

[Map of mineral claims in Abitibi-Témiscamingue \(January 2023\)](#)

[Table of mining claims in Abitibi-Témiscamingue \(January 2023\)](#)

[Table of MRC-municipalities calling on Québec to act \(January 2023\)](#)

[Resolutions adopted by Abitibi-Témiscamingue municipalities \(January 2023\)](#)

[Launch of the "Don't mine our eskers" campaign inviting citizens and municipalities to take action \(see logo\)](#)

[Map of the 5311 mining claims covering the eskers of Abitibi-Témiscamingue](#)

[Other visuals](#)

## Mining claims: Elected officials in Abitibi join the national movement to change the law

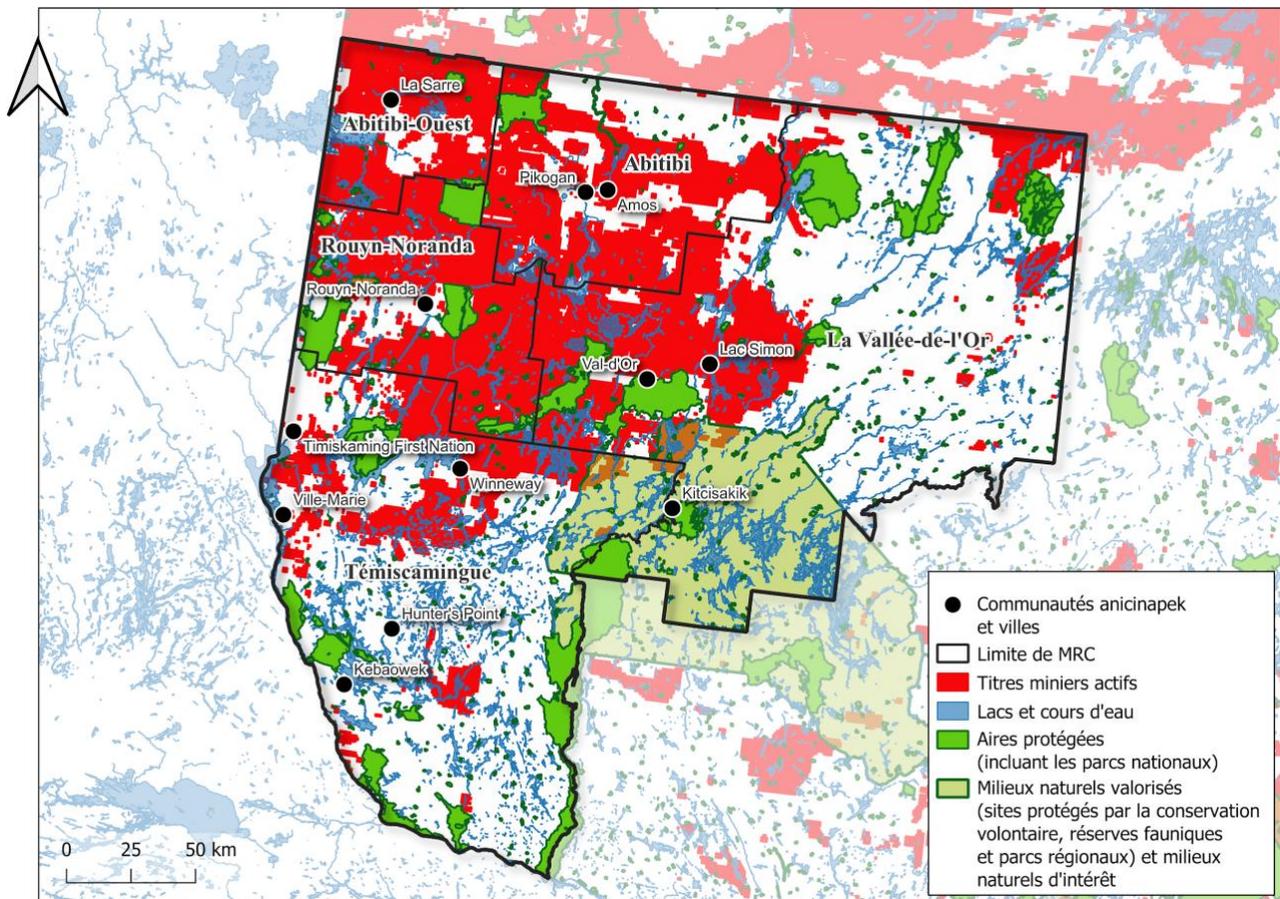
(Quebec) In the lead up to the [Municipal Forum on mining and social acceptability](#), a coalition of organizations has unveiled [a new map](#) indicating a +46% boom in mining claims over the past two years in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, making it the region with the most mining claims in Quebec. [Ten municipalities](#) in Abitibi-Témiscamingue are now joining the national [movement of municipalities](#) and organizations calling on the government to strengthen the legal framework with respect to "Territories incompatible with mining (TIAM)," in order to protect water, biodiversity, and local populations.

