



Form – Preliminary information

PN1 – Preliminary information

Project title: **Eeyou Istchee Climate Monitoring Network –
Weather station near Nemaska (Section 22 JBNQA)**

Proponent's name: **Cree Nation Government**

PREAMBLE

The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA), by its sections 22 and 23, establishes an environmental and social protection regime in the James Bay and Northern Québec regions. Depending on the type of project, some aspects of these chapters may fall under the responsibility of the Government of Québec or the Government of Canada, or both levels of government. Some projects may also fall under the responsibility of the [Cree Nation Government](#), notably for projects conducted on Category IA lands in the James Bay region.

[Title II of the Environmental Quality Act](#) (EQA) presents the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedures applicable in the James Bay region (section 133 of the EQA) and in Northern Québec (section 168 of the EQA). The projects set out in Schedule A of the EQA are subject to one of the procedures applicable in the northern environment, whereas those listed in Schedule B are exempt from the procedures. Projects not mentioned in either schedule are considered “grey zone” projects.

Anyone who intends to undertake a project in a northern environment covered by Schedule A of the EQA must apply for a certificate of authorization. For “grey zone” projects, a proponent must request an attestation of exemption. After the relevant northern committee has reviewed the project, the Provincial Administrator will inform the proponent whether the project is exempt from the [Environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure](#) or subject to it. In the first case, an attestation of exemption will be issued to the proponent for the project. In the second case, a directive will be prepared and sent to the proponent, specifying the nature, scope and extent of the impact study that must be prepared. Therefore, except for the projects listed in Schedule B, a proponent must file a preliminary information form with the Provincial Administrator of the sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA, namely the Deputy Minister of MELCCFP.

If necessary, you may confirm whether your project falls under an activity listed in schedules A and B of the EQA, or in a grey zone, by emailing a request for verification. Please include a brief description of your project, its location and anticipated impacts at the following address: dgees-assujettissement@environnement.gouv.qc.ca.

The preliminary information form is used to describe the general characteristics of the project and its main issues. It must be completed clearly and concisely, and the information provided should be limited to what is necessary to understand the project, its anticipated impacts, and any possible ramifications. In accordance with the EQA, the form must be submitted to the Environmental and Social Impact Evaluating Committee (COMEY, James Bay, south of the 55th parallel) or to Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC, Northern Québec/Nunavik, north of the 55th parallel). These committees review the preliminary information and then issue recommendations or a decision as to whether the project is subject to the procedure or, for projects listed in Schedule A, on the directive specifying the nature, scope, and extent of the impact study the proponent must prepare. The Provincial Administrator then shares this information with the proponent.

The Environmental and Social Impact Evaluating Committee is a tripartite advisory body composed of representatives appointed by the Cree Nation Government and representatives of the Government of Canada and the Government of Québec. The Kativik Environmental Quality Commission is a bipartite body of representatives appointed by the Kativik Regional Government and representatives of the Government of Québec. While performing their duties, both bodies pay particular attention to the following principles, which are outlined in sections 152 and 186 of the EQA:

- a) the protection of the hunting, fishing and trapping rights of the Native people;
- b) the protection of the environment and social milieu;
- c) the protection of the Native people, of their societies, communities and economy;
- d) the protection of the wildlife, of the physical and biological milieu and of the ecological systems of the territory;
- e) the rights and guarantees of the Native people in Category II lands;
- f) the participation of the Crees, Inuit and Naskapis in the application of the environmental and social protection regime provided for in this division;
- g) any rights and interest of non-Native people; and
- h) the right of the persons acting lawfully to carry out projects in the territory.

Please note that the preliminary information form will be published in the [Environmental Assessment Register](#) (in French only) as outlined in section 118.5.0.1 of the EQA, but only for projects for which a directive will be issued. The [COMEY](#) and [KEQC](#) also publish preliminary information forms on their websites.

In accordance with section 36 of the [Regulation respecting the regulatory scheme applying to activities on the basis of their environmental impact](#), the applicant must submit a “Declaration of antecedents”.

Please note that such a declaration is not required for a legal person established in the public interest.

The form is available at the following website:

<https://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/evaluations/publicat.htm> (in French only).

The preliminary information form must be accompanied by the payment specified in the fee schedule for environmental authorization requests. Details of the applicable fees are available at the following website (under *Procédure d'évaluation environnementale / Milieu nordique*):

<https://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/ministere/tarification/ministere.htm> (in French only). Payments must be made to the ministre des Finances according to the procedures outlined at the following website:

<https://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/evaluations/tarification.htm> (in French only). Please note that the Ministry will not process the application until payment has been received.

