Investing in Québec’s MINING SECTOR

June 2020
Note to readers
This report provides readers with an overview of metal mining activities (iron, titanium, gold, nickel, platinum group elements and cobalt, copper, zinc, niobium, lithium and tantalum, rare earth elements) as well as graphite, apatite, and diamond mining activities in the province of Québec. However, mining activities for industrial minerals such as feldspar, mica, salt, and silica are not discussed. For each metal or mineral substance discussed in this report, a table provides information on the mineral reserves and resources for mines and mining projects that have passed the preliminary economic assessment stage.

There is also a map for each metal or mineral substance showing the location of producing mines and mining projects.

The information presented in the report is as of June 2020.

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Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles

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# Table of contents

Québec: rich in minerals and opportunities ................................................................. 1

An attractive business environment .............................................................................. 3
  A stable legal framework ......................................................................................... 3
  A skilled workforce ................................................................................................. 6
  Social acceptability: for responsible development .................................................. 6
  The Gouvernement du Québec, your investment partner ....................................... 7
  The Société du Plan Nord ....................................................................................... 7
  The Société de développement de la Baie-James .................................................... 8
  The Grande Alliance ............................................................................................... 9
  Energy policy: energy in Québec, a source of growth ............................................. 9

A vision for the future in the mining sector ............................................................... 11
  Strategic vision for mining development in Québec 2016-2021 ............................ 11
  Supporting innovation .............................................................................................. 12
  Geological knowledge and mineral rights: cutting-edge management tools .......... 13
  The Québec Mines + Énergie congress ................................................................ 13

Details of mining activities ....................................................................................... 15
  Iron (including titanium and vanadium) ............................................................... 16
  Gold ......................................................................................................................... 18
  Nickel (including platinum-group elements and cobalt) ..................................... 22
  Zinc .......................................................................................................................... 24
  Copper ....................................................................................................................... 26
  Niobium ..................................................................................................................... 26
  Rare earth elements ................................................................................................. 28
  Lithium (including tantalum) ................................................................................ 30
  Graphite .................................................................................................................... 32
  Apatite ......................................................................................................................... 34
  Diamond .................................................................................................................... 36

Frequently asked questions about Québec’s mining sector ...................................... 39

Contact us ................................................................................................................. 43
Québec: RICH IN MINERALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Québec has significant mining potential that accounts for one-fifth of Canada’s mineral production. The province produces and develops 13 metals and 16 non-metallic minerals, making it the most diverse resource base in Canada. Growing sectors such as aviation, telecommunications, renewable energy, biomedics and electric vehicles are putting pressure on resources that have, until now, been exploited sparsely or not at all in Western countries. Québec has also already begun to supply critical and strategic minerals, since it produces nickel, niobium and graphite, and mining projects are underway for lithium, vanadium, rare earths and tantalum.

Québec is strategically located north-east of the United States. It is close to major population and industrial centres and has easy access to Europe and Asia thanks to its deep-water ports.

Québec also works closely with associations representing the mining sector and with communities that host projects. These communities are natural project partners and work with the Government to develop the mining sector and promote it while respecting the principles of sustainable development.

The results of the Fraser Institute’s recent surveys are indicative of the interest Québec has generated among mining investors. Year after year, the province ranks among the most attractive regions in the world according to mining and exploration companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Mineral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zinc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area of 1.7 million square kilometers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active mining titles</td>
<td>149,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active mines</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining projects</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in private mining investments (2019)</td>
<td>3.09 G$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in shipment value (2019)</td>
<td>10.94 G$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An attractive BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

A STABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Government of Québec has prepared a document (in French only) that lists all the laws and regulations that govern mining development.

The mining industry is governed primarily by the Mining Act (CQLR, chapter M-13.1), the Mining Tax Act (CQLR, chapter I-0.4) and the Act respecting transparency measures in the mining, oil and gas industries (CQLR, chapter M-11.5).

Mineral substances in Québec generally belong to the province, with a few exceptions. Any person may obtain exclusive exploration rights (a claim) for a parcel of land designated on a map, provided their request complies with the Mining Act and they are the first to register a claim on the land.

Québec’s laws and regulations can be consulted free of charge on the Légis Québec website.

Mining Act

The primary purpose of the Mining Act is to promote mineral prospection, research, exploration, and development in a sustainable development perspective and taking into account other possible uses of the territory. It aims to foster dialogue with communities, maximize economic benefits, and encourage companies to process their minerals in Québec. It helps protect the environment and ensures greater transparency for better social acceptability through:

> A chapter on First Nations communities, which provides for the development of a First Nations community consultation policy specific to the mining sector. The policy, which was published in October 2019, clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders. In 2015, the ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) also worked with the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones and other government departments to publish a document entitled Information for Developers and General Information Regarding Relations with Aboriginal Communities in Natural Resource Development Projects;

> A public consultation by the promoter for any metal mine project with a production capacity of less than 2,000 tons per day. The MERN published the Guide for Public Consultations Conducted by the Promoter of Certain Mining Projects which describes how to conduct a public consultation in accordance with the Mining Act;

3 [Online], legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/I-0.4.
4 [Online], legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/showdoc/cs/M-11.5.
5 [Online], legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en.
6 [Online], quebec.ca/en/government/policies-orientations/social-acceptability/.
The Best Practices Guide for Monitoring Committees and Legal Obligations of Mining and Petroleum Projects Promoters[^10] contains information for mine operators and monitoring committee members on good practices and on their legal obligations under the Mining Act;

> The approval of a land rehabilitation and restoration plan before a mining lease is issued. To inform people of the technical content of such plans and the general requirements for restoring mine sites in Québec, the MERN has published the document Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans in Québec[^11];

> An obligatory financial guarantee covering 100% of the restoration costs for the entire mine site, supplied within two years of the plan approval date;

> The annual publication of the amount and value of ore mined and the royalties paid to the province by mining companies[^12] to ensure greater transparency.

### Mining Tax Act

Québec offers one of the best business climates for mining investment. Under the Mining Tax Act, Québec’s tax regime includes various measures to support companies in different phases of the mining cycle, including:

> A refundable duties credit for losses, a unique measure in Canada, which provides a refund of 8% or 16% of the amount of eligible work (exploration-related development and pre-production development respectively);

> An allowance for community consultations for mining projects, which allows mining companies to deduct a portion of these costs as part of their mining projects;

> An environmental studies allowance so that mining companies can deduct a portion of the costs incurred to produce studies on the social and environmental impact of their projects;

> A sustainable development certification allowance so that mining companies can deduct certain expenses incurred to obtain or maintain this type of certification.

The Act also helps to drive mining in Québec, including in northern Québec, through:

> An exploration allowance that adds an extra 25% to exploration expenses incurred in northern Québec;

> An additional allowance for mines located in northern Québec to offset the high costs associated with bringing into production a mine located in northern Québec.