This boom in mining claims is consistent with increasing US and global demand for [battery minerals](#), such as lithium and graphite, as well as [high gold prices](#). The organizations have documented a similar boom since 2020 in [southeastern](#) and [southwestern](#) Quebec. Highlights include:

- **A +46% increase in the surface area of mining claims** in the region in two years, from 1.45 million hectares in November 2020 to 2.12 million hectares in December 2022. This area corresponds to an area equivalent to the Laurentians, the Lower St. Lawrence, or Gaspé, almost twice that of the Eastern Townships or Lanaudière, or 44 times the size of the island of Montreal.
- **Mining claims are expanding at a rate 13 times faster than the rate of new protected areas, undermining the Kunming-Montreal agreement reached at COP15 in December.** Since 2020, the increase in the size of mining claims (+46%) in the region has been 13 times faster than that of protected areas (+3.5%). There are now almost 4 times as many mining claims in the region (covering 32.8% of the land mass) as there are protected areas (8.9%). The organizations believe that it will be impossible to reach international targets of protecting 30% of the land by 2030 without changing the current laws and frameworks — targets that were adopted by Quebec at COP15 with the signing of the Kunming-Montreal agreement last December.
- **The connectivity of protected areas and wildlife reserves is under threat.** Of the 43,000 active mining claims in the region, thousands are located in [protected areas](#) whose buffer zones and connectivity are now being threatened. This is the case for Aiguebelle National Park and many biodiversity reserves, such as Caribous-de-Val-d'Or, Lacs-Vaudray-et-Joannès, Moraine-d'Harricana, Opasatica, Kakinwawigak, and the proposed Lac Parent marshes. Dozens of mining claims are located within important natural habitats, such as the La Vérendrye Wildlife Reserve.
- **The launch of the "Don't mine our esker" campaign to protect water and biodiversity ([logo here](#)).** In the past few weeks, a dozen municipalities located in three of the five RCMs of Abitibi-Témiscamingue have adopted [resolutions](#) calling on Quebec to protect the eskers located on their territory. The resolutions state that eskers "play a crucial role in the groundwater recharge of the territory" and are likely to "protect biodiversity and important ecosystems." Eskers [occupy 6.9%](#) of the region's land mass; over 61% of the eskers are covered in whole or in part by [5311 mining claims](#). 150 new claims have been granted to mining companies on the eskers since May 25, 2022, when five regional and national groups sent [an official letter](#) to the Minister of Natural Resources requesting that he order an end to mining activities on the eskers of Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

- **Mining claims undermine land use planning and open the door to exploratory drilling without environmental assessment or public consultation.** With a simple click online, anyone can acquire a claim for less than \$70. Contrary to what some industry representatives say, mining claims have a real impact on the land. They prevent the designation of new protected areas and hinder investment in recreational tourism. They open the door to dozens, if not hundreds, of exploratory drilling activities and other mineral exploration work without any environmental assessment or public consultation. And, unlike neighbouring Ontario, no permits are required to conduct exploration drilling in Quebec.
- **No social license in the face of an uncontrolled boom in mining claims.** Nearly 172 municipalities in 13 Quebec RCMs are calling on the government to review the [Mining Act](#) and the government's guidelines governing "Territories Incompatible with Mining Activity" (TIAM) in order to better protect water, the environment, and local populations. A recent [Léger](#) poll indicates that more than three out of four people in Quebec (78%) are in favour of "requiring the consent of local populations (e.g. municipalities, First Nations) before authorizing any mining activity on their territory," and almost all (89%) want to "prohibit the dumping of mining waste in any lake, river or sensitive ecological environment."

