

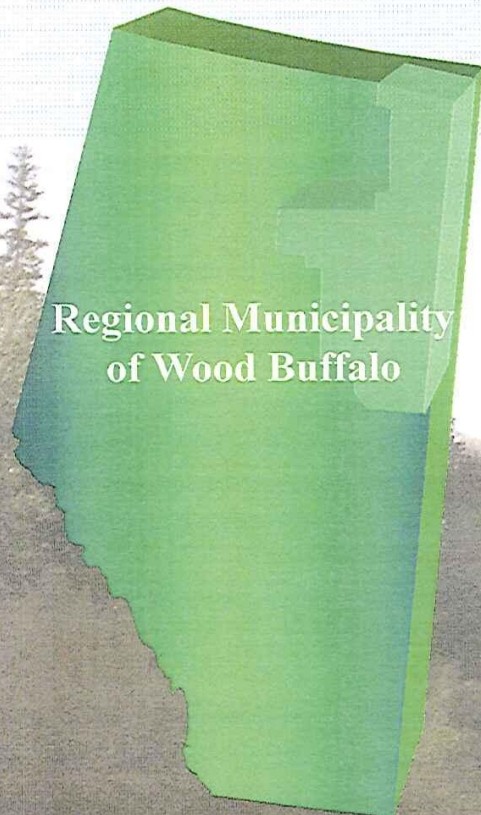
# FORT MCKAY'S HISTORY

- 11,000 years inhabited by Dene people
- 1800's – Cree and Métis people
- 1820 – Roman Catholic Church
- 1821 – Hudson Bay trading post by Dr. McKay
- Families started to settle in Fort McKay to be closer to the school and store
- 1960's First Nation signed lease agreement with government
- 1966 McKay River Bridge (Red River)
- 1970's electricity & telephone
- 1989 water & sewer services