Submission guidelines:

- Documents must be accompanied by a cover letter addressed to the Provincial Administrator for Sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA. This letter must confirm that the paper versions are consistent with the electronic versions.

Mr. Frédéric Guay

Provincial Administrator for Sections 22 and 23 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

Deputy Ministry of the Environment, the Fight Against Climate Change, Wildlife and Parks

Édifice Marie-Guyart, 30^e étage, boîte 02

675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est

Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7

- All documents (including the cover letter) must be submitted in both French and English.
- All documents must be submitted in electronic and paper format:
 - Electronic version: Send to administrateur.provincial@environnement.gouv.qc.ca. If the electronic files are very large (over 50 MB), contact the email address above and a secure link will be provided for you to upload your documents via the ShareFile platform. This link will be valid for seven days. In the email sent to the Provincial Administrator, indicate that the electronic files (documents and cover letter) will be submitted via the ShareFile platform of the Direction générale de l'évaluation environnementale et stratégique.
 - Hard copies: Send to the following address, according to the number of copies indicated.

Direction générale de l'évaluation environnementale et stratégique

Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs

Édifice Marie-Guyart, Aile René-Lévesque, 1^{er} étage, boîte 83

675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est

Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7

- Number of hard copies:

Projects south of the 55th parallel (James Bay)

Environmental and Social Impact Evaluating Committee (COMEY)

Three (3) hard copies: two (2) in French and one (1) in English

Environmental and Social Impact Review Committee (COMEX)

Three (3) hard copies: two (2) in French and one (1) in English

Projects north of the 55th parallel (Northern Quebec/Nunavik)

Katavik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC)

Five (5) hard copies: three (3) in French and two (2) in English

For any questions, please contact administrateur.provincial@environnement.gouv.qc.ca.

1. PROPONENT’S IDENTIFICATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION	
1.1 Identification of the proponent (professional contact information)	
Name: Department of Environment and Remedial Works - Cree Nation Government	
Civic address: 2 Lakeshore Road, Nemaska, Quebec J0Y 3B0	
Mailing address (if different from civic address):	
Name and function of the signatory(ies) authorized to submit the application: Pernilla Talec, Manager of Climate Change Cree Nation Government	
Telephone: 514-861-5837	Telephone (other): -
Email: ptalec@cngov.ca	
<i>The proponent’s name in section 1.1 must match the name indicated at the top of page 1 of this form. This name will also appear on any authorizations issued and in all communications related to the file.</i>	
1.2 Company number	
Québec enterprise number (NEQ): N/A	
1.3 Resolution of the municipal council, band council, northern village, or responsible body	
<i>If the proponent is a municipality, the preliminary information must include the duly certified resolution of the municipal council, band council, northern village, or responsible organization authorizing the signatory or signatories to submit the application. Add a copy of the resolution to appendix I.</i>	
1.4 Identification of the consultant mandated by the proponent (if applicable)	
Name:	
Civic address:	
Mailing address (if different from civic address):	
Telephone: -	Telephone (other): -
Email: @ .	
Description of mandate:	

For questions 2 to 7, make sure not to write any confidential personal information.

2. GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT	
2.1 Project title	
Eeyou Istchee Climate Monitoring Network – Weather station near Nemaska (Section 22 JBNQA)	
2.2 Triggering provision	
<i>To determine whether your project is subject to the procedure, indicate which paragraph of Schedule A of the Environment Quality Act you believe applies to your project and explain the reason (e.g., threshold reached). If your project is not listed in Schedule A or Schedule B of the Environment Quality Act, it is considered a grey zone project. If this is the case, please indicate it here.</i>	
According to Schedules 1 and 2 of Section 22 of the JBNQA (Schedules A and B of the EQA), the project is not automatically subject or exempted from the environmental and social impact assessment and review process. As such, the project is a ‘grey zone’ project (also confirmed in correspondence with the MELCFFP in September 2025).	
The present Preliminary Information, along with a request for an Attestation of Exemption for the execution of the project, are hereby submitted to the concerned Administrator (south of the 55 th parallel).	

2.3 Brief description of the project and alternatives

Briefly describe the project (length, width, quantity, voltage, surface, etc.). For each phase (development, construction, operation and, where applicable, closure and restoration), provide a short description of the main characteristics of each project alternative, including planned activities, works, and construction elements (deforestation, expropriation, blasting, backfilling, etc.).

Site Development

Alternatives for site selection were collaboratively discussed and planned for with local stakeholders (see Sections 3.2 and 4.1).

