures	\$ 315 361
OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITY	
Interest income	\$ 4 492

*The Review Engagement Report prepared by Gaétan Ruel, CA, Auditor, may be available on demand.

APPENDIX 3

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS OF THE EVALUATING COMMITTEE (COMEV), PROVINCIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (COMEX) AND FEDERAL REVIEW PANEL (COFEX-SOUTH)

COMMITTEE	MEMBERS		MEETINGS		
	Appointed by:		No.	Date	Place
COMEV	CRA	Philip Awashish	233	2009-04-28	Montreal
		Brian Craik	234	2009-06-23	Montreal
	Canada	Élizabeth Boivin Annie Déziel (until May 2009) Anne-Marie Gaudet (since May 2009)	235	2009-07-29	Quebec City
			236	2009-09-17	Montreal
			237	2010-01-25	Montreal
			238	2010-02-24	Montreal
			239	2010-03-25	Montreal
Québec	Daniel Berrouard Mireille Paul				
Executive Secretary	Michael O'Neill				
COMEX	Appointed by:		No.	Date	Place
	CRA	Philip Awashish	258	2009-04-08	Montreal
		Brian Craik	259	2009-05-08	Montreal
	Québec	Daniel Berrouard Pierre Mercier Bernard Harvey (until June 2009) Robert Lemieux (since June 2009)	260	2009-06-03	Montreal
			261	2009-06-25	Nemaska
			262	2009-07-28	Quebec City
			263	2009-10-02	Montreal
			264	2009-10-21	Montreal
			265	2009-11-16	Mistissini
	Executive Secretary	Michael O'Neill	266	2010-01-25	Montreal
267			2010-03-15	Montreal	
COFEX-South	Appointed by:		No.	Date	Place
	CRA	Philip Awashish		2009-04-22	Montreal
		Ginette Lajoie		2009-05-06	Montreal
	Canada	Benoît Taillon Anne-Marie Gaudet Claude E. Delisle		2009-12-16	Quebec City
				2010-01-07	Montreal
				2010-02-05	Montreal
Executive Secretary	Benoît Théberge		2010-03-04	Montreal	
			2010-03-15	Montreal	

APPENDIX 4
TABLE OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO
THE EVALUATING COMMITTEE (COMEV),
PROVINCIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (COMEX)
AND FEDERAL REVIEW PANEL (COFEX-SOUTH)
April 2010

Energy projects					
PROJECT	PROPONENT	COMEV RECOMMENDA- TION	SUBJECT TO IMPACT ASSESS- MENT	COMEX RECOMMENDA- TION	COFEX- South RECOM- MEN- DATION
Eastmain-1-A/Sarcelle powerhouses and Rupert diversion: • 38 applications to amend the certificate of authorization	Hydro-Québec Production and SEBJ	—	—	Amend certificate of authorization	—
LG-4 power station: Installation of a ramp and three piers	Hydro-Québec Production	—	No	—	—
120-kV power line linking Eastmain-1 with the Eleonore mining camp: application to amend the certificate of authorization	Hydro-Québec Équipement	Directives issued	Yes	Amend certificate of authorization	—

Mining projects

PROJECT	PROPONENT	COMEVI RECOMMENDATION	SUBJECT TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT	COMEX RECOMMENDATION	COFEX-South RECOMMENDATION
<p>Matoush uranium exploration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underground exploration • Repair and improvement of road access • Reuse of Eastmain winter road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landing strip • Sandpits 	Strateco Resources Inc.	<p>Directives issued</p> <p>Directive issued</p> <p>--</p> <p>--</p> <p>--</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Expected in fall 2010</p> <p>Expected in fall 2010</p> <p>--</p> <p>--</p> <p>--</p>	Currently reviewing impact statement
Development of diamond deposit on the Foxtrot property	Les Diamants Stornoway (Canada) Inc.	Expected in May 2010		—	—
Bachelor Mine: application to increase the milling rate	Metanor Resources Inc.	--	No	--	--
<p>Development of a gold deposit on the Eleonore property</p> <p>Operation of a borrow pit</p>	Opinaca Mines Ltd.	<p>Directives issued</p> <p>Directives issued</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Expected in summer 2010</p> <p>Waiting for additional information</p>	--
Lac Rocher mining project	Victory Nickel Inc.	Directives issued	Yes	Additional information requested	--
Winter road access to the "L" deposit	Abitex Resources Inc.	Directives issued	Yes	Impact statement not received	--
Exploration of the Discovery property	Cadiscor Resources Inc.	Directives issued	Yes	Expected in May 2010	--

Transportation

PROJECT	PROPONENT	COMEV RECOMMENDA- TION	SUBJECT TO IMPACT ASSESS- MENT	COMEX RECOMMENDA- TION	COFEX- South RECOM- MEN- DATION
Extension of Route 167 Nord	Transports Québec	Directives issued	Yes	--	
Improvements to the Was- kaganish airport	Transport Canada	--	No	--	--
Forest road "E-Ouest"	Barrette-Chapais Ltée	Directives issued	Yes	Expected in April 2010	--
Extension of forest road "L-209 Nord"	Barrette-Chapais Ltée	Directives issued	Yes	Expected in April 2010	Cur- rently review- ing the impact state- ment
Forest roads "I" and "H- Ouest"	Matériaux Blan- chet Inc.	Directives issued	Yes	Waiting for the impact statement	--
Forest road "J"	Domtar Inc.	Directives issued	Yes	Impact statement not received	--

Protected areas					
PROJECT	PROPONENT	COME V RECOMMEN- DATION	SUBJECT TO IMPACT ASSESS- MENT	COMEX RECOMMEN- DATION	COFEX- South RECOM- MEN- DATION
4 proposed biodiversity reserves: • Tourbières-Boisées-du-Chiwakamu • Lac Taibi • Lac Dana • Lac Wetetnagami	Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP)	Directives issued	Yes	Authorize project subject to 4 conditions	--

Miscellaneous projects ¹					
PROJECT	PROPONENT	COME V RECOMMEN- DATION	SUBJECT TO IMPACT ASSESS- MENT	COMEX RECOMMEN- DATION	COFEX- South RECOM- MEN- DATION
Treatment of contaminated soil at Borrow pit W-99-4	SEBJ	--	No	--	--
Construction of a drinking water plant	Cree Nation of Wemindji	--	No	--	--

¹Six other projects have been evaluated and exempted from the procedure because little environmental and social impacts were anticipated.

