

Łuéchogh Túé

Newsletter

January 2026 Special Edition

2025 YEAR IN REVIEW

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Fentanyl Crisis: The Lethal Drug Sweeping Indigenous Communities

Fentanyl, a synthetic opioid up to 100 times more potent than morphine, has become a public health emergency across Canada. Originally developed for severe pain management, fentanyl is now fueling a nationwide overdose crisis, with thousands of lives lost each year.



~ Seized Fentanyl and other narcotics from the record setting arrest in Cold Lake. Picture courtesy of Cold Lake RCMP.

One of the most dangerous aspects of fentanyl is its unpredictability—the drug is often mixed into street substances such as heroin, cocaine, and counterfeit pills, sometimes without the user’s knowledge. Because such small amounts can be deadly, the risk of accidental overdose is extremely high.

How to Recognize Fentanyl Use and Overdose

Recognizing the signs of fentanyl use or overdose can save lives. Individuals experiencing an overdose may have slow or irregular

breathing, appear extremely drowsy or unconscious, have pinpoint pupils, show signs of confusion or disorientation, and may feel nauseous or begin vomiting. If someone exhibits these symptoms and becomes unresponsive, immediate medical intervention is crucial. Naloxone, a life-saving opioid reversal drug, is available for free across Canada and can temporarily reverse the effects of an overdose.

Record-Setting Drug Bust in Cold Lake, Alberta

The fentanyl crisis hit close to home last month, when

authorities in Cold Lake, Alberta, conducted a record-setting drug bust, seizing an unprecedented amount of fentanyl and other illicit substances.

Law enforcement officials reported that the bust was linked to organized crime networks, underscoring the growing presence of fentanyl trafficking in small and rural communities. The seized fentanyl was estimated to be potent enough to cause thousands of fatal overdoses.

This operation highlights the increasing reach of fentanyl distribution across Canada,

Fentanyl Crisis: The Lethal Drug Sweeping Indigenous Communities (cont)

proving that the crisis is no longer limited to major urban centers like Vancouver and Toronto.

The Role of Organized Crime

The fentanyl epidemic is not just a public health issue—it's also driven by organized crime networks profiting from addiction and devastation. According to law enforcement agencies, Canada is home to an estimated 4,000 organized crime rings involved in fentanyl production and distribution. These groups operate across provinces, using sophisticated smuggling routes to import fentanyl and its precursor chemicals, primarily from overseas suppliers.

Law enforcement continues to crack down on trafficking networks, but the vast supply of fentanyl in Canadian communities makes it difficult to control.

Alarming Statistics in Canada

According to Health Canada, the opioid crisis has reached unprecedented levels. Between January 2016 and September 2024, Canada recorded 50,928 opioid-related deaths, with fentanyl responsible for

75% of all accidental opioid toxicity deaths in 2024. The hardest-hit provinces remain British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario, with men aged 30 to 39 making up the majority of overdose victims.

Public health officials continue to stress the importance of harm reduction strategies, including supervised consumption sites, increased naloxone distribution, and public awareness campaigns.

U.S. Tariffs: A Response to the Fentanyl Crisis

The fentanyl crisis has also led to significant political tension between Canada and the United States. U.S. President Donald Trump recently instated a 25% tariff on Canadian imports, arguing that Canada has failed to curb fentanyl trafficking into the U.S. Trump's administration has long pointed fingers at foreign nations, including Canada, Mexico, and China, for the influx of fentanyl into American communities.

However, Canadian officials strongly dispute these claims, noting that less than 1% of illicit fentanyl entering the U.S. originates from Canada. In retaliation, Canada has announced new tariffs on

American goods, further straining trade relations between the two nations.

The Path Forward

As fentanyl continues to claim lives, experts urge a multi-faceted approach to tackling the crisis. Stricter border control measures are necessary to stop illegal fentanyl imports. Enhanced addiction treatment programs must be implemented to support those struggling with substance use. Public education on the dangers of opioids is critical in preventing new cases of addiction. Additionally, increased enforcement against organized crime groups profiting from fentanyl distribution will be essential in combating the crisis.