The station requires very little ground space (maximum of 25 m x 25 m). Additionally, one of the criteria for selecting the location was low tree density. Therefore, it will not be necessary to cut down trees to clear the space needed for installation. However, certain sensors (particularly the anemometer) require that there be no obstructions in the vicinity of the station for it to function properly and accurately. It is recommended that the distance between the station and the nearest obstacle be at least 10 times the height of the obstacle.

Construction

Construction will take place in 1 day and require the presence of at least 2 workers. Transportation of approximately 0.4 metric tons of material is also required. Handheld electric tools may be used to screw and anchor the tripod and the pedestal. Access to the site will be by boat via the Rupert River from the bridge on the Route du Nord.

The station will consist of a metal tripod 4.5 m tall, on which various sensors will be mounted: anemometers, thermometers, barometers, solar radiation sensors, and air quality sensors. The tripod for the installation of the weather station (custom version from Campbell Scientific designed for Makivvik) requires six spikes to be inserted in the ground for the minimal requirements. Near the tower, a precipitation gauge will be installed on a pedestal 1 meter high anchored to the rock surface at a depth of 200 mm.

Operation

Operations are completely autonomous *in situ* as the weather station relies on a solar panel and a battery to collect data from the sensors, store it locally in the datalogger before sending it via satellite to a Cree Nation Government online platform. No operator needs to physically be present on site. The online platform includes monitoring of the site through checking incoming values from the station and triggering an alarm if values are abnormal (abnormal voltage of the battery, etc.) which will lead to an in-person inspection. As the telemetry system is dual ways (data can be received and sent), an order may also be sent from the platform to turn off sensors or systems that seem damaged to preserve the infrastructure and the local environment.

Maintenance

Maintenance will occur twice a year (once at the end of winter and once in the fall). A minimum of 2 persons will be present for maintenance which may involve the calibration of sensors, changing of broken sensors and the emptying of the container (12 L capacity) of the Geonor T-200B Precipitation Gauge (precipitation and antifreeze solution). As temperature below 0°C may be expected almost year-round, the container must be partially replenished with an antifreeze solution (container may break otherwise and precipitation readings will be erroneous). Maintenance crews will access the site by boat via the Rupert River from the bridge on the Route du Nord. Maintenance expeditions will last only 1 day round trip, and no temporary camps are necessary.

Closure

The weather station is designed to be operated for decades to come in order to track the changing climate and weather conditions. Sensors and structures may break and will be replaced during maintenance trips. No immediate removal date is envisioned given the standing need to monitoring weather for the public, in the context of a changing climate, for the very long term. The removal of the station will be contemplated by the Cree Nation Government when weather monitoring needs, atmospheric emissions and the global climate feedback loop have stabilized to warrant such action. However, in the unforeseen event that the station must be removed, dismantling will occur in less than a day; in the same manner and with the same equipment and means of transport used for installation.

If applicable, include in Appendix II any documents that help clarify the project’s characteristics (diagram, sketch, cross-section, etc.).

See Appendix II

2.4 Objectives and justification of the project

Describe the main objectives and highlight the reasons for implementing the project.

This project was conceived from discussions that took place during the Cree Regional Forum on Climate Change organized by the Department of Environment and Remedial Works of Cree Nation Government in Eastmain in 2018. The main objective of this forum was to allow the Cree to express their concerns regarding climate change and propose appropriate solutions to face its adverse impacts.

One of the key concerns raised repeatedly by participants was the increasingly unpredictable nature of the weather. This unpredictability contributes to heightened risks during travel on the land, particularly in relation to ice transit and wildfires, as well as the operation of aircraft and helicopters. These growing risks have a significant impact on the traditional hunting activities of many Cree land users, directly affecting their access to the land and their wildlife harvesting rights recognized in Section 24 of the JBNQA. There is thus a recognized need to enhance the current network of weather stations across Eeyou Istchee, and to make this information more readily accessible to the Cree population.

Additionally, the bolstering of the current network will improve the baseline data available for future project developments. Here, project proponents (public and private) could access this information under conditions set forth by the Cree community and the tallyman/tallywoman responsible of the trapline where the weather station is located, and the Cree Nation Government following OCAP® Principles. As such, the new data may serve to improve the understanding of baseline conditions in the context of their attendant impact assessment and regulatory requirements.

From a broader perspective, the objectives of this project are to:

- Establish a robust network of weather stations by encouraging organizations that already own stations to share their data.
- Expand this network through the installation of additional stations owned by the Cree Nation Government in areas with limited coverage.
- Ensure that this information is easily accessible to residents, the Cree communities, and especially land users.

This request specifically concerns the installation of a weather station on a site identified as being of particular interest. The site is located within a Nemaska trapline (see Section 3 for details).