The mining tax system also facilitates the processing and transformation of extracted mineral substances. For example, companies can get a processing allowance to acquire assets used in ore processing. The allowance is a percentage of the cost of the items and is determined based on the nature of the processing activity. This percentage is one of the most attractive in Canada.


The Québec Government’s objective is that the tax regime applicable to Québec’s businesses should compare favorably to that of its business partners. Québec offers businesses conditions that encourage investment and innovation. For example, its corporate tax regime includes the following measures:

- A 15-year tax holiday for major investment projects, applicable to both corporate income tax and Health Services Fund contributions;
- An investment tax credit on manufacturing and processing equipment used for melting, refining or hydrometallurgy of ores other than gold or silver;
- An accelerated amortization deduction with an amortization rate equal to 100% of the cost of computer hardware, manufacturing and processing equipment, clean energy production equipment and intellectual property;
- An additional permanent amortization deduction equal to 30% of the previous year’s amortization deduction for computer hardware, manufacturing and processing equipment, clean energy production equipment and intellectual property;
- An enhanced amortization deduction allowing corporations to deduct up to three times the amortization deduction amount that normally applies in the first year for all other investments not covered by the accelerated amortization deduction (e.g., building used for manufacturing or processing).

The corporate and personal tax regimes include incentive measures to encourage mine exploration:

- The resource tax credit, which provides a refund of up to 38.75% of eligible exploration expenses incurred in Québec by an eligible corporation;
- The flow-through share system, under which individuals can deduct up to 120% of the cost of their investment.

Act respecting transparency measures in the mine, oil and gas industries

The result of an international initiative, the Act respecting transparency measures in the mine, oil and gas industries requires companies to report the amounts they pay each year to various levels of government, government agencies, municipalities, First Nations communities, and organizations that perform public functions for any of them. The information obtained is public.

The requirement applies to companies listed on a Canadian stock exchange that are headquartered in Québec and to large extractive companies, whether listed on a stock exchange or not.

Under the Act, these companies must declare any payment made to a single recipient that totals $100,000 or more in a given fiscal year, in the same payment category such as taxes, royalties, expenses, production fees, certain dividends, bonuses, and contributions to build or improve infrastructure. This applies to payments in cash and in kind.

To avoid putting an unnecessary administrative burden on businesses, the Act is harmonized with the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act adopted by the Canadian Parliament and the requirements of the European Union Transparency Directive. Québec recognizes returns filed with other authorities whose requirements are equivalent to those set out in the Act so companies do not have to file separate returns in each country they are subject to.

[13] [Online], [https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/mines/transparency-measures/act/].
[14] The regulations under the Act (chapter M-11.5, r. 1) contain a list of these authorities. At the time of writing, the list includes Canada and the vast majority of European countries.
A SKILLED WORKFORCE

Québec is recognized worldwide for the quality of its workforce. The province is a long-time mining producer with experienced workers in every region, as well as specialized suppliers in all phase of the mineral development process. According to a study published in 2018, more than 5,000 suppliers of goods and services work for the mining sector, 75% of which are in Québec. The mining industry directly employs approximately 17,000 people.

Several leading educational institutions meet the training needs of the mining workforce. Created in 2008, the Institut national des mines (INMQ) is tasked with helping the Government of Québec to meet its commitment to provide mining education. The INMQ has produced a number of studies to help Québec’s mining industry make the digital shift to smart mining, namely the impact on the workforce, and to equip itself with the necessary tools to ensure the winning conditions so that the workforce adapts to these changes.

SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY: FOR RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT

Québec fosters a collaborative climate where stakeholders in the mining sector work closely with the local and First Nations communities in the areas where mining activities take place. The Department’s social acceptability guidelines were adopted to that end.

Agreements with First Nations

Québec has already signed treaties with the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi nations that cover nearly 1.1 million square kilometres (over 65% of Québec’s total area). The native law on this land have been clarified and the processes that govern the relationship between the parties are defined. The Government of Québec and the MERN have also established policies containing rules for consulting Québec’s other First Nations when a project may affect their ancestral or treaty rights, whether they are established or claimed. These rules can be replaced by sector-specific consultation agreements with the native communities concerned, such as the agreement signed with the Abitibiwinni First Nation that defines a clear framework for consulting and accommodating the community on mining activities.

Support from project managers

The deployment of a network of project managers in all regions of Québec has greatly improved the support provided to mining project proponents. Project managers are responsible for assisting promoters upon request, for example by providing information on local stakeholders and issues on good social acceptability practices. They also encourage promoters to implement discussion mechanisms with the community early in the project preparation process. The network of project managers also assists local stakeholders upon request by providing, among other things, information on major processes and project authorization requirements, and by informing them of the various possibilities for public participation during the project analysis and implementation phases. Project managers also encourage local stakeholders to maintain contacts and open dialogue with promoters. All these steps help to provide a better understanding of the parties’ respective issues and, eventually, to ensure that projects are welcomed by their host communities.

15 [Online], [amq-inc.com/en/documents].
16 This includes mining and mining support activities and some processing activities for zinc, copper, cement, clay, and lime, among others.
17 [Online], [nmq.gouv.qc.ca/]
Tools to support responsible development

Mining companies are encouraged to apply a structured social acceptability process in the project’s planning and development phases to ensure that, as far as possible, the concerns and issues raised by local communities are taken into account, regardless of whether the project is situated close to an urban area or in a sparsely populated region. In addition, the Government of Québec makes guides and tools available to promoters and local stakeholders to help them understand the factors influencing social acceptability19 and implement effective public participation mechanisms that will maintain an open dialogue with the communities, and hence help to develop a climate of trust between the parties.

New leverage for municipalities

In order to foster the social acceptability of mining projects in affected municipalities, the Government of Québec published a land use planning guideline for mining activities in January 2017, entitled *Pour assurer une cohabitation harmonieuse de l’activité minière avec les autres utilisations du territoire*20 (in French only). Regional county municipalities (RCMs) may exercise new land use planning authority21 (in French only) and delineate territories incompatible with mining activity in their land use and development plans. This government guideline provides mining developers with greater knowledge of the territories where their mining activities are compatible with other citizen activities. In addition to designating mining-incompatible territories, RCMs may also use the planning guideline to introduce measures governing territorial occupation to avoid the possibility of sensitive uses near mining sites.

THE GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC, YOUR INVESTMENT PARTNER

Capital Mines Hydrocarbures fund

The Capital Mines Hydrocarbures fund22 was created by the Government of Québec to stimulate the development of structuring projects in the mining and hydrocarbon sectors. The fund is administered by Ressources Québec (a subsidiary of Investissement Québec) and is capitalized to $1 billion.