For those struggling with addiction, help is available. Local support services, harm reduction programs, and emergency naloxone kits can prevent tragedy and save lives.

If you or someone you know is experiencing a substance use crisis, contact Canada's National Overdose Response Service at 1-888-688-NORS (6677) for immediate support.

Naloxone kits and training are available at the CLFNS Health Center.

The End of an Era: Hudson's Bay Company Closes its Doors

The recent announcement of the closure of the Hudson's Bay Stores (HBC) marks the end of an era for an institution that has been deeply intertwined with our nation's history and has significantly influenced Indigenous communities, including our own.



~ The Le Goff HSB post as seen in 1929, shortly before it burned down for the final time.

A Storied History

Established in 1670, the Hudson's Bay Company is one of the world's oldest commercial enterprises. Initially founded as a fur trading entity, HBC played a pivotal role in the economic and territorial expansion of what would eventually become Canada. Its network of trading posts became centers of commerce and cultural exchange, profoundly impacting the lives and livelihoods of Indigenous peoples.

From fur trading to retail, HBC evolved alongside the nation. Over the centuries, its iconic

department stores became a staple in many communities, embodying tradition and commerce. However, the company's historic roots in fur trading and its significant presence in regions like ours remain the most compelling chapters of its legacy.

Connection to Cold Lake First Nations

HBC's presence was more than just a commercial enterprise; it was a significant part of our community's history. In 1821, HBC established a trading post at Beaver Crossing on

the shores of the Beaver River. This post served as a crucial hub in the fur trade industry, facilitating the transport of furs from Lac La Biche to the east. The interactions at Beaver Crossing promoted relationships that would shape the socio-economic landscape of our people. The Le Goff HBC Post became a key location, reflecting both the changing economic patterns and the social evolution of the area.

Tumultuous Times at Le Goff

While the Le Goff post was crucial for trade, it was not without challenges. The post faced

The End of an Era: Hudson's Bay Company Closes its Doors (cont)

periods of instability, especially during the North-West Rebellion in 1885. During this period, Henry Ross Halpin, an HBC clerk stationed at Le Goff, was taken captive by members of Chief Big Bear's band. The Le Goff post, was subsequently ransacked and robbed during the incident.

Throughout his 62-day captivity, Halpin served as Chief Big Bear's secretary and intermediary, documenting the chief's ongoing efforts to maintain peace and prevent violence. Halpin's testimony during Big Bear's trial later played a crucial role in highlighting the chief's attempts to de-escalate tensions, contradicting the portrayal of Big Bear as a violent instigator.

After the turbulent times of the rebellion, the Le Goff HBC post faced even more challenges. It burned down several times over the years, each fire marking a setback for the trading post and the surrounding community. Despite efforts to rebuild, the resilience of the structure could not withstand the changes that the new century brought. Eventually, as the economic focus of the region shifted, the decision was made to move commerce closer to the shores of Cold Lake.

The Move to Cold Lake

By 1930, HBC made the strategic decision to abandon the Le Goff location entirely and establish new trading posts along the shores of Cold Lake. These new posts were better positioned to serve the growing community and accommodate the changing



"Miserable Man" one of the raiding Crees and his group, with their trademark HBC blankets during his arrest for the Frog Lake Massacre.

trade and transportation routes. The move marked the end of the Le Goff post's significance, but the stories and memories it carried remained ingrained in our collective memory.

The Shift to Online Shopping and Decline of Local Retail
The recent closure of HBC stores reflects a broader trend in today's consumer behavior—the increasing shift to online shopping. In a world where convenience and efficiency dominate, traditional brick-and-mortar retailers have struggled to compete. As more consumers

turn to e-commerce for their needs, longstanding retail chains, including HBC, have faced unprecedented challenges.

For many communities, including ours, the decline of brick-and-mortar stores not only impacts economic stability but also alters social dynamics. These stores once served as community gathering points, fostering relationships and maintaining local traditions. Now, with HBC's closure, we face the reality of losing yet another piece of our communal fabric.