2.5 Related activities

If applicable, summarize any related planned activities (e.g., road access, crushing or milling, installation of a cofferdam, stream diversion, camp) and any other projects that may influence the project design.

No additional related activities or works are expected or required to undertake the project. Interactions with the local environment will be restricted to the activities during construction, operation and closure as outlined above in Section 2.3.

3. PROJECT LOCATION AND SCHEDULE

3.1 Identification and location of the project and its activities

Name of the municipality, northern village, or community where the project is located (indicate if the project affects more than one):

The site for the station near Nemaska is situated on trapline N24A. We have received approval for the installation from Samuel Mettaweskum (Tallyman) and Evadney Mettaweskum, as well as from other land users in Nemaska. The site is located on Category III land in Nemaska: 51.4285° N; 76.0208° W. The location is in an area without trees and above the local topography (important for weather stations and wind readings). The Cree Nation Government assessed the location in relation to known archeological sites, and the closest site is more than 10 km away. The location will include 1 weather station tripod of 4.5 m tall and a pedestal receiving the precipitation gauge right next to it.

Land category (I, II or III): III

Site near Nemaska (Category III):	51.4285° N; 76.0208° W
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3.2 Description of the project site

Describe the main components of the physical, biological, and human environments that may be affected by the project, focusing on elements considered to have scientific, social, cultural, economic, historical, archaeological, or aesthetic importance (valued environmental components). When applicable, indicate the land ownership status of the project areas, along with the site’s main characteristics, such as zoning, available space, sensitive areas, types of wetlands or bodies of water, compatibility with current land uses, availability of services, topography, presence of buildings, land use, and occupation by Indigenous groups.

The site is somewhat isolated and difficult to access, with no dwellings or human constructions in the immediate vicinity. The weather station will be around 32 km south of the community of Nemaska (as the crow flies).

The environment is characterized by low to nonexistent tree density. The installation site is an elevated point relative to its surroundings, allowing the weather station to operate optimally. This also ensures the absence of wetlands nearby (no wetlands in a radius of 800 m from the station).

Consultations with the concerned tallyman ensured that the selected location is compatible with his expectations and sufficiently distanced away from Cree cultural sites or sensitive areas. Furthermore, the installation will take place with the presence of the tallyman or someone of his choosing to ensure that the project meets expectations and benefits them.

All construction materials and labour will need to be transported by boat via the Rupert River from the bridge on the Route du Nord. One roundtrip will be enough for the construction phase. Round trips every 6 months for maintenance will be necessary.

At no point during construction, operation, maintenance, and closure phases will temporary camps be needed. Personnel will be on site for a matter of hours, returning to the community by the end of the day.

3.3 Project schedule

Provide the project’s implementation schedule (expected timeframe and estimated duration of each project phase), taking into account the time required to prepare the impact study, if applicable, as well as the progress of the environmental assessment procedure and of the issuance of all other required authorizations (e.g., ministerial authorization under section 22 of the EQA).

Late 2025, early 2026:

- Confirmation from the Ministère de l’Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs (MELCCFP) that the project is not exempt from the environmental and social impact assessment and review process given that it does not correspond to the provisions of Schedules 2 of Section 22 of the JBNQA (Schedule B of the Environment Quality Act). Completed on September 4, 2025.
- Submission of Preliminary Information to the Section 22 JBNQA Provincial Administrator and of a request for an Attestation of Exemption, given that the project is a “grey zone” project. Current step.
- Lease applications with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MRNF).
- EIJBRG permit application.

Spring 2026

- Installation of the weather station.
- Online backend (admin console with data hosting) in place to collect data received via satellite.
- Roll out of weather app for Cree and local users.

3.4 Location plan

Include in Appendix III a topographic or cadastral map showing the project location and, if applicable, a site plan at an appropriate scale for the location of the proposed works or activities, indicating any existing infrastructure and its relation to the proposed work site. If available, also provide the shapefiles (no screenshots).

See Appendix III

4. INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE PUBLIC, INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND LAND USERS¹

4.1 Information and consultation activities carried out

Describe the terms and conditions relating to the public information and consultation activities carried out as part of the project design (methods used, number of participants and represented areas). This should include consultations with local populations, including the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi, as well as land users. Indicate the concerns raised by the public and whether these concerns were taken into consideration in the project design.

Community Engagement Tour

An engagement tour of the Cree communities of Nemaska and Whapmagoostui was conducted by the project proponent from May 27 to June 7, 2024. The purposes of this tour were to:

- Inform Cree populations about the weather station project.
- Inform the northern village of Kuujjuaraapik about the weather station project (met with Town Manager Martin Visitor and Treasurer Pierre Roussel).
- Gather feedback, expectations, and concerns.
- Spark interest among youth in the project.
- Collect information on areas of interest to help determine the most suitable locations for station installation.
- Obtain consent from land users, particularly the tallymen/tallywomen.