# WHERE ARE WE?



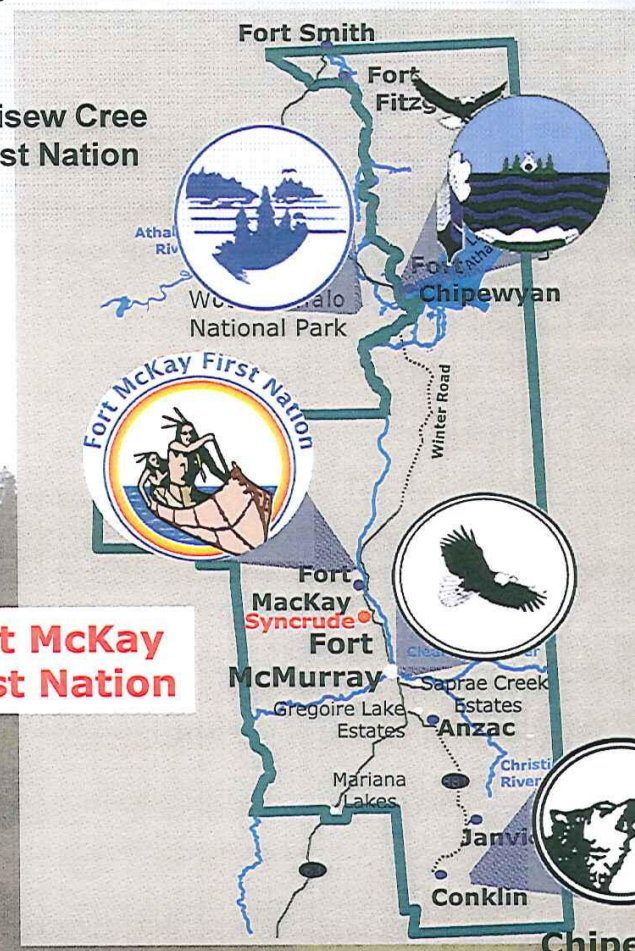
Mikisew Cree First Nation

Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation

**Fort McKay First Nation**

Fort McMurray No. 468 First Nation

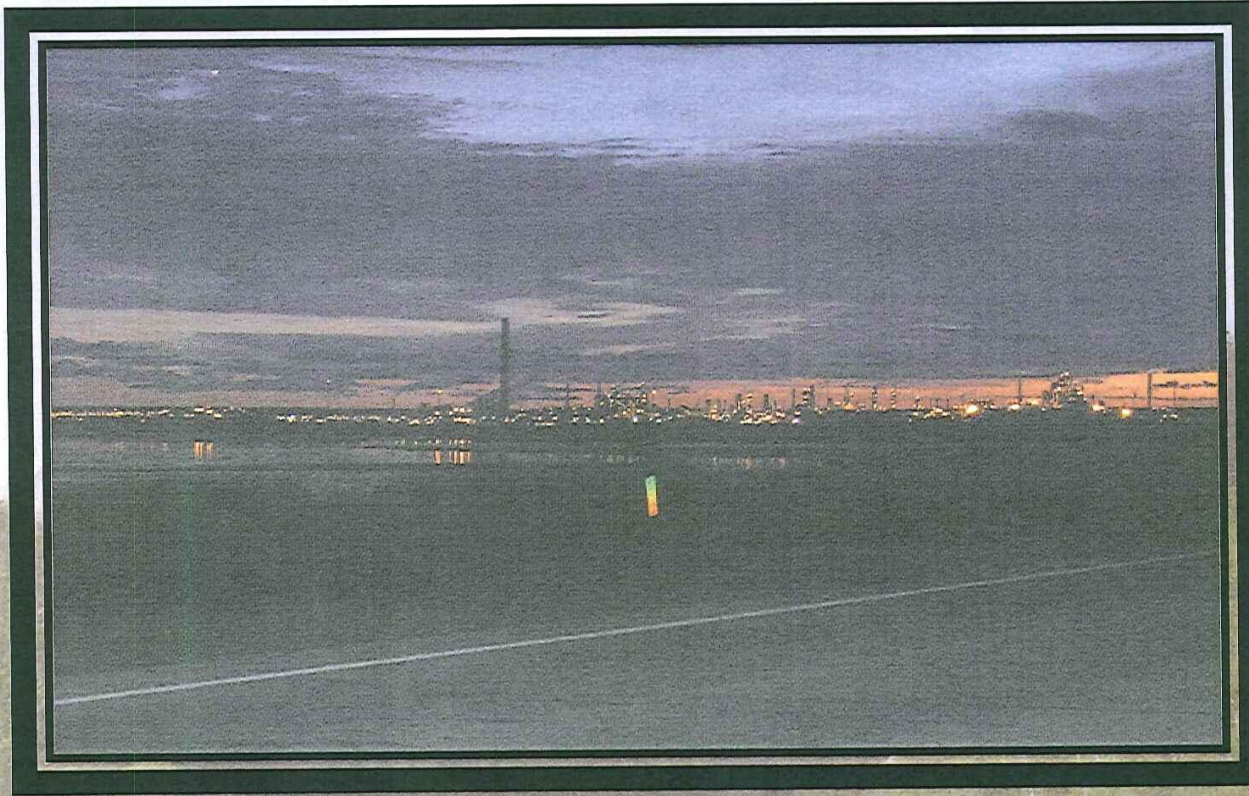
Chipewyan Prairie Dene First Nation









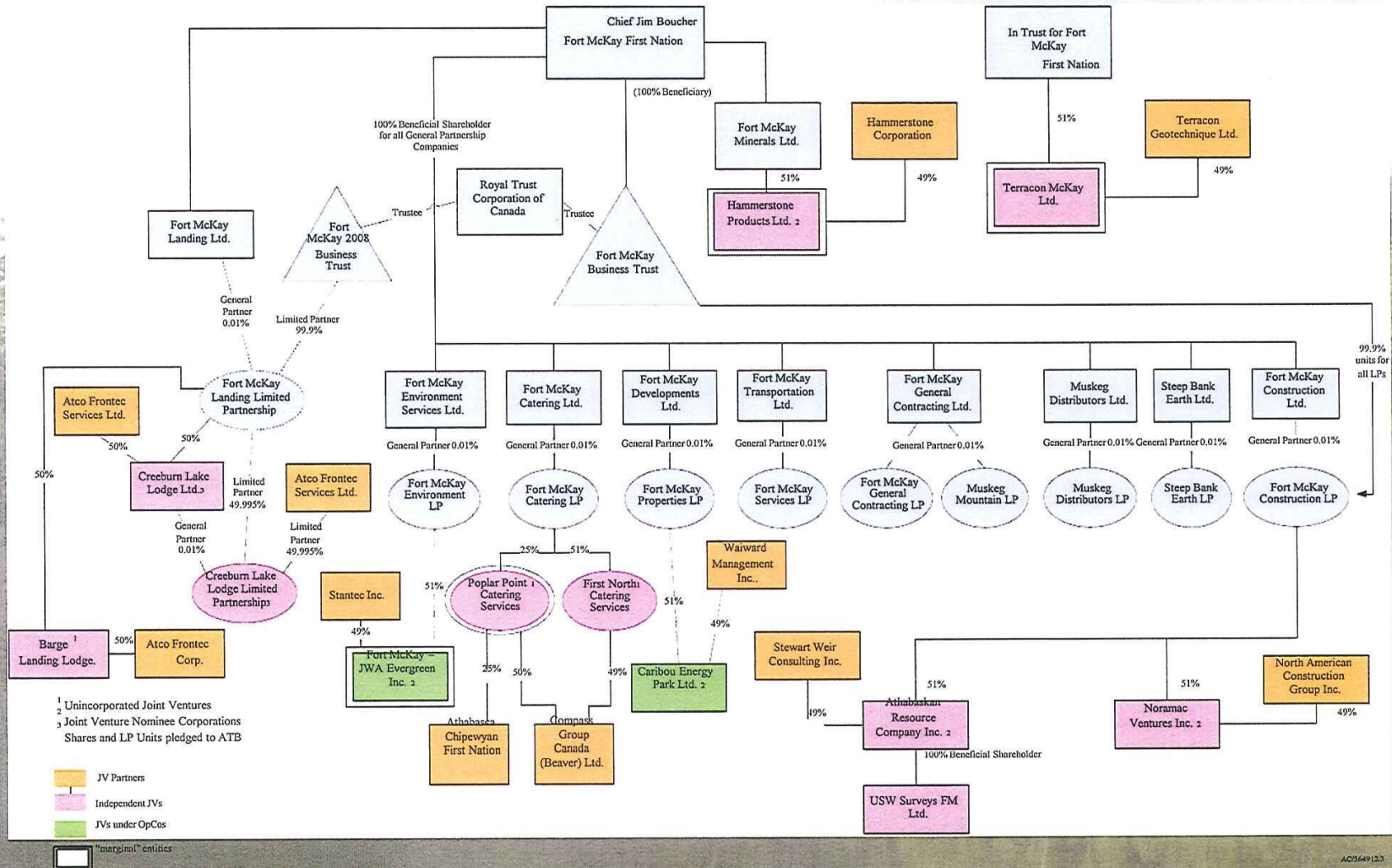


## Fort McKay is Surrounded by Industry-Leading Companies operating in our backyard

- Suncor
- Syncrude
- CNRL
- Shell - Albian Sands
- Imperial Oil
- Petro-Canada
- Husky Oil



# Fort McKay Group of Companies and Joint Ventures - July 2010



<sup>1</sup> Unincorporated Joint Ventures  
<sup>2</sup> Joint Venture Nominee Corporations  
<sup>3</sup> Shares and LP Units pledged to ATB