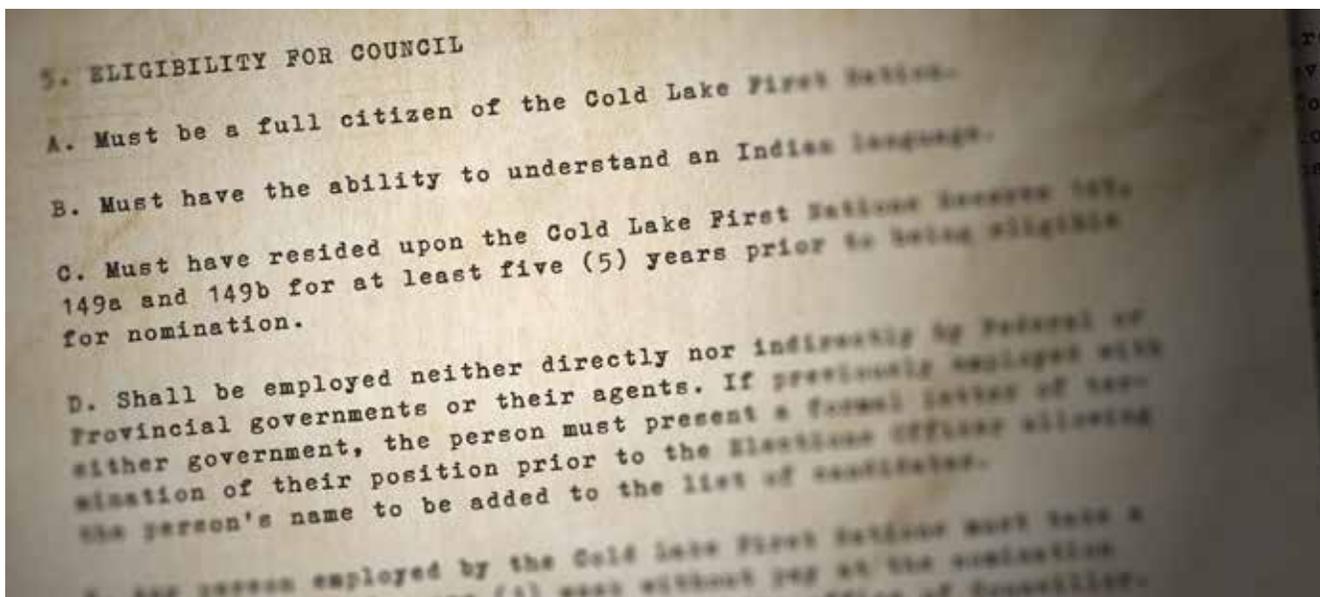
Reflections on HBC's Legacy

As we reflect on HBC's departure from the retail landscape, it's essential to recognize both the legacy it leaves behind and the changes we must adapt to as a community. The Le Goff post, despite its troubled past, was a place of meeting and exchange—much like the modern HBC stores that have now faded away.

The end of HBC's presence marks the closing of a chapter, but it also challenges us to preserve our local traditions and maintain our community connections in the face of evolving economic realities. The story of HBC in Cold Lake is one of resilience, adaptation, and change—a legacy that continues to shape our community's journey today.

The Legacy of the 1986 Custom Election Law

In the spring of 1986, Cold Lake First Nations (CLFN) entered a storm of controversy that would shape its democratic framework for decades to come. We would make history by electing the first “White Chief” and the response would be the new “86 Election Law”.



~A section of the “Custom 86 Election Law”.

The election of Elaine Janvier, a non-Indigenous woman, as Chief was a flashpoint for our community still grappling with the tension between colonial legal systems and Indigenous identity-based governance.

The Controversial Election of 1986 Elaine Janvier, a Caucasian woman married to a Treaty-status man, had worked as the office manager for CLFN and was widely respected for her administrative skills. Under the federal Indian Act, her marriage granted her Treaty status, thereby making her legally eligible to vote and run for office. With the sudden resignation of then-Chief Maynard Metchewais and four out of six council members, a by-election was called.