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**Titres miniers (rouges) en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (décembre 2022)**

## Évolution des titres miniers et des aires protégées en Abitibi-Témiscamingue

| Année                            | Nombre titres miniers | Superficie titres miniers (ha) | Territoire couvert de titres miniers (%) | Aires protégées Abitibi-T. (ha) | Aires protégées Abitibi-T. (%) | Superficie titres miniers vs aires protégées (nb de fois) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Novembre 2020                    | 31 493                | 1 452 695                      | 22,5%                                    | 553 529                         | 8,6%                           | 2,6   |
| Décembre 2022                    | 43 223                | 2 120 686                      | 32,8%                                    | 572 838                         | 8,9%                           | 3,7   |
| Augmentation en 2 ans            | 11 730                | 667 991                        | -  | 19 309                          | -                              | -   |
| <b>Augmentation en 2 ans (%)</b> | <b>37,2%</b>          | <b>46,0%</b>                   | <b>46,0%</b>                             | <b>3,5%</b>                     | <b>3,5%</b>                    | <b>13,2</b>   |

\*Source: Coalition Québec meilleure mine à partir des données GESTIM (Nov. 2020 - Dec. 2022), registre d'aires protégées du MELCC (sept. 2022), Observatoire de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (2020)



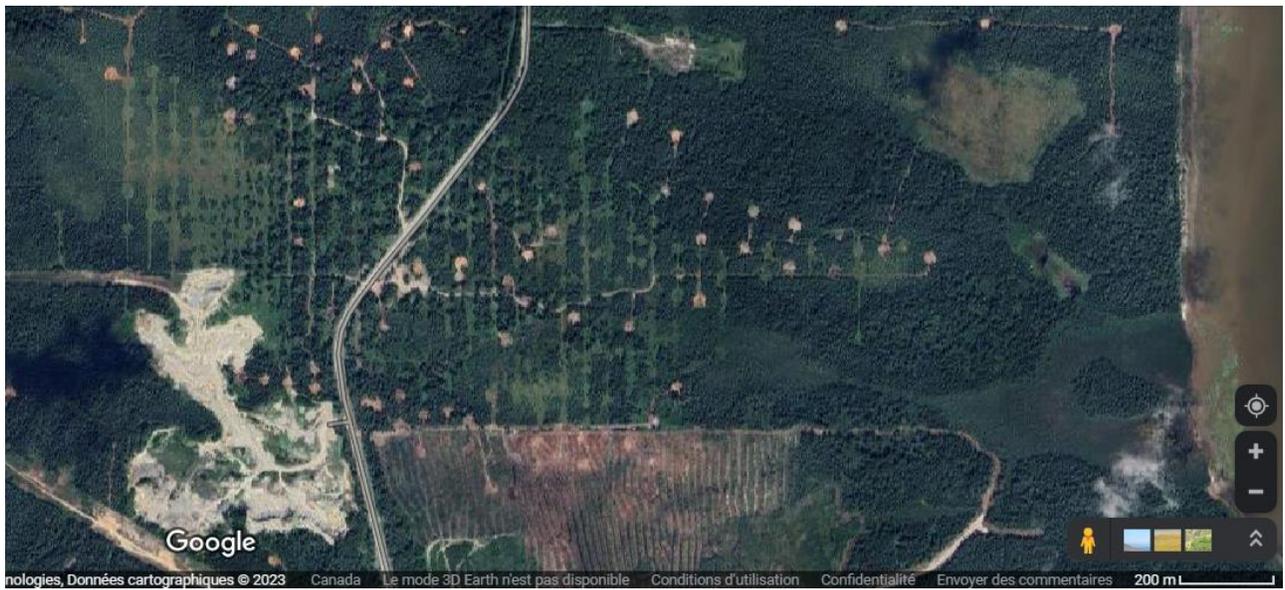
## Claims miniers : MRC et municipalités appelant Québec à agir