To achieve this, several events were organized in each of the three communities, including:

- An information session for the general public.
- A climate change workshop for youth.
- Consultations with tallymen/tallywomen.
- Informal interviews with land users.

As the project is primarily intended for the benefit of Cree populations, it was generally very well received. The individuals met showed interest in having a weather station installed near their communities, provided constructive feedback that helped guide the project's next steps, and were very helpful in identifying the most appropriate installation site.

One of the main concerns raised was the potential impact on wildlife, so efforts were made to reassure communities about the minimal or nonexistent impact of the station.

Consent from the tallymen/tallywomen whose traplines will host a station was obtained either during the tour or afterward.

4.2 Information and consultation activities planned during the environmental and social impact assessment procedure

If applicable, describe the terms and conditions for public information and consultation activities during the environmental and social impact assessment process, including those planned for Indigenous communities and land users affected by the project.

Not immediately applicable in the context of the current request for an Attestation of Exemption. Should the Section 22 JBNQA Administrator (provincial) consider that additional public information and consultation activities be required of the Cree Nation Government over the course of the assessment process (above and beyond those already undertaken and described in Section 4.1 above), further actions will be planned.

Note, however, that no significant adverse impacts have been identified (see next section).

Furthermore, per the provisions of paragraph 24.3.12 of Section 24 of the JBNQA, “the right to harvest shall include the right to possess and use all equipment reasonably needed to exercise that right.” Here, we underscore that with the changing climate, coupled with increasingly unpredictable weather and occurrence of extreme events, Cree access to the land and public safety are affected. The proposed weather station will help address both public safety concerns and facilitate Cree access to the land.

¹ The proponent is encouraged to refer to the *Guide on the information and consultation process carried out with Aboriginal communities by the proponent of a project subject to the environmental impact assessment and review procedure*, available on the Ministry's website at the following address: <https://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/evaluations/documents/guide-demarche-autochtones-initiateur-projet-en.pdf>.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN ISSUES² AND IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Description of the main issues of the project

For the development, construction, and operation phases, and, where applicable, closure and restoration, briefly describe the project's main issues.

There are no significant issues, and no significant environmental and social impacts anticipated with the project. The station's footprint is minimal, no tree felling / clearing is required, no access roads are required. Construction will be quick and will not require temporary camps. During operation, the station will operate passively and present no immediate disturbance issues for passerby and wildlife (no to minimal noise generation, small size, no combustible power source). Maintenance and closure (if required) will be punctual and present little environmental and social risks.

Conversely, the installation and operation thereof will bolster weather monitoring data for the benefit of the communities and land users, while also benefitting future project planning. The concerned communities and tallywoman consent and have contributed to the identification of the site.

5.2 Description of the main anticipated impacts of the project on the receiving environment

For the development, construction, and operation phases and, where applicable, closure and restoration, briefly describe the project's anticipated impacts on the receiving environment (physical, biological, and human). If applicable, briefly present the planned mitigation measures as well as the demonstration of compliance with the avoid-minimize approach (wetland, bodies of water, natural environment, etc.).

For a "grey zone" project, provide sufficient information to assess its environmental and social impacts to determine whether it should be subjected to the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure. If applicable, briefly present the planned mitigation measures as well as the demonstration of compliance with the avoid-minimize approach (wetland, bodies of water, natural environment, etc.).

Site Development (General)

Small shrubs may need to be removed within a maximum area of 25 m x 25 m. Personnel know that hunting, fishing, and trapping is not authorized on site except if they are a local land user or a tallyman/tallywoman. For the construction and operation phases, moose and goose breaks will be avoided except if travels may be combined with land users (rideshare) to decrease the carbon footprint and impacts of travel. No explosives or heavy equipment are necessary to build, operate or decommission the weather station. No temporary or permanent camps are necessary for all phases of the project. Overall, any environmental disturbance will amount to minor shrub clearing affecting a small area and the emissions created by the transport to the site.

Construction

The tripod for the installation of the weather station (custom version from Campbell Scientific designed for Makivvik) requires six spikes to be inserted in the ground. To increase the rating of the tripod for higher wind, additional duckbill anchors with guy-wires will be installed. This tripod raises the equipment several feet in the air, provides additional protection for the main enclosure and is built of heavy gauge metal to resist wildlife who may be curious. The tripod is 4.5 m tall which represents a small but visible infrastructure on the land, an engraving will be added on one of the enclosures to explain what it is to people passing by. Minimal ground disturbance imparted by the spikes and anchors, foot and vehicular traffic is considered negligible and quickly addressed through natural processes. The station may impart a slight visual nuisance / element of interest for passerby and wildlife. Signage and robust construction are intended to minimize the effects of the latter.

