

For Six Month Period Ending April 30, 2010
(insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant
Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP
- (b) Registration No.
5928
- (c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
1320 Main Street, 17th Floor, Columbia, SC 29201

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Residence address(es) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

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IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
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See Insert Page

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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See Insert Page

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

(b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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(c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Province of Saskatchewan

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

See Insert Page

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3 (Formerly CRM-157), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4 (Formerly CRM-155), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

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11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:
See Insert Page

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12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See Insert Page

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶.

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
11/6/2009	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$15,625.31
11/24/2009	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$12,000.00
12/17/2009	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$12,000.00
1/8/2010	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$100,000.00
1/21/2010	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$12,000.00
2/24/2010	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$12,000.00
3/18/2010	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$12,000.00
4/23/2010	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$20,700.00
4/28/2010	Gov. of Saskatchewan	Retainer	\$100,000.00

\$296,325.31

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
12/28/2009	David Wilkins	Reimbursement for Travel	\$2,030.87
3/15/2010	David Wilkins	Reimbursement for Travel	\$ 697.33

\$2,728.20

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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See Insert Pages

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?
Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Province of Saskatchewan

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Internet
- Other (specify) Outreach to media for Province interviews

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) Outreach to media for Province interviews

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

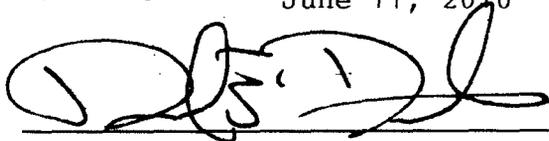
¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI- EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature) June 11, 2010

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)



David E. Dukes

Power of Attorney Executed April 8, 2009 by the Executive Committee of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP authorized and appointed Power of Attorney to David E. Dukes, Managing Partner, to sign on behalf of the Firm the Registration Statement pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

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13. This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials – page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

YES _____ or NO X

(If your answer to question 1 is “yes” do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES X or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is “yes” please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)


Signature

6.11.10
Date

Thomas Michael Sullivan
Please type or print name of
Signatory on the line above

Of Counsel
Title

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL
STATEMENT - PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List for Registrant: Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough, LLP

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Sullivan	Thomas M.	04/10/2009		
Wilkins	Robert Whitley	04/10/2009		
Cox	Christine M.	04/10/2009		
Wilkins	David Horton	04/10/2009		

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Item Number 4. (a)

Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date connection ended</u>
Pamela J. Roberts	Non-equity partner	11-30-09
Courtney C. Shytle	Income partner	11-30-09
Joel H. Smith	Non-equity partner	11-30-09
Richard H. Willis	Non-equity partner	11-30-09
Stephen F. White	Equity partner	12-31-09
William S. Davies	Non-equity partner	12-31-09
Sheryl C. Ortmann	Non-equity partner	12-31-09
John D. ReVeal	Non-equity partner	02-26-10
D. Kay Tennyson	Non-equity partner	04-05-10

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Item Number 4. (b)

Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence Address</u>	<u>Citizenship</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date assumed</u>
Dennis A. Wicker	1201 Burns Drive Sanford, NC 27330	USA	Equity partner	11-02-09
Marc E. Williams	257 High Drive Huntington, WV 25705	USA	Equity partner	12-01-09
Robert L. Massie	2118 Holswade Drive Huntington, WV 25701	USA	Non-equity partner	12-01-09
Melissa Foster Bird	15 Diamond Drive Barboursville WV 25504	USA	Non-equity partner	12-01-09
Robert M. Sellards	404 Green Oak Drive Huntington, WV 25705	USA	Non-equity partner	12-21-09
Philip C. Thompson	2721 Wyngate Drive Atlanta, GA 30305	USA	Non-equity partner	01-19-10
G. Scott Kees	2875 Wyngate Drive Atlanta, GA 30305	USA	Non-equity partner	03-01-10
David P. Winkle	161 Gable Road Brooks, GA 30205	USA	Equity partner	04-01-10
Rebekah N. Plowman	590 N. St. Mary's Lane NW Marietta, GA 30064	USA	Equity partner	04-01-10

Kristen P. McDonald	710 Robinson Farms Drive Marietta, GA 30068	USA	Non-equity partner	04-01-10
Susan E. Stoffer	604 Eagle Creek Pointe Duluth, GA 30097	USA	Equity partner	04-08-10
Kathryn B. Solley	1224 Newbridge Trace Atlanta, GA 30319	USA	Non-equity partner	04-08-10

AGREEMENT

Made this 6th day of April, 2010

BETWEEN:

Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Saskatchewan
as Represented by Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council

(herein referred to as the "Province")

- and -

Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP
Columbia, South Carolina, USA

(herein referred to as the "Consultant")

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Whereas, the Province desires to retain the services of the Consultant with respect to matters relating to the promotion of Saskatchewan based interests in the United States of America (US) and the Consultant desires to perform such services for the Province on the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES AGREE:

1.0 **SERVICES**

- 1.1 The Consultant shall provide services in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement described in the Service Agreement (herein referred to as Schedule A) for the term of this Agreement. Notwithstanding its date of execution, this Agreement is effective commencing on April 1, 2010 for a term ending on March 31, 2011 unless it is terminated earlier in accordance with its terms.
- 1.2 Schedule A may be modified by written agreement between the contact persons noted in subsection 11.2.

2.0 **PAYMENT**

- 2.1 Beginning April 1, 2010, the Province agrees to pay the Consultant a total of US\$100,000 per quarter, for carrying out the duties and responsibilities as outlined in Schedule A.
- 2.2 The Consultant will invoice the Province on the first day of each quarter, detailing as accurately as possible the services rendered with respect to the project.
- 2.3 Payments will be rendered quarterly upon receipt of invoice and a quarterly report summarizing the work conducted by the consultant over the quarter, and acceptance of the work by the Province [pursuant to subsection 11.7].

- 2.4 No payments other than those included in subsection 2.1, or reimbursement for reasonable travel and lodging expenses other than those for travel to and from Washington D.C., will be owed to the consultant unless the work was approved by prior written agreement between contact persons noted in subsection 11.2.
- 2.5 The Government of Saskatchewan will not pay fees or interest on overdue accounts until 45 days after the invoice received date.
- 2.6 The Province is exempt from paying Goods and Services Tax and no invoice shall contain any amount with respect to that tax.
- 2.7 Payment under the Agreement is subject to an appropriation in accordance with *The Financial Administration Act, 1993.*

3.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 The Consultant shall at the request of the Province provide the Province with periodic status reports as progress is made on the completion of the performance of the Consultant's obligations as outlined in Schedule A.
- 3.2 On the last day of each calendar month, the Consultant shall be required to provide the Province with a written progress report briefly outlining the progress and status of the performance of the Consultant's obligations as outlined in Schedule A.
- 3.3 The Consultant shall report any problems requiring immediate attention or resolution.

4.0 INDEMNIFICATION

- 4.1 The Consultant shall indemnify and save harmless the Province, and all its representatives against all costs, claims and actions of any kind whatsoever arising from the services or any other activities provided by the Consultant.
- 4.2 This section will survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

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5.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

- 5.1 The Consultant shall, both during and after the terms of this Agreement, take all responsible precautions to maintain confidentiality and secure all material and information that is the property of the Province that is in possession or under the control of the Consultant pursuant to this Agreement.
- 5.2 Subject to sub-section 5.5 below, all documents, data or other information which is provided to or obtained by the Consultant or its agents or employees in the performance of its obligations under this Agreement shall be treated by the Consultant as confidential and shall not be disclosed or made known to anyone unless express written permission is granted by the Province.
- 5.3 The Consultant shall safeguard all such confidential documents, data and information in the same manner and to the same extent as it safeguards confidential documents, data and information relating to its own business.
- 5.4 Except as may be specifically instructed by the Province, the Consultant shall not use any information that it may secure by reason of this Agreement or any other involvement with the Province in external dealings unless written permission is granted by the Province.
- 5.5 Beyond compliance with applicable US and Canadian laws pertaining to foreign party representation, the Consultant shall not discuss with or reveal to any party outside of the direct employees of the Province without express permission of the Province, the nature or content of the relationship, meetings, materials or programs conducted under this Agreement.
- 5.6 The Consultant hereby warrants and represents that it is in strict compliance with all applicable US and Canadian laws pertaining to foreign party representation and has implemented such procedural safeguards to remain in strict compliance with this Section.
- 5.7 Beyond compliance with applicable US and Canadian laws pertaining to foreign party representation, the parties hereto agree not to disclose or make available to anyone not entitled to the benefit of this Agreement any specific financial information, including but not limited to prices, contained in this Agreement without expressed written consent of the other party, except information that is required to be disclosed by Provincial legislation.
- 5.8 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement, the parties agree that the Agreement is subject to the terms and conditions of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.
- 5.9 This section will survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

6.0 INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT

- 6.1 In the performance of the work, duties and obligations devolving upon the Consultant pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, the Consultant shall at all times be acting and performing as an independent consultant. Except to the extent provided herein, the Province shall not have or exercise any control or direction over the performance of services by the Consultant other than the reasonable efforts of the Province to ensure that the Consultant's conduct is compatible with the terms of this Agreement.