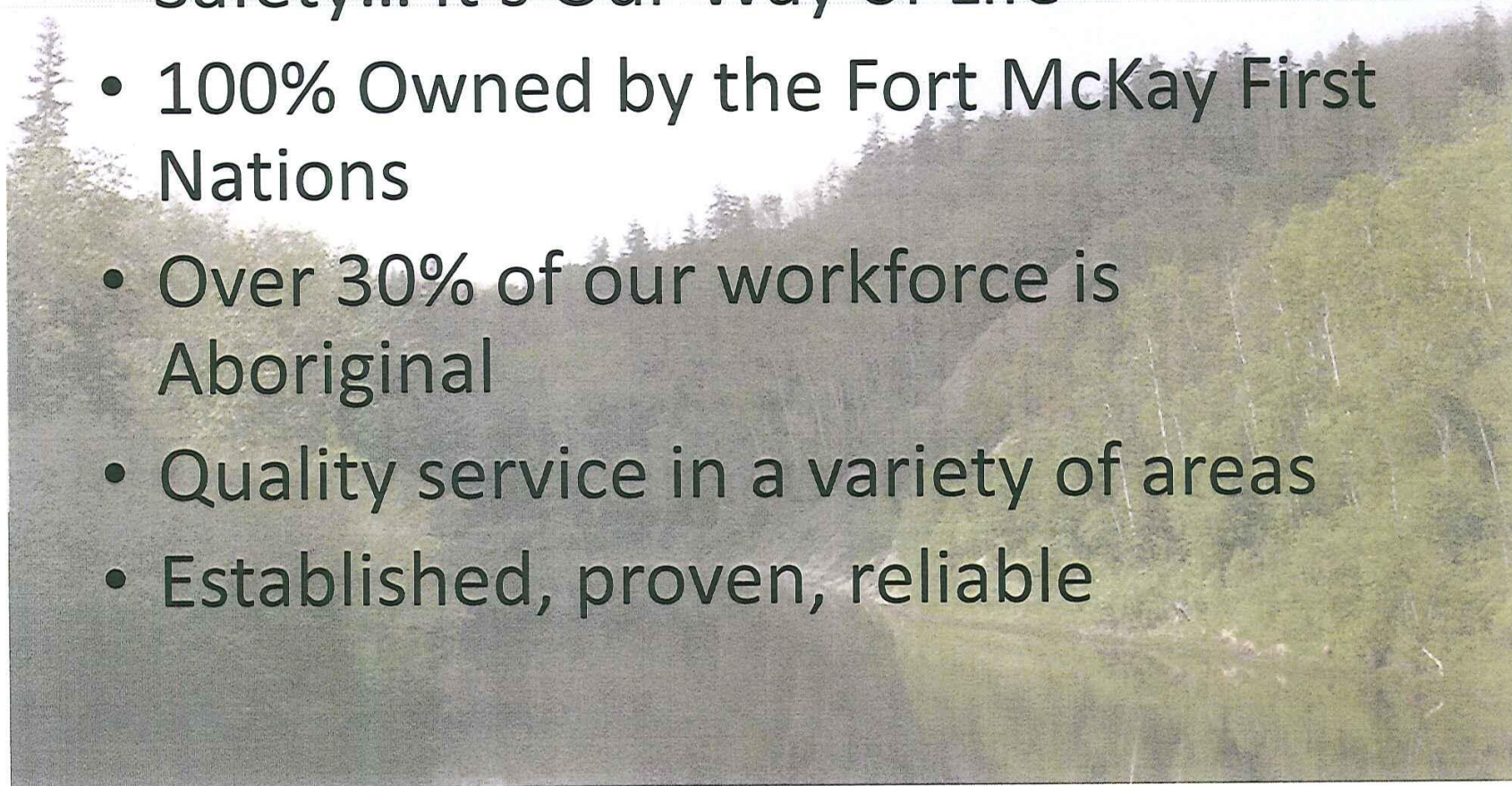
- JV Partners
- Independent JVs
- JVs under OpCos
- "marginal" entities