Janvier was elected by a margin of just one vote, making her the first non-Indigenous person ever elected as Chief of Cold Lake First Nations, and one of the first in Canada. Her victory was covered widely in national media.

The backlash was immediate and profound. Many CLFN members expressed outrage that someone without Indigenous bloodlines—despite legal Treaty status—could lead the Nation. Tensions quickly escalated into community protests, meetings, and formal challenges to the legitimacy of the election. Citing division and unrest, Elaine Janvier resigned from her position shortly thereafter.

This crisis prompted a swift response—one that would leave

a lasting impact. Cold Lake First Nations moved to establish its own Custom Election Law, a framework believed at the time to better reflect traditional values, cultural identity, and community-defined citizenship, rather than relying solely on federal criteria under the Indian Act.

The Birth of the 1986 Custom Election Law

By May 1986, CLFN introduced what would become known as the Custom Election Law, or the “1986 Election Law”. This community-led framework sought to prevent similar controversies by establishing clear eligibility criteria for voters and candidates, including:

- Age 21+ (later recognized

The Legacy of the 1986 Custom Election Law (cont)

as inconsistent with the Canadian Charter)

- Full citizenship in CLFN and 5 years residency
- Language requirements (Chipewyan or other Indigenous languages)
- Ancestral lineage from Treaty 6 signatories
- Disqualification of federal/provincial government employees

These restrictions reflected a desire to assert self-governance and protect the community's identity and political integrity. However, over time, several provisions became legally vulnerable or administratively problematic.

Legal Challenges & Electoral Reform Attempts:

In 2014, CLFN faced legal scrutiny in the case of Jacko v. Cold Lake First Nation, where the Federal Court found parts of the 1986 law to be vague and in need of clarification—especially regarding residency rules and transparency in appeals.

To address this, CLFN launched the Denezi Nalt'si Electoral Reform Commission in 2017. Through consultations and community meetings, a new election code was drafted. However, the 2018 referendum to approve the updated law failed,

as it did not receive sufficient support from the electorate. This marked the second failed attempt to modernize the election process. A follow-up opinion poll in 2019 showed mixed community support and highlighted a lack of engagement or clarity in the reform process.

Ongoing Challenges with the 1986 Law

While the Custom Law remains in effect, its shortcomings have become more apparent in today's legal and political context:

Voting Age: Still listed as 21+, conflicting with Section 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which allows all Canadian citizens age 18+ to vote.

Residency Rules: Disenfranchise off-reserve members despite their citizenship and cultural ties.

Language & Ancestry Clauses: May exclude qualified candidates and conflict with non-discrimination protections under Canadian law.

Employment Restrictions: Blanket bans on government employees may violate labour rights and democratic access.

These issues have made our elections vulnerable to appeals, internal disputes, and external scrutiny—especially as more members live off-reserve and seek equal participation in our Nation's governance.

The Path Forward: Balancing Tradition and Inclusion

The spirit behind the 1986 Custom Election Law was one of self-determination and community protection—values still central to Cold Lake First Nations. However, nearly 40 years later, legal norms, demographics, and social expectations have evolved.

While reform attempts have fallen short, many community leaders now recognize the urgent need to update the Election Law to:

Lower the voting age to 18

Include off-reserve members

Treat Indigenous language fluency as an asset, not a barrier

Replace broad employment bans with conflict-of-interest safeguards

Create a clear, fair appeals process

A modernized law would better reflect CLFN's values while complying with Section 35 of the Constitution Act and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), now enshrined in Canadian law.

The next Chief and Council election is scheduled for early June. Stay tuned to clfn.com and CLFN's official communication channels for official nomination dates, voting procedures, and candidate announcements.

What Alberta Separation Could Mean for First Nations

As Alberta lowers the threshold for citizen-led referendums, talk of separation from Canada is gaining traction—sparking deep concern among First Nations who say Treaty rights cannot be overridden by provincial ambition.



~Chief Kelsey Jacko on the steps of the Alberta Legislature during the recent Bill-54 protest.