| Région                              | MRC                             | Nombre de municipalités*  | Population (2021) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Fédération québécoise municipalités |                                 | Plus de 1 000 municipalités et MRC au Québec                          |                   |
| Union des municipalités du Québec   |                                 | Près de 400 municipalités représentant 85% de la population du Québec |                   |
| Abitibi-Témiscamingue               | MRC Abitibi                     |   |                   |
| Abitibi-Témiscamingue               | MRC Abitibi-Ouest               | 10  | 3 877             |
| Abitibi-Témiscamingue               | MRC Témiscamingue               |   |                   |
| Estrie                              | MRC Memphrémagog                | 17  | 54 564            |
| Estrie                              | MRC Granit                      | 20  | 21 856            |
| Lanaudière                          | MRC Matawinie                   | 15  | 55 244            |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Laurentides                 | 20  | 50 284            |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Pays-d'en-Haut              | 10  | 47 179            |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Argenteuil                  | 9   | 34 752            |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Antoine-Labelle             | 17  | 37 268            |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Rivière-du-Nord             | 5   | 144 964           |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Deux-Montagnes              | 7   | 107 372           |
| Laurentides                         | MRC Thérèse-de-Blainville       | 7   | 168 102           |
| Laurentides                         | Ville de Mirabel (CMM-Montréal) | 1   | 64 032            |
| Montérégie                          | MRC Vaudreuil-Soulangue         | 23  | 164 297           |
| Outaouais                           | MRC Papineau                    | 25  | 24 534            |
| Outaouais                           | MRC Collines-de-l'Outaouais     | 6   | 53 910            |
| Outaouais                           | MRC Vallée-de-la-Gatineau       | 17  | 21 074            |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>18 MRC + FQM + UMQ</b>       | <b>209</b>  | <b>1 053 309</b>  |

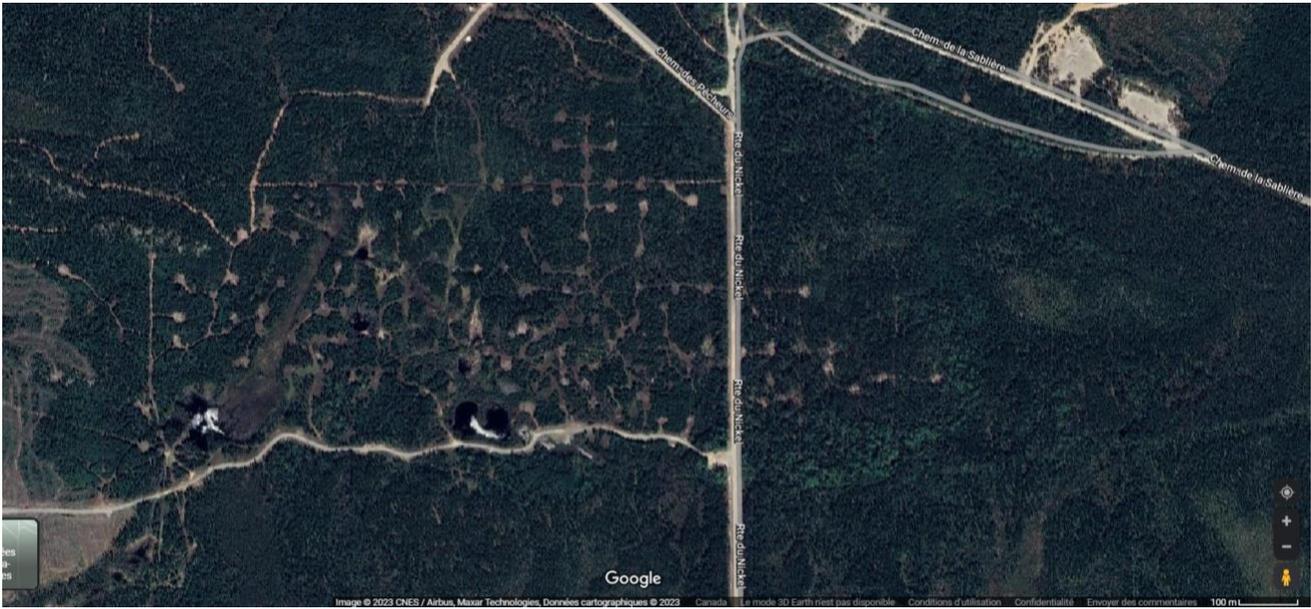
Source: Coalition Québec meilleure mine à partir des données des MRC et de Statistiques Canada (janvier 2023)