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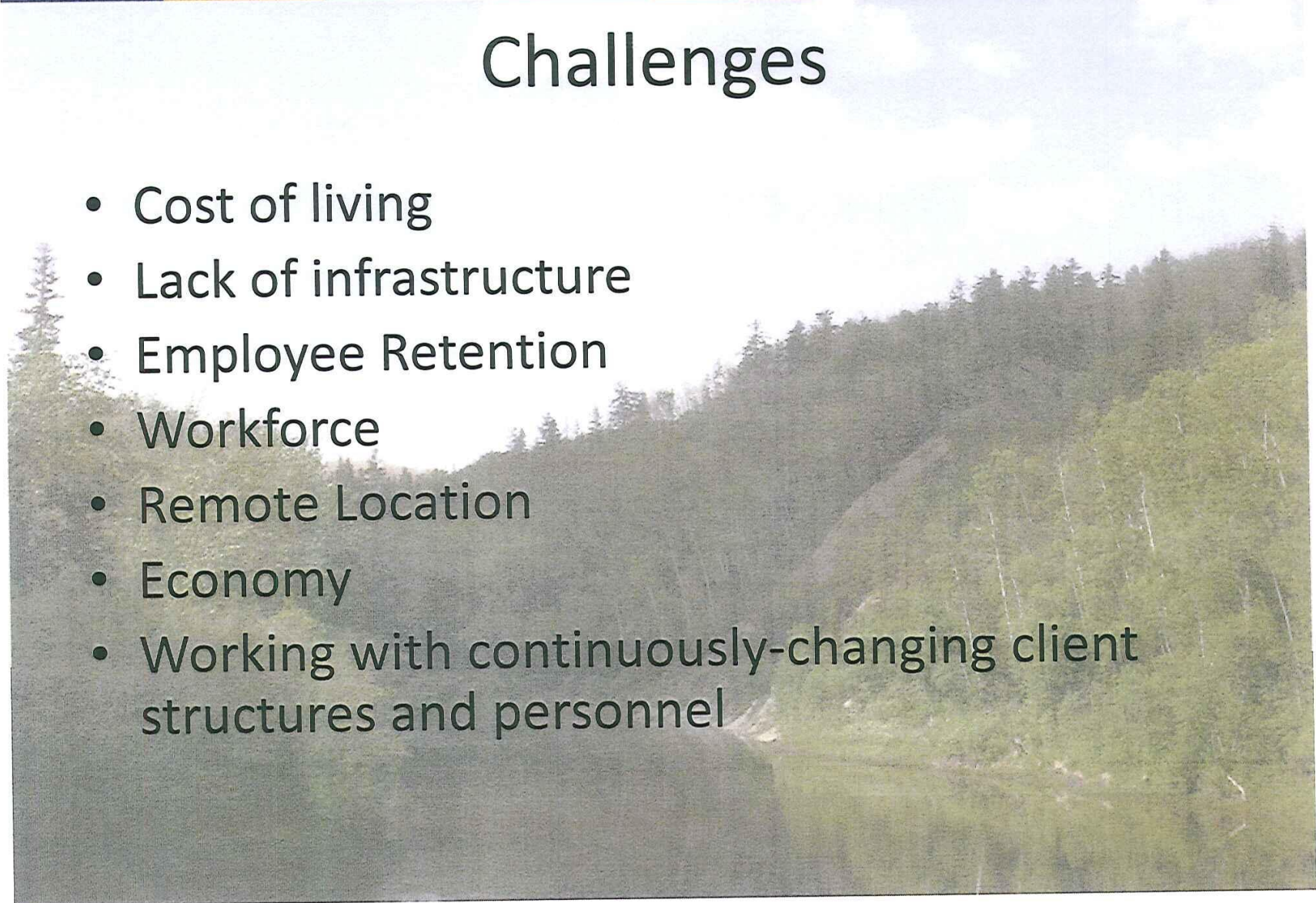
# Why Fort McKay GOC?

- Safety... It's Our Way of Life
  - 100% Owned by the Fort McKay First Nations
  - Over 30% of our workforce is Aboriginal
  - Quality service in a variety of areas
  - Established, proven, reliable
- 





# Challenges

- Cost of living
  - Lack of infrastructure
  - Employee Retention
  - Workforce
  - Remote Location
  - Economy
  - Working with continuously-changing client structures and personnel
- 

## Fort McKay

Since the 1960's until the present day, the community of Fort McKay has been concerned about the impact of Oil Sands development. Their concerns centre on the quality of the water, the air, their health and the quality of life. Every opportunity the community had to intervene against development was seized upon with the result the media had a field day. Here we had a community of 500 people taking on the big oil companies and earning the support of environmental groups.

While this was going on, the trapping industry was being attacked by celebrities around the world and year by year, the price of fur dropped so that it was not economically feasible to earn a living by trapping. In addition, huge tracts of land were being cleared that impacted the local wildlife. And to further exacerbate the situation in Fort McKay, very few residents were able to get employment with the energy companies. Skills learned in hunting and trapping are not easily transferable to the construction and energy industry.

In the 1990's, Chief Jim Boucher was elected Chief. A person of integrity, a person with vision and the courage and tenacity to follow his dream. Initially, Jim had fought development by intervening in the Energy Resource Development hearings which had the ultimate authority to permit development to proceed. The community of Fort McKay was surrounded on all sides by major energy development, benefitting very little. The water of the Athabasca River became unfit to drink, the fish unfit to eat and the air on occasion, smelling of oil and ammonia.