The funding model is based on partnerships with private domestic and international investors, an approach that is made easier by the fact that Investissement Québec’s mandate is to attract foreign direct investments.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DU PLAN NORD

The Société du Plan Nord (SPN)23 was created in order to help ensure integrated and coherent development of the territory north of the 49th parallel, in collaboration with various Québec government departments and agencies, local authorities, involved First Nations, and the private sector. This territory covers 72% of Québec’s total area. Thanks to its numerous regional service offices and its headquarters in Québec City, the SPN plays a major role in supporting the communities, businesses and organizations that carry out projects on the territory. Through the Marketing Office, the SPN helps foster economic benefits for northern regions, in particular through privileged contact between prime contractors, both public and private, and local suppliers and, more broadly, Québec suppliers. Thus, the SPN encourages the implementation of corporate social responsibility principles by providing guidance and tools to promoters of structuring projects.

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19 [Online], [quebec.ca/en/government/policies-orientations/social-acceptability].
21 [Online, French only], [quebecmunicipal.qc.ca/index.asp?module=articles&action=details&id=85423].
22 [Online], [economie.gouv.qc.ca/bibliotheques/programmes/aide-financiere/fonds-capital-mines-hydrocarbures/].
23 [Online], [https://plannord.gouv.qc.ca/en/spnen/].
In doing this, the SPN encourages synergy between the area’s stakeholders with a view to developing the mineral, forest, energy, social, cultural and tourism-related potential of the Quebec’s territory located north of the 49th parallel. It also fosters the creation of a context conducive to mine development by focusing on a range of resources. Quebec’s territory located north of the 49th parallel offers significant potential in mineral resources including nickel, cobalt, platinum, zinc, iron, ilmenite, gold, apatite, diamond, lithium, vanadium, rare earth elements and graphite.

In addition, the SPN is working to facilitate access to the territory, whether by land, sea or air, and to improve telecommunications infrastructures, in particular to encourage the shift to Mine 4.0.

**Infrastructures that facilitate access to land and resources**

Quebec is served by a vast network of road, rail, port, and airport infrastructures, most of which is shown on Map 1.

Transportation is, of course, an essential consideration for mining operations. The SPN supports the development of ore transportation and transshipment infrastructures in order to maintain a context conducive to natural resource development.

**Road network and access roads**

When it was first created, the SPN set aside hundreds of millions of dollars to repair roads that provide access to resource-rich areas. In particular, it is involved in repairing the James Bay Road and upgrading Road 389 between Baie-Comeau and Fermont.

Currently, to further encourage mining development in northern areas of Quebec, the SPN is providing financial support to mining companies that will carry out major repair work on existing multi-purpose roads in order to operate a new mining site. An envelope of $20 million over three years is earmarked for this measure.

**Société Ferroviaire et Portuaire de Pointe-Noire**

In 2016, the Government of Quebec acquired the railway and port infrastructure of Pointe-Noire, in Sept-Îles, through the Société ferroviaire et portuaire de Pointe-Noire (SFPPN) in order to make railways, docks and other transshipment facilities available to all potential users. Since 2017, the SPN is the only sponsor of the SFPPN. Over $120 million have been invested to purchase assets and restart operations. A $180 million investment project is under way to optimize the facilities and increase the total capacity of the site.

**THE SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA BAIE-JAMES**

The mission of the Société de développement de la Baie-James (SDBJ) is to promote, from a sustainable development perspective, economic development, improvement and exploitation of natural resources other than hydroelectric resources, of the James Bay territory. The SDBJ may generate, support and carry out projects in the pursuit of those objectives.

The SDJB is involved in economic development and transportation infrastructure management by encouraging and supporting business projects in the region.

**Responsible for the rehabilitation of the James Bay Road**

The James Bay Road is the extension of Road 109 in the Nord-du-Québec administrative region. It is the main north-south link in the region and covers over 700 km from Matagami. Since 2016, the James Bay Road has been the subject of a major rehabilitation project.

In 2021, the governments of Quebec and Canada will have consented to major investments of $265 million to improve the road, structures and safety equipment on the James Bay Road. The
project will strengthen the strategic role of this road in the socio-economic development of the region. It will provide reliable, sustainable and safe infrastructure on which people and businesses in active industrial sectors (mining, energy, forestry) can count.

As an authorized agent of the Government of Québec, the SDBJ is responsible for managing projects resulting from these investments.

THE GRANDE ALLIANCE

In February 2020, the Government of Québec and the Government of the Cree Nation have signed the Grande Alliance, an important agreement for collaboration and consolidation of socio-economic ties between the Cree Nation and the Government of Québec to connect, develop and protect the territory. This agreement will allow the planning and execution of a 30-year infrastructure program that aims to facilitate transportation of people and goods, and increase the value of natural resources.

Resulting from a consultation process, the project envisions, among other things:

> the extension of the rail network to promote economic development and reduce the impacts of trucking;
> the electrification of certain industrial projects;
> the sharing of infrastructure in the territory;
> local workforce training;
> the identification of new protected areas conducive to the connectivity of the territory’s wildlife habitats.

It is anticipated that the plan will extend over 30 years to ensure the predictability and stability of the economic and social development of the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory and Québec overall.

ENERGY POLICY:
ENERGY IN QUÉBEC, A SOURCE OF GROWTH

Québec is a major producer of electricity, 99% of which comes from renewable sources. The province ranks fourth in the world in hydropower generation (in French only).

Thus, throughout much of the province, investors have access to green, renewable energy delivered through a reliable electrical distribution network. Companies can also benefit from extremely competitive energy rates, depending on their consumption.

The territory also has a large natural gas pipeline system that is interconnected to the North American network and serves several regions of Québec. This network continues to develop and the government intends to encourage the production of renewable natural gas and its injection into the network in the coming years, which will make this energy increasingly green.

The 2030 Energy Policy, Energy in Québec: A Source of Growth, includes energy priorities that will benefit the mining sector, including:

> Ensure natural gas supply to serve areas not connected to the natural gas pipeline system at competitive prices to enhance the profitability of mines, reduce GHG emissions, and attract new investments;
> Ensure electricity supply under competitive conditions for mining development;
> Support projects to convert electricity generation using fossil fuels to cleaner or renewable energy
Map 1 – Transportation infrastructure in Québec

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
STRATEGIC VISION FOR MINING DEVELOPMENT IN QUÉBEC 2016-2021

The Strategic Vision for Mining Development in Québec 2016-2021 (Strategic Vision) rallies all stakeholders wishing to advance the interests of the mining industry and create a business environment conducive to industry development. It is consistent with other government policies.

The Strategic Vision defines three broad guidelines that adhere to the principles of sustainable development:

1. Advance existing mining industries and develop new ones;
2. Prevent and mitigate environmental impacts;
3. Promote transparency and citizen participation.

