

Willful Ignorance and Officious Brutality, or How Colonization Works¹

- Blueberry River First Nations (BRFN... asked that the Panel recommend against Project approval)
- Fort Nelson First Nation (FNFN... is unequivocally opposed to the Project)
- McLeod Lake Indian Band (MLIB asked for avoidance of adverse effects by denial of approval for the Project)
- Saulteau First Nations (SFN did not support the Project and said BC Hydro should find less intrusive ways to create power)
- Treaty 8 Tribal Association for Doig River, Prophet River, Halfway River, West Moberly First Nations (T8TA said the development of the Project would not be justified and not in the public interest)
- Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (ACFN and MCFN recommended that the Panel recommend Mikisew Cree First Nation against Project approval)
- Beaver First Nation (BFN did not participate in the Joint Review Panel Stage)
- Dene Tha' First Nation (DTFN asked that the Panel recommend the provincial and federal ministers of environment to deny approval for the Project to proceed)
- Duncan's First Nation (DFN asserts that their Aboriginal and treaty rights, cultural heritage, health and socio-economic conditions, and traditional land use would be significantly adversely impacted by the construction of the Project)
- Horse Lake First Nation (HLFN... did not participate in the Joint Review Panel process)
- Little Red River First Nation (LRRCN asked that the Panel recommend mitigation measures designed to restore and protect the land base)
- Smith's Landing First Nation (SLFN urged the Panel to suspend consideration of the Project pending completion of cumulative effects assessment using a pre-industrialization baseline...)
- Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation (SLCN did not participate in the Joint Review Panel Stage)
- Tallcree First Nation (TFN did not participate in the Joint Review Panel Stage)
- Woodland Cree First Nation (WCFN stated concerns regarding potential downstream environmental impacts on their ability to preserve their cultural heritage, exercise their inherent treaty rights and traditional land uses, and preserve their land for future generations)
- Deninu K'ue First Nation (DKFN members have observed the "drying up" of the Slave River watershed and resulting impacts on DKFN traditional use)
- Salt River First Nation (SRFN did not participate in the Joint Review Panel Stage)
- Kwadacha First Nation (KFN... said it would adversely affect the exercise of their Aboriginal rights)
- Tsay Keh Dene First Nation (TKDFN did not participate in the Joint Review Panel Stage)
- Kelly Lake Cree Nation (KLCN identified a risk of further elevating the levels of chemical pollutants in fish consumed by humans as an important adverse effect from the Project)
- Metis Nation of Alberta—Zone 6 (Métis participants said their communities are located on the upper Peace River sub-basin and central Peace River sub-basin, and rely on these locations for the exercise of their Aboriginal rights to fish, trap, hunt, gather plants, and use for transportation, as well as for ceremonial purposes)
- Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement Society (The Paddle Prairie Métis asserts that the Peace River and its environment are an important, central, and integral part of their traditional lands)
- Fort Chipewyan Metis Association (FCM said the Project would have serious, adverse, and permanent impacts on their Aboriginal rights to harvest for subsistence, culturally and commercially in, on, and under the lands and waters; navigate the waters and lands for commercial, recreational, and cultural reasons; exercise of their spiritual and cultural practices; and protect and allow their Métis way of life to survive and thrive)
- Northwest Territory Metis Nation (Observations were made that since the construction of the Bennett Dam, the flow regime of the Slave River has been altered so that the Slave River ecosystem now shows loss of channels and islands, changes in ice flow, all resulting in a dramatic reduction in fish population, bird population, and wildlife)
- Metis Nation of British Columbia (MNBC members have raised concerns about the high concentrations of methylmercury in fish in the Williston reservoir and the potential for the Project to further increase toxicity in fish and risks to human health and safety)
- Kelly Lake Metis Settlement Society (Kelly Lake Métis expected extensive and progressive declines of wildlife habitat, loss of sensitive ecological features and moose licks, adverse impacts on food and cultural security from non-Aboriginal harvesters, destruction of high-yield harvesting sites, and cumulative environmental decline)

¹ All words from Appendix 10 of the Joint Review Panel Report for the Site C Dam at <https://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents/p63919/99173E.pdf>