7.0 ASSIGNMENT AND SUBCONTRACTING

- 7.1 The Consultant shall not assign or transfer this Agreement, or subcontract out the performance of any of the services, either directly or indirectly, to any person without written consent of the Province.

8.0 TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

- 8.1 The Province or the Consultant may terminate this agreement without cause by giving the other party sixty (60) days written notice of its intention to terminate.
- 8.2 In the event of the termination of this Agreement, or non-completion of the project on time as stipulated in Schedule A for a cause beyond the reasonable control of the Consultant, the Consultant will be paid for the work performed to the date of termination.

9.0 PROPERTY RIGHTS

- 9.1 The Consultant agrees that all the information and material, whether written or readable by machine and prepared for the Province pursuant to this Agreement shall, both during and following the terms of this Agreement, belong to the Province.

10.0 CONSULTANT REPRESENTATION

- 10.1 The Consultant represents and warrants that:
- (i) the Consultant and the Consultant's employees have ensured the right to perform the services required under and pursuant to this Agreement without violation of any and all governing Provincial, State, Federal or Municipal statutes, regulations, ordinances or interpretations thereof or to obligations to others;

- (ii) when the performance of the services required under and pursuant to this Agreement conflict with any other agreement or understanding to which the Consultant or the Consultant's employees are parties, the Province will be informed immediately;
- (iii) it is in good standing in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, the State of South Carolina and in the District of Columbia;
- (iv) it has full authority to enter into and perform this Agreement; and
- (v) it is in full compliance with, and neither it nor any of its employees, current or past, have been the subject of any allegation of a violation of the applicable Provincial, State, Federal or Municipal statutes and regulations relating to providing consultation services.

11.0 GENERAL

11.1 Neither the Province nor the Consultant makes any warranties expressed or implied other than express warranties contained in this Agreement.

11.2 Any notices, reports or communications required or permitted to be given under this Agreement may be delivered in person (and signed for) to, or sent by prepaid registered mail addressed to:

If to the Province:

Government of Saskatchewan
 Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council
 Room 14, Legislative Building
 2405 Legislative Drive
 Regina, SK S4S 0B3
 Canada
Attention: Harley Olsen, Associate Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council

If to the Consultant:

Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP
 Attorneys and Counselors at Law
 104 South Main Street/Ninth Floor
 Greenville, SC 29601
 US
Attention: Ambassador David Wilkins

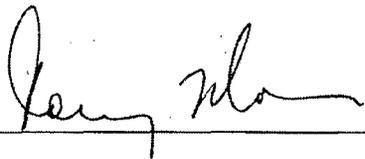
or such alternate address as either party may notify the other party in accordance with this Section; and if so delivered and signed for, shall be deemed to have been received on that day or on the third business day following the date of mailing, except in the event of a mail strike or other disruption of postal service, in which case notices, reports, or communications to be given during such time shall be delivered in person (and signed for) in accordance with this Section.

- 11.3 The Consultant shall take reasonable and proper care of any of the Province's property while such property is in the possession of the Consultant or subject to its control and the Consultant shall be responsible for any loss or damage, resulting from its failure to do so.
- 11.4 The Consultant agrees to obtain and maintain in force all approvals, licenses and permits that are necessary to lawfully provide the services under this Agreement.
- 11.5 The Consultant shall require that its Consultants, employees and agents, when on the Province's premises, comply with all security and safety rules and regulations applicable to the premises.
- 11.6 The Consultant agrees to pay all debts and liabilities that it incurs in performing its obligations under this Agreement, including the liability to pay its employees the wages to which they are entitled according to law.
- 11.7 All work shall be subject to inspection by the Province prior to acceptance and payment. Should the work fail to meet the standards set forth in this Agreement, the Province shall have the right to reject the work or to require its correction. The Consultant agrees to accept and be bound by the Province's interpretation of the meaning of the work. If a deficiency is identified by the Province, the Consultant will be given a reasonable amount of time to correct it.
- 11.8 If either party hereto is delayed, hindered or prevented from the performance of any of its obligations under this Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "delay") by reason of fire, flood, explosion, acts of God, war, revolution, civil disturbance, embargoes or other cause beyond the reasonable control of the party affected (not including a labour stoppage, lack of funds, or the financial condition of the party), such performance shall be excused for the period of the delay and any period within which such performance is to be effected shall be extended by the period of the delay. A party shall not be entitled to relief under this section unless it makes all reasonable efforts to prevent, work around or otherwise mitigate the effects of the delay and has given written notice of the delay to the other party within five business days after the commencement of the delay.
- 11.9 Any rights and remedies provided under this Agreement are cumulative and are in addition to and not in substitution for any rights or remedies provided or available at law or in equity.
- 11.10 This Agreement, including Schedule A and any documents to the extent incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the entire and exclusive Agreement between the parties hereto relating to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements, undertakings, representations and understandings, written or oral, between the parties or their representatives relating thereto. No amendment of this Agreement shall be effective unless it is in writing and executed by the parties hereto.