\*En Abitibi-T.: TNO Guyenne, La Morandière, Clerval, Pouliaries, Roquemare, Sainte-Hélène-de-Mancebourg, Sainte-Germaine-Boulié, TNO Lanier, Nédélec, Rémigny





**Coupes forestières et trous de forages sur les claims miniers du projet d'or Marban de la mine O3, dans les bassins versants du Lac De Montigny et de la rivière Harricana (GoogleMap, crédit REVIMAT)**



**Coupes forestières et trous de forages sur les claims miniers du projet de lithium Authier de Sayona Mining, non loin de l'esker Saint-Mathieu-Berry (GoogleMap, crédit REVIMAT)**



**Décapage à la pelle mécanique et échantillonnage sur des claims miniers (crédit E.C.B.)**



MineQuebec-NouveauMondeGraphite-CreditCOPH-17.JPG



Drill Exploration Windfall @Ostisko.jpg



Drill Exploration Lake @MajorDrilling.jpg



Drill Exploration @NorthernOntarioBusiness.jpg



MineQuebec-NouveauMondeGraphite-CreditCOPH-3.JPG

**Forages miniers et travaux avancés d'exploration minière (divers sites et sources)**

**For more information:**

- Rodrigue Turgeon, Coalition Québec meilleure mine and MiningWatch Canada, 819-444-9226
- Rébecca Pétrin, Eau Secours : 514-246-9075
- Alice de Swarte, Société pour la nature et les parcs (SNAP Québec), 514-575-4941
- Marc Nantel, Regroupement vigilance mines de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue 819-737-8620

- Henri Jacob, Action boréale, 819-738-5261
- Clémentine Cornille, Conseil régional de l'environnement de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 819-762-6770

**Local and national signatory organizations (in alphabetical order - French):**

- Action boréale
- Association québécoise des médecins pour l'environnement (AQME)
- Centre de recherche en éducation et formation relatives à l'environnement (UQAM)
- Centre Entre-Femmes de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue
- Coalition Québec meilleure mine
- Conseil régional de l'environnement de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (CREAT)
- Eau Secours
- Fondation Rivières
- Mères au Front Rouyn-Noranda
- MiningWatch Canada
- Nature Québec
- Regroupement d'éducation populaire de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (RÉPAT)
- Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l'environnement du Québec (RNCREQ)
- Regroupement vigilance mines de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (REVIMAT)
- Réseau québécois des groupes écologistes
- Société pour la nature et les parcs (SNAP Québec)
- Société pour vaincre la pollution (SVP)

**Quotes:**

**"Quebec must adopt a clear vision and set of objectives regarding land use planning and resource development.**

Mining activities have a direct impact on the environment, biodiversity, water, air and soil quality. The mining boom also exacerbates the socio-economic inequalities already present in our region. Thinking beyond so-called 'future minerals,' we must also think about our own future, that of our children, and the environment that must be protected." *Jacinthe Châteauevert, President of the Conseil régional de l'environnement de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (CREAT)*

**"The territories of Abitibi and Témiscamingue are being ceded by the provincial government to the mining companies for a pittance – without even considering to inform the people who live there.** The local populations deserve transparency. Even though this should be the job of the government, the Regroupement Vigilance Mines de l'Abitibi et du Témiscamingue is there to accompany residents who want to know whether or not their property has been claimed." - *Marc Nantel, spokesperson for Revimat*