The Alberta government recently passed Bill 54, a new law that significantly lowers the bar for launching citizen-led referendums—including one on Alberta separating from Canada. While Premier Danielle Smith insists that she supports a more autonomous Alberta within Canada, the legislation has sparked concern across the province, especially among Indigenous communities who see the move as a direct challenge to Treaty rights.

“As you know, at the moment, there are no petition campaigns, there’s no referendums planned. I have always said I support a sovereign Alberta within a

united Canada and my job is to get a new deal with Canada,” said Danielle Smith at a press conference in Calgary on Friday, May 16.

How Bill 54 Makes Referendums Easier to Trigger

Bill 54, officially titled the Election Statutes Amendment Act, reduces the number of signatures required to trigger a referendum from 600,000 to just 177,000. It also extends the time allowed for collecting those signatures from 90 to 120 days.

Although Premier Smith has stated that there are no current plans

for a separation vote, a group known as the Alberta Prosperity Project (APP) has already drafted a proposed referendum question.

The group envisions an independent Alberta free from federal regulation, with reduced taxes and expanded oil and gas development. They also claim residents would keep their Canadian passports and pension rights, though these assumptions lack confirmation from Ottawa.

The APP says it won’t officially launch a petition until it reaches 600,000 supporters, even though the legal threshold is now significantly lower. Premier Smith has said that if a separation

What Alberta Separation Could Mean for First Nations (cont)

referendum is legally triggered, her government would schedule a vote in 2026.

Indigenous Leaders Reject Separation Talk

The push toward Alberta independence has alarmed many First Nations leaders. On May 15, representatives and citizens from Treaty 6 (including Chief Kelsey Jacko), 7, and 8 gathered at the Alberta Legislature in Edmonton to protest the bill. Organizers called the legislation a direct threat to Treaty rights, which are protected under Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution and form the basis of a nation-to-nation relationship between First Nations and the Crown.

“Our ancestors made a sacred covenant to share the land in peace,” read one statement following the rally. “That agreement still stands. It is not up for negotiation.”

Many First Nations maintain that they are not subordinate to either Alberta or Canada. For them, Treaties are enduring legal and spiritual agreements that cannot be nullified by any provincial vote.

Government Responds—But Questions Remain

Facing pressure, the Alberta government amended Bill 54 to include a clause stating that no referendum can infringe upon existing Treaty rights. Alberta Justice Minister Mickey Amery said this was done to reaffirm the province’s commitment to Indigenous Peoples and the Constitution.

The final version of the bill, which received Royal Assent on May 15, includes the following clause: “Nothing in a referendum held under this act is to be construed as abrogating or derogating from any existing Aboriginal or Treaty rights of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada that are recognized and affirmed in Sec. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.”

In a letter dated May 13 and now circulating on social media, Premier Smith appealed directly to Treaty 6, 7, and 8 chiefs for support, stating:

“I will continue to fight with all that I have to protect both the constitutional sovereignty of Alberta, as well as the rights of First Nations of Alberta.”

She also wrote that any citizen-initiated referendum “must

uphold and honour Treaties 6, 7 and 8.”

In the same letter, Smith called on chiefs to join her in lobbying the federal government for the creation of an energy corridor in Alberta, writing:

“Taking this case to Ottawa in a united fashion would send a powerful message...that our contributions to Canada will not be taken for granted any longer by the federal government.”

Looking Ahead

While the idea of Alberta separation remains speculative for now, the political landscape is shifting. With the passage of Bill 54, the possibility of a referendum—once considered out of reach—is now a real option for separatist groups.

For First Nations in Alberta, this development has heightened existing tensions over jurisdiction, recognition, and respect for Treaty rights. As debates over Alberta’s future continue, Indigenous leaders are making one thing clear: Treaties are not optional, and they are not up for negotiation.

The Nation Premieres on the Big Screen

The stars were out for the official premiere of *The Nation*, celebrating local talent, community determination, and a story created right here at home.



~ From right to left: Kelly Orr, Mia Berland, Kady Blackman, and Kristen Minoose, cast members of *The Nation*, attend the film's red-carpet premiere.

Our community celebrated an unforgettable evening on Friday, August 22, with the official premiere of *The Nation*.