- 11.11 Any delay, neglect or forbearance by a party in enforcing against the other party any term, condition or obligation of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of such or in any way prejudice any rights or remedies of that party. Any waiver of any term, condition or obligation of this Agreement must be in writing to be effective and shall apply only to the extent set forth in writing.
- 11.12 Headings used in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect or be utilized in the construction or interpretation of this Agreement.
- 11.13 If any provision of this Agreement is declared invalid, illegal or unenforceable, such provision shall be severed from this Agreement and the other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
- 11.14 Time is of the essence of this Agreement.
- 11.15 This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and permitted assigns.
- 11.16 This Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws in force in the Province of Saskatchewan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the date and year first above written.

For: The Province

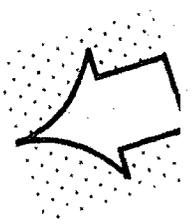
Signature: 

Name: Doug Moen

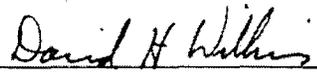
Title: Deputy Minister to the Premier

Date: April 6, 2016

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For: The Consultant

Signature: 

Name: David H. Wilkins

Title: Partner, Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP

Date: _____

1

SCHEDULE "A"

SERVICE AGREEMENT

STATEMENT OF INTENT AND CONTEXT

The Province, through Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council, acting in cooperation with Enterprise Saskatchewan and the Ministries of Agriculture; and, Energy and Resources proposes to engage the Consultant to promote Saskatchewan's interests in the US.

The Province is interested in acting:

1. Within the US national arena, to develop capacity to anticipate issues of concern and pursue Saskatchewan specific interests with targeted elements of both Congress and the US Administration through the development of a broader array of strategic relationships.
2. With US states, to pursue an active cross border agenda, including the building of regional alliances, with a view to advancing the Province's regional interests; and, employing these regional relationships to bolster Saskatchewan's interests within the US national arena.

In taking these actions the Province's primary interests include advancing the following core economic interests:

- **Increasing Trade:** Saskatchewan is highly dependent on international trade. International exports represent over 40% of Saskatchewan's gross domestic product (GDP), and international imports comprise over 24% of Saskatchewan GDP. Imports are just as critical as exports in the long-term as they can lower business input costs and thus lower the final cost of Saskatchewan goods and services.
- **Opposing Protectionism:** Despite the benefits of trade, the current economic crisis has resulted in a rise in protectionism. In a March 2009 report, the World Trade Organization identified 47 new protectionist measures adopted by countries since November 2008. The costs of protectionism are high. For example, the successful conclusion of the World Trade Organization's Doha Round of negotiations could lead to additional agricultural markets for Saskatchewan of over \$500 million a year.
- **Attracting Investment:** Foreign direct investment contributes to increased employment, productivity and innovation by bringing in new opportunities, technologies, people, and approaches. Currently, foreign direct investment is less than 20% of Saskatchewan's new capital investments, a number which must increase if the province is to move forward on emerging opportunities such as value-added uranium.

WORKING RELATIONSHIP

- I. This Service Agreement represents a living and evolving representation of the working relationship between the Province and the Consultant. At any time during the term of this Agreement, the Province or the Consultant may request changes in the Service Agreement by submitting such requests in writing to the other party. Any agreed-upon changes must be signed by both parties and appended to the Service Agreement.
- II. The Consultant will engage in monthly update via teleconference with the Premier.
- III. On the last day of each month for the duration of this Agreement, the Consultant will submit a monthly report to the Associate Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council, that provides an update on the activities of the consultant, the status of the Province's priority issues, and future opportunities or areas of potential concern.
- IV. If requested by the Province through the Associate Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council, the Consultant agrees to convene a follow-up teleconference of senior officials to discuss the findings in the report.
- V. The Consultant agrees to convene ad hoc teleconferences with the Premier, and/or senior officials as appropriate. In addition, Ambassador Wilkins will maintain an ongoing working relationship with senior officials from the Government of Saskatchewan.
- VI. In addition to these regularly scheduled conference calls by officials, senior members of the Government of Saskatchewan (e.g., Premier, Ministers, Deputy Ministers or Premier's staff – or their designates) shall have the right to call the Consultant when they wish to discuss issues of concern to Saskatchewan.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