Operation

No significant impact on the surrounding flora or fauna is expected once the station is operational. A maintenance session will be scheduled every six months to ensure proper functioning of the station, repair any damage, service the various measuring instruments, and to take stock of the integrity of the site. The main mast (maximum of 4.5 m tall) tilts to allow for ease of access to station components for maintenance. This design decreases potential impacts on the local environment and ensures worker safety during maintenance as no additional equipment is required to work at height.

In the case of an extreme storm, we cannot discount the possibility of debris or sensors breaking down. Here, remote sensing will allow for the scheduling of punctual in-person inspection, while the 6-month regularly scheduled maintenance trips will complement these. Damaged equipment and debris can thus be cleaned up and replaced quickly in order to limit potential for environmental disturbance.

Our team identified a potential risk / impact for the environment stemming from the precipitation gauge T-200B series from Geonor. Although the volume is not large, the reservoir (12 L capacity) for collected precipitation must contain antifreeze solution (maximum of 7.2 L, 40% propylene glycol and 60% methanol), even in the summer. Spills may be harmful for the environment, especially due to the methanol.

² **Issue:** A significant concern for the government, the scientific community, or the population, including the affected Indigenous communities, and whose analysis could influence the recommendations or decisions of the northern committees regarding the authorization or refusal of a project.

To limit risks, the 40/60 mix will be prepared in the community before the travel, the old solution will be retrieved in a sealed container to be processed in the community. Workers on site will have spill recovery equipment in case they spill the solution outside while pouring it in the reservoir. The volumes entailed are quite small and manageable.

Our team has also noted that the precipitation gauge to be employed includes an alter-type wind screen that helps minimize the effect of wind on the rain or snow measurements. By reducing wind, it may create a light noise like wind running in the foliage of trees. It should only be noticeable during strong windstorms. Here, we consider that the impacts of this potential noise generation are minimal, of short and intermittent duration (i.e., only during periods of strong winds), and imperceptible to passerby in such conditions.

6. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION

6.1 Greenhouse gas emission

Indicate whether the project is likely to result in the emission of greenhouse gases and, if so, specify which gases. Briefly describe the main sources of projected emissions for each phase of the project.

General life cycle assessment data for weather stations were unavailable online. Therefore, we can only report on the carbon footprint once the product is built and under our control.

Initially, most elements of the weather station will be shipped from Edmonton, Alberta where the Canadian headquarters of Campbell Scientific are located.

The station is a net zero emitter in its construction and operational phase as it runs on solar panels and batteries. Most emissions will come from transportation to and from the station during installation and maintenance. The tallyman for trapline N24A will bring the crew to the determined location by boat on the Rupert River from the bridge of Route du Nord. This represents very low greenhouse gas emissions (couple of kg).

In order to limit transportation emission during the operational phase, we will coordinate with land users so that their travel to the bush coincides with our maintenance work (and, ideally, have land users oversee and undertake the maintenance).

For disposal of the weather station at the end of its lifespan (at least a decade and surely more if we want to monitor climate change in the long run), we will retrieve them the same way we installed them and bring them to an authorized facility in Southern Quebec for recycling. Nothing will be left to degrade on the land.

7. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

7.1 Other relevant information

Enter any other information deemed necessary for a better understanding of the project.

N/A

8. DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE

8.1 Declaration and signature

I certify that:

- 1° the documents and information provided in this preliminary information form are accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Any misrepresentation may result in sanctions under the EQA. All information provided will form an integral part of the application and will be published on the websites of the Environmental and Social Impact Review Committee (COMEV) or the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC), as well as in the Environmental assessment registry.

First and last name

Pernilla Talec

Signature



Date

February 27th, 2026

Appendix I

Resolution of the municipal council, band council, northern village, or responsible body

Not applicable.

Please note that Pernilla Talec, Manager of Climate Change for the Cree Nation Government, is the mandated signatory and project manager given her attendant responsibility as head of the Cree Nation Government's Climate Change Unit.

Appendix II
Project characteristics

WARNING.
If the documents contain visible personal information, please contact us so that we can provide you with a secure link for your file submission.

If applicable, insert documents below that help illustrate the project's characteristics (e.g., diagram, sketch, cross-section).