Chief Jim Boucher decided that the situation could not go on as it had been. Fort McKay was being seriously impacted and in Chief Boucher's mind, it was time that Fort McKay had its share of the pie.



The Chief set up an Industrial Relations Corporation. Its job was to examine every company's plans for development. This included environmental plans, and socio-economic plans; the I.R.C would make suggestions to mitigate some of the negative impacts of the development.

An Elder's committee was also set up and the energy companies were invited to come and make presentations to the Elders. The founding of these two institutions has ensured the community stays grounded.

In 1996, Fort McKay had secured some contracts with Solvex. This company went into bankruptcy and in doing so, almost bankrupted Fort McKay.

August 1997, I was hired as C.E.O. on the basis that political interference would not be tolerated in the day to day operations. I discovered very quickly that we were close to bankruptcy. I approached Syncrude and Suncor and secured loans from them of \$150,000 and \$120,000. These two energy companies, whose environmental records had been publicly attacked, came to the plate when Fort McKay was most in need.

From 1997 onward, Fort McKay leadership met with both provincial and federal governments to address community concerns in a setting that was private and where solutions were agreed upon. Parallel with this, Fort McKay through its I.R.C., met with the energy companies to address socio-economic concerns, environmental concerns and health concerns. The I.R.C is now called the Sustainability Department and its role is to negotiate 30 year agreements with the energy companies. Two such agreements are already in place.

The Elders Committee meets monthly and more often when necessary. The Elders have toured most of the plant sites in the region.



Fort McKay, through its efforts, has been able to influence government and energy companies, to establish air monitoring stations in the region, have a mobile “sniffer”, conduct major health studies, and has its own health centre with its own doctor. In addition, it has its own physical exercise room, a Wellness Centre and an Elders centre. This year, a full size hockey rink was built.

All these things were made possible because of the integrity and vision of the Chief, the conclusion of the governments and the energy companies that Fort McKay was not going to go away and all stakeholders realizing that a solution based approach, while at times long and painstaking, pays dividends at the end.

The Fort McKay community does close to \$200,000,000 annually in business with the oil companies. However, the Fort McKay community ensures that the energy companies meet all the rules and regulations of government.



# Tory MP insults First Nations

Edmonton Journal, 17<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2012.

Re: "Tory MP calls for ban on foreign protest funds; Won't rule out environmentalist cash going to aboriginal chiefs," *The Journal*, Feb. 10.

As a First Nation in the heart of Alberta's Athabasca oilsands region, we felt it necessary to respond to disparaging assertions by Brian Jean, MP for Fort McMurray-Athabasca. He has called for federal legislation to block foreign funding of environmental opposition to major oil and gas projects such as the Northern Gateway pipeline.

He alludes to the possibility of First Nations chiefs being paid directly by such environmental interest groups to oppose these projects.

These uninformed opinions and insinuations that question our people's integrity are profoundly insulting not only to us as a First Nation but also to all aboriginal people across this country. We take issue with the suggestion that we are not a people of integrity.

We also believe it is inappropriate for him to speak on behalf of First Nations in Canada. He may represent the region in which our particular First Nation resides; however, based on our experiences, he has failed to make the effort to become adequately familiar with the region and its people at a deeper level — not just with First Nations but with all the community stakeholders.

With regards to our First Nation and community, we have cultivated and maintained strong and effective long-term relationships with industry. Our land is close to a number of oilsands projects, and we make our concerns known to industry in a spirit of open dialogue.

For example, our community has been working closely with industry, the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association and scientific experts on air-quality monitoring and reporting for Fort McKay. We have made important strides, with industry taking steps to reduce emissions, the

environmental association installing air-quality monitoring instruments, and our First Nation developing an air-quality index for Fort McKay.

Our First Nation also co-created a working group with a local oil and gas company for sharing information on industrial odours.

While our issues may not always be addressed to our satisfaction, we are committed to working with industry with the aim of reaching acceptable solutions for all. Our relationship with industry is something we will continue to work at. It is premised on openness and transparency.

We welcome Jean to meet with Fort McKay First Nation's chief and council to become better informed about the relationship between First Nations and industry and the issues related to oil and gas development in the Wood Buffalo region.

Chief Jim Boucher, Councillors David Boucher, Gerald Gladue and Raymond Powder,  
Fort McKay First Nation