The first guideline covers economic development measures for mining exploration and development, primary processing, and the network of suppliers and equipment manufacturers. The main measures for mineral exploration are in the form of tax incentives.

Financial support from the Québec Government via the Capital Mines Hydrocarbures Fund, managed by Ressources Québec, is an important lever for the development of the mining industry.

Moreover, to speed up the administrative process required to obtain the necessary authorizations in the early phases of a mining project, a rights coordination office was established to ensure a better governmental coordination regarding the issuing of various permits and authorizations. The Strategic Vision also includes measures to address the workforce and training needs of local and First Nations communities in the mining sector, as well as actions to help equipment manufacturers meet the needs of customers and enter foreign markets.

The second guideline of the Strategic Vision focuses on the environment. For example, all mine restoration and rehabilitation plans filed and approved after December 10, 2013, as well as amounts of the financial guarantees required are available on the MERN website. Furthermore, to stimulate research in mine wastes recycling, the MERN has added this research niche to the Joint Research Program on Sustainable Development in the Mining Sector.

The third guideline of the Strategic Vision focuses on the social component. Since social acceptability is one of the main issues for the mining industry, a number of actions have been planned to address it. With the support of the Québec Mineral Exploration Association (QMEA), the MERN is funding the final phase of development for a sustainable development certification program (ECOLOGO) in Québec's mineral exploration sector.

29 [Online], [https://canada.ul.com/fr/programmesulc/explores/].
SUPPORTING INNOVATION

To make Québec’s mining sector even more competitive, the Government of Québec has introduced a number of initiatives to support innovation as well as research and development. It began by identifying the following research priorities:

- Development of the mining sector in the North;
- Energy conservation and greenhouse gases;
- Impact of mining development on the environment and communities;
- Development and optimization of geomatics tools;
- Social acceptability of mining projects;
- Mining waste recycling;
- Adaptation to climate change.

Research is supported through:

- The Mining Research and Innovation Support Program (PARIDM) launched in 2017 and renewed in June 2019. This financial assistance program helps fund research projects conducted with universities and recognized research organizations.
- Research organizations: the government provides financial support for CONSOREM, a research consortium on mineral exploration, COREM, a research consortium on mineral processing and transformation, and Groupe MISA, a network of experts who actively contribute to the development of innovative equipment and services for mining activities ranging from exploration to restoration.
- Joint Research Program on Sustainable Development in the Mining Sector implemented by the Fonds de recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies (FRQNT): Between 2013 and 2018, investments of $16.5 million were made to fund 63 research projects, the results of which will be available by 2020. The program is intended for university and college researchers and aims to address the above research priorities. The mining industry’s contribution must be at least 10% of project costs.
- The government has authorized the MERN to invest $20 million from 2019 to 2022, as part of the renewal of the program implemented by the FRQNT. Of this, $17 million will be set aside for university researchers and the remaining $3 million for college researchers. The MERN expects to be able to fund at least 60 projects. The mining industry’s contribution must be at least 10% of the subsidies awarded for the projects. Two calls for proposals will take place in 2020 and 2021.

Québec’s mining sector includes at least 45 research centers whose work is beneficial to the mining sector:

- 3 college centres for technology transfer (CTMP-Thetford, CMQ-Trois-Rivières, and CTRI-Rouyn-Noranda);
- 12 private or university research centers;
- 24 research chairs linked to Québec universities;
- 2 ACCORD niches of excellence (MISA and Industrial, Mining and Metallurgy Process Engineering);
- 5 research laboratories, 3 at Polytechnique Montréal and 2 at the Université du Québec à Chicoutimi.

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30 [Online, French only], [mern.gouv.qc.ca/mines/programmes/programme-dappui-a-recherche-a-linnovation-domaine-minier/].
31 [Online], [consorem.ca].
32 [Online], [corem.qc.ca].
33 [Online], [legroupemisa.com].
34 [Online, French only], [mern.gouv.qc.ca/mines/programmes/recherche-en-partenariat-developpement-durable-secteur-minier/].
35 [Online], [https://canada.ul.com/ulcprograms/explore/].
GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MINERAL RIGHTS: CUTTING-EDGE MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The acquisition of new geoscientific knowledge throughout the territory is a key component of mining development in Québec. To achieve this, the Government invests $15 million annually to acquire, process, and publish geological data.

Québec has developed the SIGÉOM\textsuperscript{36} (Québec geominning information system) database, which contains geoscientific information collected over the last century by the mining industry and the MERN. An Internet portal with an interactive map provides access to the database, which is one of the most comprehensive in the world.

Prospective zones to exploration, discovered during the work of the MERN, are published on the Internet in the Bulletin GéologiQUE\textsuperscript{37}, which renews and enhances the traditional geological report by using all the benefits of the Web. This geological bulletin is also available in English.

In Québec, mining rights are managed electronically and can be accessed online through the GESTIM\textsuperscript{38} application. This system gives users real-time access to updated data from the Registre des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers du Québec. It allows developers to map, renew and pay for exclusive exploration rights (claims) in a secure online environment.

THE QUÉBEC MINES + ÉNERGIE CONGRESS

For over 40 years now, the annual Québec Mines + Énergie\textsuperscript{39} congress has been the most anticipated event of the year for stakeholders involved in developing Québec's mining industry. Its objective is to promote Québec's mineral potential from a sustainable development perspective. The congress covers the entire mining development process, from exploration and mining to processing and site restoration. It is a forum for meetings and exchanges that bring together key mining stakeholders from research and education, science, economics and industry, as well as representatives of local and native communities. The MERN takes the opportunity to release the latest results of its geological knowledge development fieldwork.

The congress added an energy component in 2018. Topics relating to energy resource development have also been included, in addition to the usual mining sector training sessions, high-caliber conferences and exhibitors, expanding and enhancing the program for participants.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the QM+É congress’ next edition in its usual form will take place in November 2021.