The red-carpet event drew a large crowd of community members, cast, crew, and supporters, all gathering to share in this historic moment. The atmosphere was filled with excitement and pride as guests walked the red carpet, posed for photographs, and came together to witness the debut of a film created right here in our homeland.

The turnout was remarkable, and the energy inside the theatre reflected just how much this story means to our people. More than simply a film premiere, the evening served as a celebration

of our culture, our humour, and our ability to tell stories that reflect who we are as a Nation.

Filmed on location in Cold Lake First Nations, *The Nation* is a bold comedy-drama that tells the story of an unconventional First Nation Chief. With casino and oil revenues flowing, the Chief takes sovereignty to new heights—writing and enforcing his own laws and famously telling Canada to “go jump in the lake.” The film is sharp, witty, and unapologetically local. From the creator of *Guitar Lessons*, it offers audiences a fearless and entertaining story while also shining a spotlight on our region and our people.

The premiere highlighted the

importance of representation in film. To see our community showcased on the big screen, with local talent contributing both on camera and behind the scenes, was a source of pride for many in attendance. For Cold Lake First Nations, *The Nation* is not only a story set here—it is a story that belongs to us.

We extend our congratulations to everyone who contributed to the making of this film, from the creative team to the local cast members, crew, and supporters who brought their energy and dedication to the project. Most importantly, we thank our community for turning out in such strong numbers to celebrate the premiere.

Shelby & Swade Memorial Park: A Lasting Tribute for Our Community

Work will soon begin in Townsite on the Shelby & Swade Memorial Park, a special place for families to gather, children to play, and our community to remember two lives we hold close.



~ The future site of the Shelby & Swade memorial park.

We are proud to share some very meaningful news with our Nation: soon, in Townsite, we will begin building the Shelby & Swade Memorial Park. This project has a special place in our hearts, as it is being created to honour the memory of Shelby & Swade—two lives that will never be forgotten.

This will not be just another park. It will be a space rooted in remembrance, love, and community. The design includes a modern playground, a splash pad, and gathering areas where families can spend time together.

While children will come here to laugh and play, and families will come to connect, the true spirit of the park will always carry the weight of its purpose: to honour Shelby & Swade, and to provide a place of healing and togetherness for our Nation.

Memorials take many forms—sometimes a ceremony, sometimes a story passed down, and sometimes a place where we can gather and reflect. Shelby & Swade Memorial Park will be all of those things. It will give parents, grandparents, and Elders a space to share stories and memories.

It will give children a place to run and grow while learning the importance of remembering and honouring those who came before them. It will stand as a reminder that even through loss, we can create something that brings strength and unity to our people.

When the park is complete, we look forward to celebrating its opening together—with family, friends, and community members all gathered in a space built from both remembrance and hope.

GPR Survey Brings New Insights and a Deeper Mystery to LeGoff Cemetery

Our burial grounds hold many untold stories — from reports of a possible mass grave linked to the 1918 Spanish Flu pandemic, to the recent discovery of approximately 100 unmarked graves in our cemetery. Today, with the help of modern technology, we are beginning to peel back the layers of time and rediscover the long-lost resting places of our ancestors.



~ The oldest known headstone in our cemetery bears the date "1812" — a powerful reminder that our resting grounds may be far older, and hold deeper history, than we once thought.

This summer, our Lands and Resources team continued important work to honour our ancestors and learn more about the history of our community. With the help of the Institute of Prairie and Indigenous Archaeology (IPIA) from the University of Alberta, we used ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to look for possible unmarked graves on the LeGoff Reserve.

We began this journey earlier in the year when our

department reached out to Liam Wadsworth from IPIA. The goal was to search for the mass grave from the 1918–1919 Spanish flu pandemic and to identify any unmarked graves within our modern cemetery. With support from our members, staff, and Elders, the GPR survey took place in June 2024.