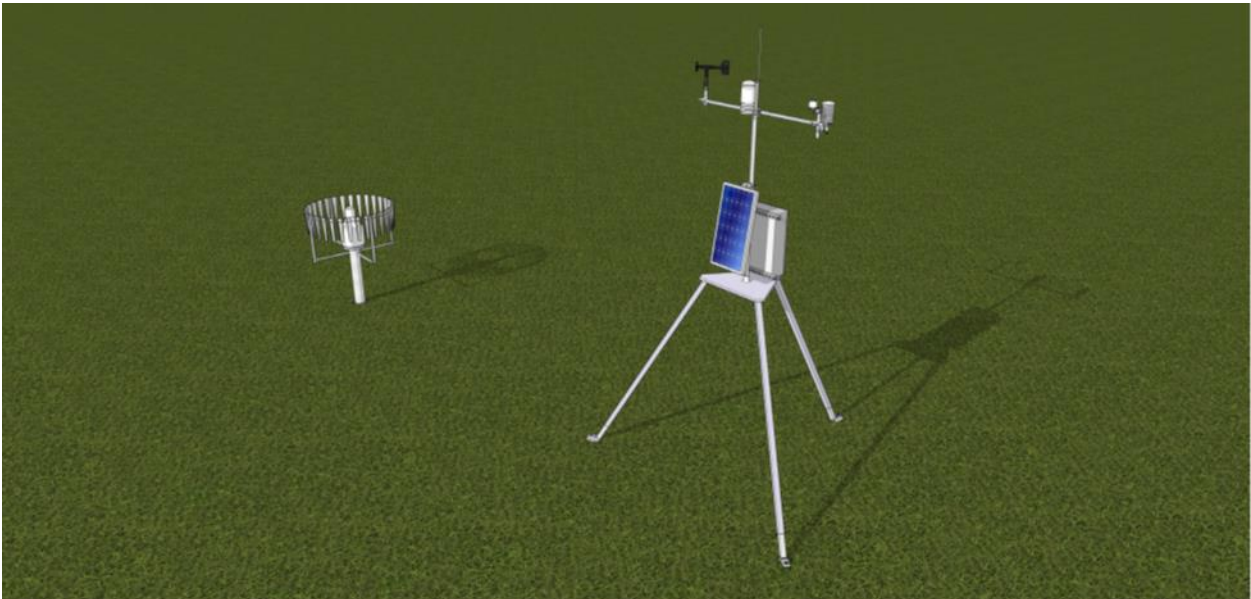


Figure 1: Station Representation

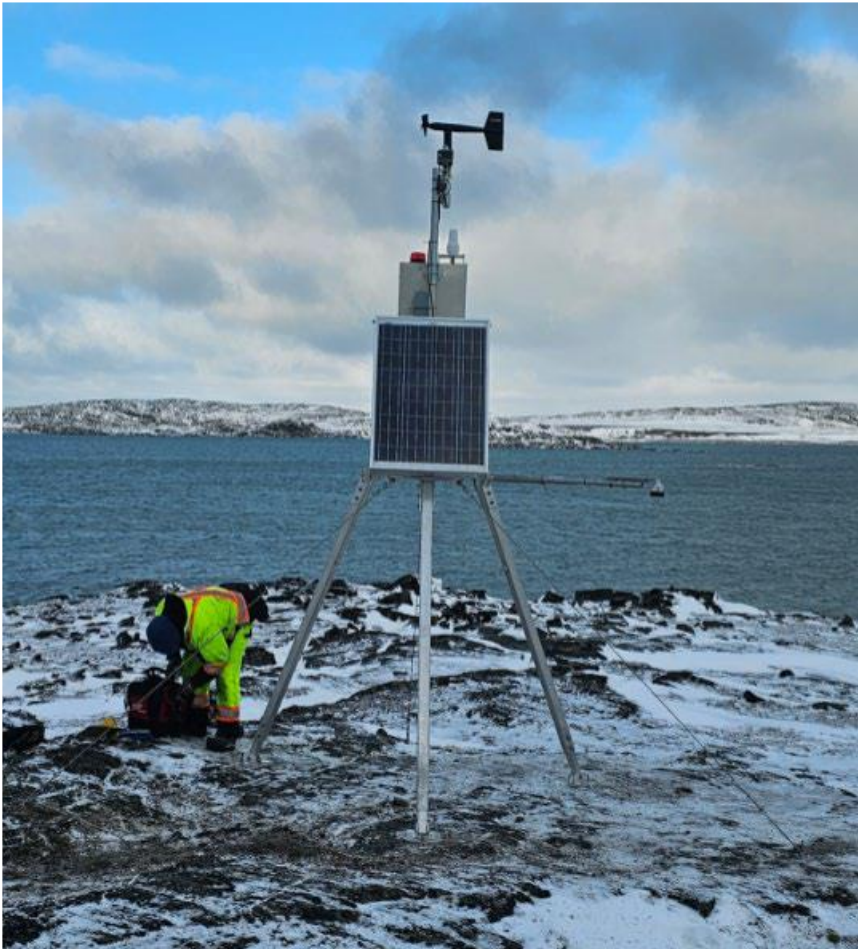


Figure 2: Installation from Makivvik (same tripod but different sensors) near Kangiqsualujjuaq in Nunavik