\textsuperscript{36} [Online], [sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a].
\textsuperscript{37} [Online], [gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/].
\textsuperscript{38} [Online], [gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02401_ie.aspx].
\textsuperscript{39} [Online], [mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/quebec-mines/].
RESPECTONS nos procédures!
Details of MINING ACTIVITIES

The following tables present all mining activities in Québec, including active mines and mining projects where developers are engaged in work at the site.
**IRON**
(including TITANIUM and VANADIUM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining projects and projects under development</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves$^{(1)(2)}$</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources$^{(1)(2)(3)}$</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BlackRock Métaux Blackrock <a href="http://www.blackrockmetals.com">www.blackrockmetals.com</a></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopes Advance Oceanic Iron Ore Corporation <a href="http://www.oceanicironore.com">www.oceanicironore.com</a></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Titanium</td>
<td>1,388.04 Mt at 32.11% Fe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mont Sorcier Vanadium One Iron Corp. <a href="http://www.vanadiumone.com">www.vanadiumone.com</a></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td>113.5 Mt at 22.7% Fe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active mines</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves$^{(1)(2)}$</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources$^{(1)(2)(3)}$</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lac Bloom Mineraí de Fer Québec inc. <a href="http://www.mineraiferquebec.com">www.mineraiferquebec.com</a></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td></td>
<td>364.60 Mt at 29.71% Fe</td>
<td>*864.50 Mt at 29.54% Fe</td>
<td>2018-2033, 2010-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mont-Wright ArcelorMittal Exploitation minière Canada s.e.n.c. <a href="http://www.transformerlavenir.com">www.transformerlavenir.com</a></td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,405.00 Mt at 29.49% Fe</td>
<td></td>
<td>1974-2045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac Tio Rio Tinto Fer et Titane inc. <a href="http://www.riotinto.com">www.riotinto.com</a></td>
<td>Titanium</td>
<td></td>
<td>119.00 Mt at 83.20% Ti</td>
<td>19.00 Mt at 84.60% Ti</td>
<td>1950-2051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the ICM "Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves". Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

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(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Iron – Mining Activities in Québec

### Mining activities

#### Mining projects - Deposit Appraisal
- 1. BlackRock (BlackRock Metals)
- 2. Hopes Advance (Oceanic Iron Ore Corporation)
- 3. Mont Sorcier (Vanadium One Iron Corp.)

#### Producing mines - Iron, iron and titanium
- 4. DSO (Tata Steel Minerals Canada)
- 5. Fire Lake (ArcelorMittal Mining Canada)
- 6. Lac Bloom (Quebec Iron Ore)
- 7. Lac Tio (Rio Tinto Fer et Titane)
- 8. Mont-Wright (ArcelorMittal Mining Canada)

#### Deposits - Iron and titanium

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
## GOLD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining projects and projects under development</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1/2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1/2/3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barry Bonterra Resources <a href="#">www.bonterraresources.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.05 Mt at 5.84 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croinor Gold Corporation Aurifère Monarques <a href="#">www.monarquesgold.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.60 Mt at 6.67 g/t Au</td>
<td>0.80 Mt at 9.12 g/t Au</td>
<td>2003-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douay Mines d’Or Maple <a href="#">www.maplegoldmines.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.60 Mt at 1.52 g/t Au</td>
<td>1996-1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eau Claire Ressources Eastmain inc. <a href="#">www.eastmain.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.29 Mt at 6.18 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenelon Société minière Wallbridge <a href="#">www.wallbridgemining.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*0.09 Mt at 13.21 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Géant Dormant Mines Abcourt inc. <a href="#">www.abcourt.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.34 Mt at 7.90 g/t Au</td>
<td>0.49 Mt at 11.22 g/t Au</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granada Granada Gold Mine Inc. <a href="#">www.granadagoldmine.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.27 Mt at 1.07 g/t Au</td>
<td>1930-1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horne 5 Ressources Falco Itée <a href="#">www.falcores.com</a></td>
<td>Gold Zinc Copper Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td>80.90 Mt at 1.44 g/t Au 0.78% Zn 0.17% Cu 14.16 g/t Ag</td>
<td>91.20 Mt at 1.55 g/t Au 0.88% Zn 0.18% Cu 14.89 g/t Ag</td>
<td>1927-1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiena Mines d’Or Wesdome inc. <a href="#">www.wesdome.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97 Mt at 14.46 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006-2013 1981-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac Windfall Minière Osisko inc. <a href="#">www.miniereosisko.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.13 Mt at 9.10 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Brien Ressources minières Radisson inc. <a href="#">www.radissonmining.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.95 Mt at 9.48 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
<td>1933-1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasamac Corporation Aurifère Monarques <a href="#">www.monarquesgold.com</a></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.46 Mt at 2.56 g/t Au</td>
<td>29.86 Mt at 2.69 g/t Au</td>
<td>1965-1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
### Active mines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active mines</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Malartic Partenariat Canadian Malartic</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>133.81 Mt at 1.11 g/t Au</td>
<td>17.48 Mt at 1.54 g/t Au</td>
<td>2011-2028, 1933-1965, 1927-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa Berardi Hecla Québec inc.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>20.63 Mt at 2.64 g/t Au</td>
<td>9.84 Mt at 3.39 g/t Au</td>
<td>2007-2034, 1988-1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder Mines Abcourt inc.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.64 Mt at 6.39 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016-2025, 1984-1989, 1947-1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Éléonore Les Mines Opinaca Itée</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.40 Mt at 5.31 g/t Au</td>
<td>2.80 Mt at 4.55 g/t Au</td>
<td>2015-2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldex Mines Agrico Eagle Itée</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.98 Mt at 1.61 g/t Au</td>
<td>39.20 Mt at 1.59 g/t Au</td>
<td>2013-2025, 2008-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamaque Eldorado Gold</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.09 Mt at 7.39 g/t Au</td>
<td>*5.76 Mt at 8.34 g/t Au</td>
<td>2019-2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaRonde Mines Agrico Eagle Itée</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Zinc, Copper, Silver</td>
<td>24.21 Mt at 4.75 g/t Au, 0.80% Zn, 0.26% Cu, 18.31 g/t Ag</td>
<td>12.90 Mt at 2.77 g/t Au, 1.15% Zn, 0.19% Cu, 27.33 g/t Ag</td>
<td>1988-2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westwood IAMGOLD Corporation</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.23 Mt at 7.02 g/t Au</td>
<td>*5.06 Mt at 9.00 g/t Au</td>
<td>2013-2035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mines under maintenance</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaufor Corporation Aurifère Monarques</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.14 Mt at 6.83 g/t Au</td>
<td>0.35 Mt at 7.67 g/t Au</td>
<td>2002-2019, 1996-2001, 1939-1942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Gold – Mining Activities in Québec

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
# Nickel

(including Platinum-Group Elements and Cobalt)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining projects</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves (^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources (^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dumont Nickel Magneto Investments Limited Partnership <a href="http://www.mcminerals.com">www.mcminerals.com</a></td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Cobalt Palladium Platinum</td>
<td>1,028.05 Mt at 0.27% Ni 107.27 g/t Co 0.02 g/t Pd 0.01 g/t Pt</td>
<td>1,665.50 Mt at 0.26% Ni 107.34 g/t Co 0.02 g/t Pd 0.01 g/t Pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active mines</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves (^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources (^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raglan Glencore Canada Corporation <a href="http://www.glencore.com">www.glencore.com</a></td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Copper Cobalt Palladium Platinum</td>
<td>10.39 Mt at 2.81% Ni 0.77% Cu 0.06% Co 2.03 g/t Pd 0.83 g/t Pt</td>
<td>*20.83 Mt at 3.27% Ni 0.93% Cu 0.07% Co 2.30 g/t Pd 0.93 g/t Pt</td>
<td>1997-2040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Nickel – Mining Activities in Québec