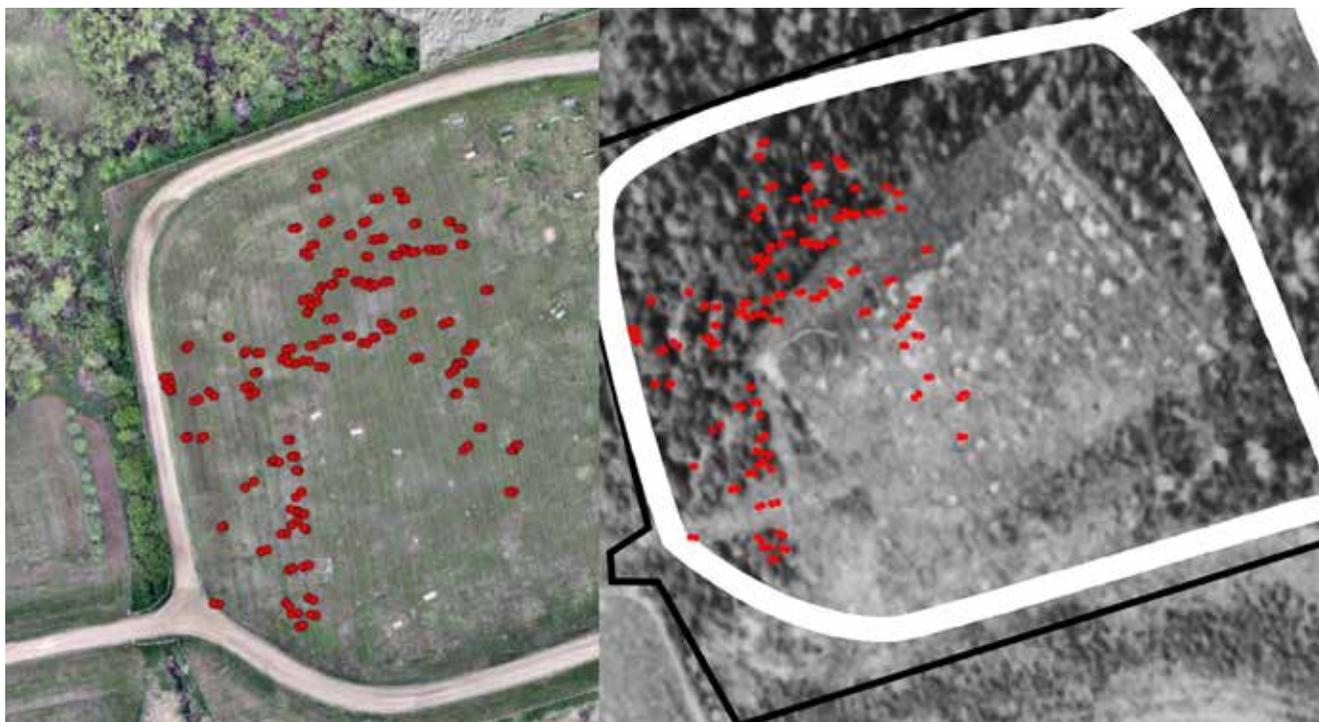
While the exact location of the mass grave hasn't been confirmed yet, the survey did find many possible

unmarked graves inside the cemetery. These results match what experts expect to see when unmarked graves are present, based on national archaeological standards.

To complete the survey, the team used a new, high-resolution GPR system called the Mala Mira HDR. This tool gives very clear images of what's beneath the surface. They also used a high-accuracy GPS device, which allowed them to map each

A 3D rendering highlighting the modern design of the new expansion.

GPR Survey Brings New Insights and a Deeper Mystery to LeGoff Cemetery (cont)



~ A side by side view

possible grave within a few centimetres of precision.

Some possible graves were found along the edge of the cemetery or even beneath the gravel road, while others were outside the original cemetery boundaries seen in early aerial photos. Over time, the land and layout of the cemetery may have changed, which could explain these findings. Interestingly, some of the possible unmarked graves line up with grave markers visible in old aerial photos, giving more confidence in the results.

There are still questions we

hope to answer — such as exactly where the 1918–1919 mass grave is located, why some graves appear outside the original boundaries, and when and why the cemetery may have been renovated in the 1970s or 1980s.