Weather Station
(ground mount)

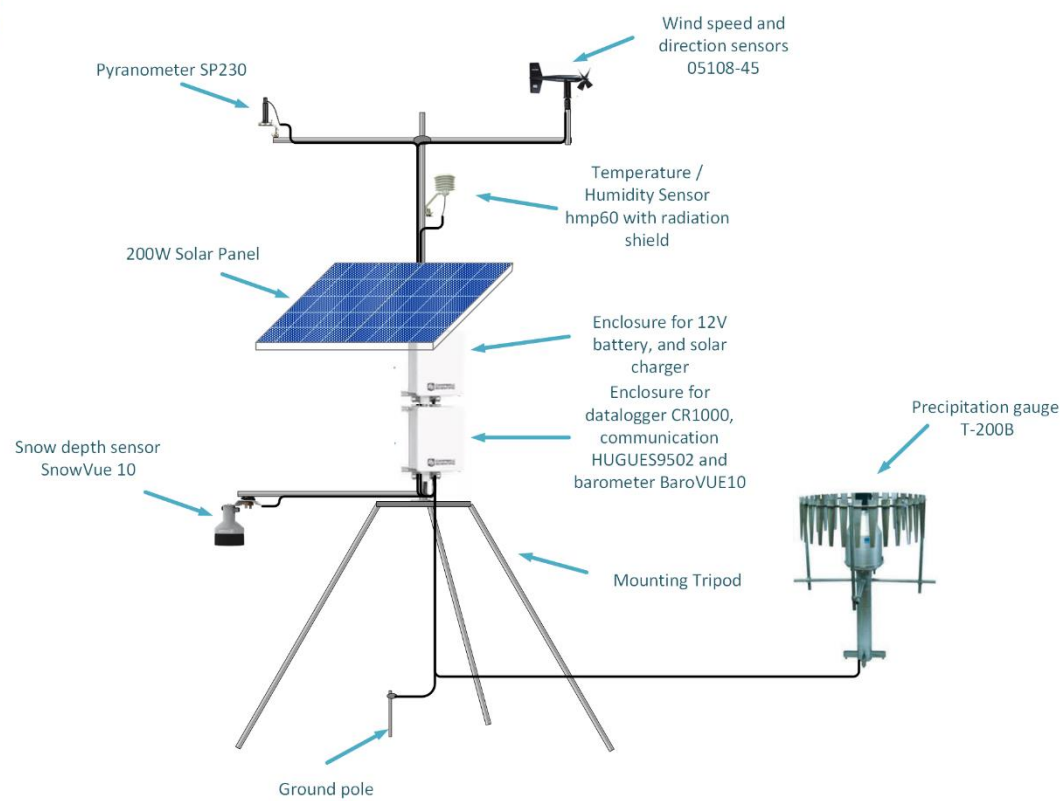
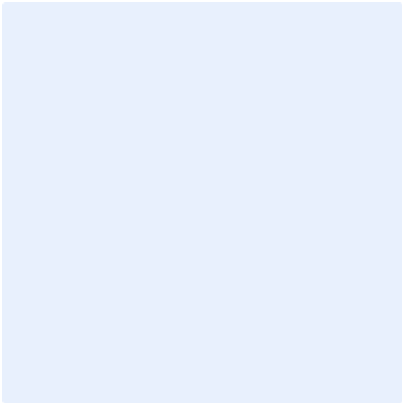


Figure 3: System diagram of the weather station

Appendix III
Location plan

WARNING.
If the documents contain visible personal information, please contact us so that we can provide you with a secure link for your file submission.

Insert a topographic or cadastral map showing the location of the project and, if applicable, a site plan at an appropriate scale indicating the planned works or activities and the existing infrastructure in relation to the work site.



Plan de localisation

Dossier : 004967-25-910 - 2025 - Station Météo



 004967-25-910

Métadonnées
Projection cartographique Conique conforme de Lambert
0 0,25 0,5 km
1/25 000
Sources

Données	Organisme	Année
Imagerie	ESRI	2024

Réalisation
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts
Secteur territoire et des affaires stratégiques
Note : Le présent document n'a aucune portée légale.
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