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
## ZINC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining projects</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abcourt-Barvue Mines Abcourt inc. <a href="https://www.abcourt.com">www.abcourt.com</a></td>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>8.07 Mt at 2.83% Zn 51.79 g/t Ag</td>
<td>0.39 Mt at 1.07% Zn 10.82 g/t Ag</td>
<td>1985-1990 1952-1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac Scott Les Ressources Yorbeau inc. <a href="https://www.yorbeauresources.com">www.yorbeauresources.com</a></td>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Copper Silver Gold</td>
<td>3.56 Mt at 4.17% Zn 0.95% Cu 37.20 g/t Ag 0.22 g/t Au</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active mine</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bracemac-McLeod Glencore Canada Corporation <a href="https://www.glencore.com">www.glencore.com</a></td>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Copper Silver Gold</td>
<td>2.10 Mt at 6.00% Zn 0.90% Cu 27.00 g/t Ag 0.60 g/t Au</td>
<td>*3.10 Mt at 6.30% Zn 1.00% Cu 29.00 g/t Ag 0.70 g/t Au</td>
<td>2013-2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine under maintenance</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Langlois (Grevet) Nyrstar Langlois <a href="https://www.nyrstar.com">www.nyrstar.com</a></td>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Copper Silver Gold</td>
<td>2.34 Mt at 7.23% Zn 0.59% Cu 36.48 g/t Ag 0.06 g/t Au</td>
<td>*5.39 Mt at 8.00% Zn 0.52% Cu 36.27 g/t Ag 0.07 g/t Au</td>
<td>2012-2020 2007-2008 1997-2000 1996-1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Zinc – Mining Activities in Québec

Mining activities

- Mining projects - Deposit Appraisal -
  Zinc (Ag, Au, Cu)
  1- Abcourt-Barvue (Abcourt Mines)
  2- Lac Scott (Yorbeau Resources)
- Mining project - Deposit Appraisal -
  Zinc as by-product
  3- Home 5 (Falco Resources)
- Producing mine - Zinc (Au, Ag, Cu)
  4- Bracemac-McLeod (Glencore Canada Corporation)
- Producing mine - Zinc as by-product
  5- LaRonde (Agnico Eagle Mines)
- Care and maintenance - Zinc (Ag, Au, Cu)
  6- Langlois (Grevet) (Nyrstar Langlois)
- Deposits - Zinc

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
COPPER

There are currently no mining projects or active mines whose main substance is copper. However, copper is a by-product in several mining projects and active mines, as shown in the appropriate column of the tables for gold, nickel and zinc.

NIOBIUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active mine</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niobec</td>
<td>Niobium</td>
<td></td>
<td>416.42 Mt at 0.41% Nb(_2)O(_5)</td>
<td>288.68 Mt at 0.43% Nb(_2)O(_5)</td>
<td>1976-2045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magris Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.niobec.com">www.niobec.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Niobium – Mining Activities in Québec

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
## RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining projects and projects under development</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)}(2))</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(3)}(4))</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kwyjibo SOQUEM <a href="http://www.soquem.qc.ca">www.soquem.qc.ca</a></td>
<td>Rare earths</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.92 Mt at 2.72% TREO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange Lake/B-Zone Torngat Metals <a href="http://www.commerceresources.com">www.commerceresources.com</a></td>
<td>Rare earths</td>
<td>Light rare earths</td>
<td>188.89 Mt at 0.93% TREO 0.57% LREO 0.37% HREO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy rare earths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.

\(^{(4)}\) TREO: total of rare earth oxides plus yttrium oxide; LREO: total of light rare earth oxides (La Sm); HREO: total of heavy rare earth oxides (Eu Lu).
Rare Earth Elements – Mining Activities in Québec

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
# LITHIUM (including TANTALUM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining projects and projects under development</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authier Sayona Québec inc. <a href="http://www.sayonaquebec.com">www.sayonaquebec.com</a></td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.10 Mt at 1.00% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td>*17.18 Mt at 1.01% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Bay Lithium Galaxy Lithium One (Québec) inc. <a href="http://www.galaxylithium.com">www.galaxylithium.com</a></td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40.82 Mt at 1.40% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moblan Lithium Neotec Lithium - Lithium Guo AO <a href="http://www.neoteclithium.com">www.neoteclithium.com</a></td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.73 Mt at 1.40% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td>12.03 Mt at 1.40% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Corporation Lithium Éléments Critiques <a href="http://www.cecorp.ca">www.cecorp.ca</a></td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>Tantalum</td>
<td>26.80 Mt 0.85% (\text{Li}_2\text{O}) 133.00 g/t (\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5)</td>
<td>*31.90 Mt 0.93% (\text{Li}_2\text{O}) 148.00 g/t (\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whabouchi Nemaska Lithium inc. <a href="http://www.nemaskalithium.com">www.nemaskalithium.com</a></td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.60 Mt at 1.30% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td>*38.27 Mt at 1.46% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine under maintenance</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithium Amérique du Nord Lithium Amérique du Nord inc. <a href="http://na-lithium.com">na-lithium.com</a></td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.50 Mt 0.93% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td>39.30 Mt 1.04% (\text{Li}_2\text{O})</td>
<td>2018-2019 1956-1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the ICM “Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves”. Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

\(^{(2)}\) Mt: millions of metric tons; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Lithium – Mining Activities in Québec

Mining activities

- **Mining project - Development - Lithium**
  1. Whabouchi (Nemaska Lithium)

- **Mining projects - Deposit Appraisal Lithium, lithium and tantalum**
  2. Authier (Sayona Québec)
  3. James Bay Lithium (Galaxy Lithium One (Québec))
  4. Moblan Lithium (Neotec Lithium - Lithium Guo AO)
  5. Rose (Critical Elements Lithium Corporation)

- **Care and maintenance - Lithium**

- **Deposits and showings - Lithium**

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
## GRAPHITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining project</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matawinie Nouveau Monde Graphite inc.</td>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.00 Mt at 4.35%</td>
<td>*95.80 Mt at 4.28%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active mine</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lac-des-îles Imerys Graphite &amp; Carbon Canada</td>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1989-2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the ICM “Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves”. Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

(2) Mt: millions of metric tons; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Graphite – Mining Activities in Québec