**"The mining industry is one of the three largest consumers of water in Quebec.** It is in the interest of municipalities to protect the drinking water supply of their residents and they should have a say about which areas are protected from mining activities. We need to review the laws to ensure the protection of water – such as lakes, rivers, wetlands and eskers – is prioritized." - *Rébecca Pétrin, Executive Director of Eau Secours*

"The current policies on mining represent an obstacle for the full implementation of the global framework on biodiversity, particularly as it relates to the target of protecting 30% of the territory by 2030. In the wake of COP15 on biodiversity held in Montreal in December, **the government must prioritize biodiversity conservation in all its actions** and modify its laws and policies accordingly." - *Alice de Swarte, Senior Director at CPAWS Quebec*

"Quebec must not bow before the global demand for gold and other so-called 'future' minerals. **The energy transition must not be used as a pretext to justify more mining,** to sacrifice the environment, or to trample on the rights of communities and Indigenous Peoples." - *Rodrigue Turgeon, spokesperson for the Coalition Québec Meilleure Mine and MiningWatch Canada*

"Adding the words **'critical and strategic'** as qualifiers to describe minerals tends to suggest that it is more acceptable to mine these non-renewable resources, as if the impact on ecosystems is de facto less destructive than for other minerals. At best, this is green paint. At worst, it is a complete disregard by those who claim to responsibly manage our common resources on our behalf." - *Henri Jacob, President of Action Boreale*

**"The health of the environment can no longer be separated from human health.** It is imperative that the associated and cumulative health effects from the environmental impacts of various projects be finally taken into account in the economic, industrial, and land-use planning across Quebec. What is at stake is true environmental justice and the viability of our healthcare system. Citizens have been harmed for decades by these decisions, decisions that need to be changed to adopt a more sustainable and healthy approach for people and the environment." - *Claudiel Pétrin-Desrosiers, President of the Association québécoise des médecins pour l'environnement (AQME)*

"The rush to extract minerals is nothing more than an ephemeral business opportunity. There is nothing strategic about destroying the environment and spaces where people live — be it through diesel machines or electric. **Short-term profit will never bring about the equitable and environmentally sustainable society** that our current responsibility to life and future generations demands." - Chantal Levert, Réseau québécois des groupes écologistes

"**It makes no sense to hope for a healthy ecological transition by resorting to resource extraction based on archaic legislation** that ignores human realities and the necessary protection of land and biodiversity. We urgently need to rethink the rights and privileges enjoyed by the mining industry in order to rebalance the power the industry wields over local populations." - Gabrielle Izaguirré-Falardeau, author and activist for climate and social justice in Abitibi-Témiscamingue

"**Natural resources are owned by the commons and must be managed democratically.** Social harmony, peace of mind, economy, ecology: the extraction of mineral resources has a real and much greater impact than we are often led to believe.. We must be making these choices collectively." - Abitibi-Ouest Sustainability Committee

"According to our research, we are seeing a significant increase in socio-ecological conflicts caused by the expansion of the extractive industry. There are **currently 25 cases of conflict in Quebec** involving all 17 Administrative Regions. The expansion of extractive frontiers seems endless, especially now, as it relates to the current trend of minerals for energy transition technologies. Affected populations are demanding to be informed and to take part in decisions that affect their realities." - Isabel Orellana, Director of the Centre de recherche en éducation et formation relatives à l'environnement et à l'écocitoyenneté

"Environmental protection is the basis of a responsible and competitive mining industry. Quebec has many assets to position itself as a leader, but it must not give in to urgency. **The government must meet environmental objectives and ensure that projects are socially acceptable** to host communities." - Martin Vaillancourt, Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l'environnement

"**Quebec cannot move forward with so-called 'future minerals' with laws and policies from the past.** The Mining Act must be modernized, the rules governing territories incompatible with mining activity must be updated, and Quebec must adopt real environmental regulations specific to the mining sector that are enforced with the power of the law." - Ugo Lapointe, co-founder and co-spokesperson of the Coalition Québec meilleure mine