If you or someone in your family remembers when the cemetery was changed or expanded during that time, we would love to hear from you. Your stories and memories can help us piece together this important part of our community's history.

Our next step will be to re-

mark the unmarked graves with new markers later this year. We also hope to invite the IPIA team back in the late fall to continue scanning for the mass grave.

This work is about more than technology — it's about respect, remembrance, and care. Every step we take brings us closer to honouring those who came before us and ensuring their resting places are protected for generations to come.

Members Return to Traditional Sites on the CLAWR

Cenovus recently invited several of our members to a tour of their Foster Creek operations, exploring culturally significant sites, connecting with our ancestral lands, and strengthening the ongoing partnership between the Nation and the company.



~ A sacred ancestral gravesite identified by CLFN members is carefully protected within the Foster Creek landscape.

Across the Foster Creek landscape, several locations hold deep significance for us, whose ancestors lived and travelled throughout the region long before the establishment of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range in the 1950s. During the visit, participants had the opportunity to see one particularly special area — a small, untouched section of forest that Cenovus has

committed to preserving. At first glance, the site may appear to be just a cluster of trees surrounded by industry, but it carries deep meaning. Identified by Elders in the early 2000s during environmental fieldwork, this area is a sacred ancestral gravesite, fenced off by Cenovus to ensure its preservation and respectful treatment. The arrangement of stones

at the site aligns with our traditional Denesufiné burial practices, suggesting it may hold the resting places of at least two of our ancestors. Standing there offered a moment of quiet reflection on the enduring connection between us and our traditional lands. One Elder shared her reflections on returning to the area after decades. She spoke about the calmness and quiet of

Members Return to Traditional Sites on the CLAWR (cont)

the bush:

“We were here because it was so calm — you didn’t hear anything out here, just the birds.”

She recalled visiting the area as a teenager to hunt moose and preparing the meat for the long journey home, reflecting on how much time had passed since then. She remembered:

“That time, we had to dry all the meat before going home because it takes a while to go home, and that’s what we did over here — the last time I was here, not knowing that it was ever going to close up.”

After that time, the creation and expansion of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range restricted our members from returning to many of our traditional use areas — including this one.



~ A historic cabin located within Foster Creek operations, with belongings still in place from generations past.

The visit also included a stop at a historic cabin within the traditional territory. Inside, cast iron pans, traps, and other items remain preserved — tangible reminders of the resourcefulness and way of life of our people who once lived and worked on the land. Seeing these artifacts in their original context brings history to life and reinforces the importance of protecting such sites for future generations.

This visit reflects an ongoing and growing partnership

between Cold Lake First Nations and Cenovus Energy, focused on mutual learning, environmental stewardship, and the protection of cultural heritage. Cenovus has committed to extensive consultation with Indigenous Nations before beginning any activity and to maintaining that dialogue throughout the life of its projects — including education for staff on the history, culture, and perspectives of Indigenous communities.

Emergency Contact List

POLICE EMERGENCY CALL 911

**HEALTH LINK
DIAL 811**

**Cold Lake R.C.M.P.
24 Hours 780-594-3301
Office Hours 780-594-3302**

**Victims Services
Dave Zimmerman 780-594-3302 ext.3**

**Emergency Medical Services
911**

**Cold Lake Healthcare Centre
780-639-3322**

**Bonnyville Health Centre
780-826-3311**

**CLFN Emergency Management
780-594-7184**

**CLFN Health Centre
780-594-2473**

**Dene Wellness
780-594-1471**

**FCSS
780-594-7186**

**Youth Center
780-594-7111**

**John N.A. Jamvier School
780-594-3733**

**Integrated Services
780-594-8723**

**Public Works
780-594-1073**

**Dangerous Goods
24 Hours 1-800-272-9600**

**Poison Centre 24 Hours
1-800-332-1414**

**CANADA SUICIDE PREVENTION
988**

**Power Outages Atco Electric
1-800-668-5506**

**Gas Emergencies Northeast Gas
780-826-4002**

**Alberta One-Call
1-800-242-3447**

**Petro Canada Station
780-594-1661**