Mining activities
- Mining project - Deposit appraisal - Graphite
  1. Matawinie (Nouveau Monde Graphite)
- Producing mine - Graphite
  2. Lac-des-Îles (Imerys Graphite & Carbon Canada)
- Deposits - Graphite

Area covered by the Plan Nord
Quebec-Newfoundland-and-Labrador border
(this border is not final)

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
## APATITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposit appraisal mining project</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)})((^{(2)}))</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)})((^{(2)})((^{(3)}))</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lac à Paul Arianne Phosphate inc. <a href="http://www.arianne-inc.com">www.arianne-inc.com</a></td>
<td>Apatite</td>
<td>Ilmenite</td>
<td>472.09 Mt 6.88% P(_2)O(_5)</td>
<td>*702.70 Mt 7.16% P(_2)O(_5) 7.71% TiO(_2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the ICM “Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves”. Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

(2) Mt: millions of metric tons; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

(3) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Apatite – Mining Activities in Québec

Mining activities
- Mining project - Deposit Appraisal - Apatite
  Lac à Paul (Arianne Phosphate)
- Deposits and showings - Apatite

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
## DIAMOND

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mine under maintenance</th>
<th>Main substance</th>
<th>By-product substances</th>
<th>Proven and probable reserves(^{(1)(2)})</th>
<th>Measured and indicated resources(^{(1)(2)(3)})</th>
<th>Operational years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renard Société de diamant Stornoway <a href="http://www.stornowaydiamonds.com">www.stornowaydiamonds.com</a></td>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.42 Mt at 66.50 c/t</td>
<td>67.12 Mt at 64.85 c/t</td>
<td>2016-2020 2016-2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) The difference between reserves and resources is established in accordance with the ICM “Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves”. Warning: Mineral resources have not been shown to be economically viable and it is not certain that all or some of the resources will be converted to reserves.

\(^{(2)}\) Mt: millions of metric tons; %: percentage; g/t: grams/ton; c/t: carats/ton.

\(^{(3)}\) Resources preceded by an asterisk (*) include reserves.
Diamond – Mining activities in Québec

Source: SIGÉOM
Date: June 2020
What are the jurisdictions of the Québec and Canadian governments with regard to the mining sector?

The jurisdiction of the federal and provincial governments are divided by domain. Management and supervision of operations to harvest or extract natural resources, including mineral resources, is the exclusive jurisdiction of Québec.

Nevertheless, the environment is a shared jurisdiction between the Government of Canada and the Government of Québec. Moreover, any business established in Québec is subject to both Québec and federal income tax requirements.

What is the regulatory process to obtain approval for a mining project, from mineral exploration to mine opening and closure?

Under the Mining Act, developers must first obtain exclusive exploration rights (a claim) from the MERN before searching for mineral substances on a specific parcel of land. If the land is private, the claim holder must obtain written authorization from the landowner before going onto the land or conducting exploration work. Claim holders must also notify the municipality and the landowner of their claim no more than 60 days after it is registered and must inform the municipality and the landowner at least 30 days before work begins. Claim holders must comply with the provisions of the Environment Quality Act at all times and obtain the necessary authorizations and permits. Other legislation may also apply.

In the event of a discovery, the claim holder must obtain a mining lease under the provisions of the Mining Act. The lease application must be accompanied by a land survey of the area for development, a report certified by an engineer or geologist who meets the qualification requirements set out in the regulation, a project feasibility study, and an economic and market opportunity study for processing in Québec. Where applicable, a public land use application must also be filed for all uses, temporary and permanent activities, developments and structures not covered by the mining lease.

Before a mining company applies for a mining lease, it must file a rehabilitation and restoration plan with the MERN. The plan must be made available to the public at least 30 days before the public consultation. A mining lease cannot be signed until the mine rehabilitation and restoration plan has been approved in accordance with the Mining Act and an authorization certificate has been issued under the Environment Quality Act. The Mining Act states that when granting a lease, the Government may, on reasonable grounds, require that the economic spinoffs within Québec of mining the mineral resources authorized under the lease be maximized, including with respect to primary processing.

A financial guarantee for the closure of the mine site is also required, to cover the anticipated cost of carrying out the work provided for in the rehabilitation and restoration plan. The guarantee must be paid in three installments: the first payment (50%) must be made within 90 days of receiving the plan’s approval, and each subsequent payment (25% each) must be made on the anniversary of the plan’s approval. Developers must also provide the MERN with a financial guarantee for certain types of exploration work.
Under the Environmental Quality Act, the following types of construction and mining projects are subject to an environmental assessment:

- Metal ore processing plants and projects to develop and operate metal ore mines with a processing or production capacity of 2,000 t or more per day;
- All rare earth element extraction projects, regardless of processing and production capacity.

Exceptionally, as per the Environmental Quality Act, other projects may be subject to an environmental assessment on the recommendation of the ministère de l’Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MELCC).

Under the Mining Act, developers must organize and hold a public consultation before a mining lease for a metal ore mine with a production capacity of less than 2,000 tons per day, a lease for surface mineral substances such as peat, or a lease for an industrial activity or commercial export activity may be granted. After the mining lease is issued, the lessee must establish a monitoring committee to foster the involvement of the local community in the project as a whole.

Once operations have ceased, the mine operator may be required to obtain one or more authorization certificates from the ministère de l’Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MELCC) for restoration work. The financial guarantee will be returned once all restoration obligations have been met to the satisfaction of the MERN and the MELCC.

Québec has published a document (in French only) listing the main permits, leases, and authorizations required for mine development in Québec.

Do foreign investors have the same rights as Canadian investors?

In Québec and Canada, all investors, whether Canadian or foreign, are treated equally. However, there are rules regarding takeovers of Canadian firms by foreign interests.

Does a mining company need to hire workers from a particular region or union? Can it bring in its own workers?

The Government of Québec encourages companies to employ workers from neighboring communities. Québec has a skilled mining workforce and these workers mostly live in mining areas. However, businesses established in Québec may employ workers from anywhere in Canada. Bringing workers in from outside Canada to occupy positions that could be held by Canadians is generally not allowed, unless the company is having trouble filling those positions.

Does Québec have standards to ensure the safety of workers in the mining sector?

The safety of the mining sector is of great concern to Québec’s labor standards, equity, occupational health and safety board, the CNESST (Commission des normes, de l’équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail), which oversees the application of the Regulation respecting occupational health and safety in mines.

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40 [Online], [mern.gouv.qc.ca/publications/mines/cadre-normatif-domaine-minier.pdf].
41 [Online], [https://bdp.parl.ca/sites/PublicWebsite/default/fr_CA/ResearchPublications/201142E].
42 [Online], [https://bdp.parl.ca/sites/PublicWebsite/default/en_CA/ResearchPublications/201142E?].
43 [Online], [legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/showdoc/cm/S-2.1,%20r.%202013].
In addition, there is an association (Association paritaire pour la santé et la sécurité du travail du secteur minier\(^4^4\)) dedicated to helping workers and employers in the mining sector eliminate dangers to workers’ health and safety.

**Which mining associations are active in Québec?**

There are three mining associations operating in Québec: the Québec Mineral Exploration Association (QMEA)\(^4^5\), the Québec Mining Association (QMA)\(^4^6\) and the Québec Peat Moss Producers Association (QPMPA)\(^4^7\).

**What are the roles and responsibilities of the main departments and agencies that deal with foreign companies looking to invest in mining projects in Québec?**

- **Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles**\(^4^8\): all matters related to exploration and mining, extractive metallurgy and mine closure (permits, mineral rights, authorizations, leases, public land use leases, etc.).
- **Ministère de l’Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques**\(^4^9\): all matters relating to the environment and environmental impacts.
- **Ministère des Finances**, **Ministère de l’Économie et de l’Innovation**\(^5^0\): financial assistance, equity investments and general business support.
- **Société du Plan Nord**\(^5^2\): integrates and coordinates development of northern Québec, in a sustainable development perspective.
- **Institut national des mines**\(^5^3\): provides consultation, innovation and training services for the mineral industry.
- **Ressources Québec** (RQ)\(^5^4\): a subsidiary of Investissement Québec specialized in mining and energy sector investments. RQ assists project developers at every stage of their development, from exploration and extraction to resource processing. It offers a range of financial solutions adapted to the needs of projects, including stock holdings, debentures or loans. It also administers the Capital Mines Hydrocarbures Fund, which has a budget of $1 billion.

Other departments and agencies may also be involved, depending on their areas of jurisdiction.

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44 [Online, French only], [apssap.qc.ca].
45 [Online], [aemq.org].
46 [Online], [amq-inc.com].
47 [Online], [peatmoss.com].
48 [Online], [mern.gouv.qc.ca/en].
49 [Online], [environnement.gouv.qc.ca/index_en.asp].
50 [Online], [finances.gouv.qc.ca].
51 [Online], [economie.gouv.qc.ca].
52 [Online], [plannord.gouv.qc.ca/fr].
53 [Online], [inmq.gouv.qc.ca].
54 [Online], [investquebec.com/international/en/industries/mining/ressources-quebec-your-partner-of-choice.html].
What laws and regulations generally apply to mining exploration and development?

Québec laws and regulations (non-exhaustive list):

- Mining Act (M-13.1) and Regulation respecting mineral substances other than petroleum, natural gas and brine (M-13.1, r.2);
- Act respecting transparency measures in the mine, oil and gas industries (M-11.5) and Regulation respecting the application of the Act respecting transparency measures in the mining, oil and gas industries (chapter M-11.5, a. 6, 9, and 18);
- Mining Tax Act (I-0.4);
- Sustainable Forest Development Act (A-18.1) and Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State (A-18.1, r.7);
- Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (T-8.1);
- Environment Quality Act (Q-2) and various regulations;
- Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and to promote better governance of water and associated environments (chapter C-6.2) et Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 35.2);
- Act respecting occupational health and safety (S-2.1) and Regulation respecting occupational health and safety in mines (S-2.1, r.14);
- Natural Heritage Conservation Act (C-61.01);
- Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (C-61.1);
- Parks Act (P-9).

These laws and regulations can be consulted on the [Légis Québec](http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) website.

Canadian laws and regulations (non-exhaustive list):

- Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (S.C.2012, c.19, s.52);
- Fisheries Act (R.S.C.[1985], c. F-14) and Metal Mining and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (SOR/2002-222);
- Nuclear Safety and Control Act (S.C.1997, c.9) and various regulations.

These laws and regulations can be found on the [Justice Laws](http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) website.

N.B. The information in this section is for information purposes only and has no legal value.

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55 [Online], [legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca](http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).
For additional information, contact the international offices of Investissement Québec or the ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie.

### QUÉBEC OFFICES ABROAD

#### Investissement Québec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montréal (Canada)</td>
<td>1 844 474-6367</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta (United States)</td>
<td>1 404 584-5340</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago (United States)</td>
<td>1 312 471-1127</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (United States)</td>
<td>1 310 209-3332</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York (United States)</td>
<td>1 212 843-0976</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>London (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>+44 20 7766 5900</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich (Germany)</td>
<td>+49 (0) 89 255 49 31-0</td>
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<td>Paris (France)</td>
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<td>Stockholm (Sweden)</td>
<td>+46 8 453 30 00</td>
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<td>Beijing (China)</td>
<td>+86 10 5139 4264</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo (Japan)</td>
<td>+81 3 5733-4588</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul (South Korea)</td>
<td>+82 2 3703 7712</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai (India)</td>
<td>+91 22 6749 4486</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@invest-quebec.com">info@invest-quebec.com</a></td>
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#### Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie

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<tr>
<td>Atlanta (United States)</td>
<td>1 404 584-2995</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.atlanta@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.atlanta@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston (United States)</td>
<td>1 617 482-1193</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.boston@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.boston@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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<td>Chicago (United States)</td>
<td>1 312 645-0392</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.chicago@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.chicago@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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<td>1 310 824-4173</td>
<td>gc.la <a href="mailto:Angeles@mri.gouv.qc.ca">Angeles@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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<td>New York (United States)</td>
<td>1 212 843-0950</td>
<td>gc.new <a href="mailto:York@mri.gouv.qc.ca">York@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (United States)</td>
<td>1 215 515-7112</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.philadelphia@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.philadelphia@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Silicon Valley (United States)</td>
<td>1 310 824-4173</td>
<td>gc.silicon <a href="mailto:valley@mri.gouv.qc.ca">valley@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington (United States)</td>
<td>1 202 659-8990</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.washington@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.washington@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston (United States)</td>
<td>1 713 968-9836</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.houston@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.houston@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico City (Mexico)</td>
<td>+52 (55) 1100-4330</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.mexico@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.mexico@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>Havana (Cuba)</td>
<td>+53 7204 2516</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.lahabana@international.gc.ca">gc.lahabana@international.gc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo (Brazil)</td>
<td>+55 (11) 5509 4321</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.saopaulo@international.gc.ca">gc.saopaulo@international.gc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing (China)</td>
<td>+86 10 5139 4000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gc.beijing@mri.gouv.qc.ca">gc.beijing@mri.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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### Other Departments – Offices Located in Québec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles</td>
<td>1 866 248-6936</td>
<td><a href="mailto:renseignements@mern.gouv.qc.ca">renseignements@mern.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mern.gouv.qc.ca">www.mern.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques</td>
<td>1 800 561-1616</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@environnement.gouv.qc.ca">info@environnement.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca">www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca</a></td>
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