General

- I. The Consultant agrees to advocate on Saskatchewan's behalf with respect to Congress, the White House, government agencies, Washington DC-based organizations and coalitions and key US states.
- II. The Consultant agrees to work with the Province to identify ongoing priorities of the Government of Saskatchewan. These priorities may be amended by written notice from the Province.
- III. The Consultant agrees to provide research and intelligence to the Province related to the priorities of the Government of Saskatchewan including issues currently affecting or having the potential to affect market access.
- IV. The Consultant agrees to provide research and advice on how to attract American investment in the Province's priority areas.

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- V. The Consultant agrees to identify and provide ongoing analysis of opportunities to work with the US to advance Canada-US international interests.

Advocacy

- I. The Consultant will arrange a trip by Premier Wall to Washington, D.C., if/when required. In this context, the Consultant will work with the Province (e.g., the Premier's Office and Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council) to develop an itinerary, including meetings with congressional delegations from key trading states, members of committees on priority issues, and other White House, Cabinet, State Department and Congressional leaders of interest.
- II. The Consultant will arrange for the Premier's participation and/or recognition in materials distributed by Washington DC-based organizations and coalitions that are supportive of Saskatchewan's strategic interest.
- III. The Consultant will take proactive steps to represent Saskatchewan's interest on key issues, projects, priorities before Congress, the White House and/or government agencies.
- IV. As needed, the Consultant will arrange meetings between state legislative leaders and/or Washington-based organizations with the Premier, Ministers and/or senior government officials.
- V. The Consultant will identify and arrange for participation by the Premier and/or Ministers in sessions, conferences and events where the Province's priority issues are discussed.
- VI. The Consultant will provide advice related to media and communications opportunities to support the Province's interests in the US. This may include op-ed pieces to highlight Saskatchewan's position on priority issues, the inclusion of Saskatchewan priorities in speeches delivered by Ambassador Wilkins, and a media outreach plan to highlight the conservative position.

Information Sharing & Strategic Intelligence

- I. The Consultant will identify and provide analysis on top state legislative leaders and key state organizations that are of importance to the strategic interests of the Province.
- II. The Consultant will identify and provide briefings to Washington, DC-based organizations and coalitions that can reasonably be expected to support the Province in the advancement of its priority issues.
- III. On a monthly basis, or more frequently as required, the Consultant will identify and provide strategic advice to mitigate or take advantage of US national legislative, legal, or regulatory action affecting the Province's priority interests.

IV. The Consultant agrees to maintain an ongoing working relationship with designated communications officials within the Government of Saskatchewan.

The Consultant will provide a weekly summary of news clips, speeches, and other media-related information on Saskatchewan priority issues to the Associate Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Council.

In addition, the Consultant will capture Saskatchewan-based postings/clips/information on an ongoing basis to develop a Saskatchewan-US media data base on key issues.

SECTOR SPECIFIC INTERESTS

Energy and the Environment

These two sectors are increasingly intertwined. Energy is by far Saskatchewan's largest export to the US with significant opportunity for further development. However, environmental concerns may constrain these growth opportunities. State governments, the US federal government and their respective legislative and executive arms all play important roles in policy development in these two sectors. Advancement of Saskatchewan's interests will require carefully targeted initiatives within this broad array.

The Consultant shall provide advocacy efforts and intelligence and strategic advice, including analysis, options and recommendations regarding opportunities or barriers, constraints and limitations affecting Saskatchewan's priority issues, including the following:

- Development of Saskatchewan's conventional and non-conventional energy and mineral resources;
- Enhancing ongoing, open access of Saskatchewan's energy and mineral resources or manufactured goods to markets in the US;
- Identification of issues that could constrain or threaten future development of Saskatchewan's conventional and non-conventional energy and mineral resources or future access of Saskatchewan's energy and mineral resources or manufactured goods to markets in the US;
- Increasing US investment in the development of Saskatchewan's energy and mineral resources;
- Energy infrastructure linking Saskatchewan to the US;
- Trade restrictive or protectionist wording in US legislation, regulations, or policies;
- North American energy security;
- Carbon dioxide capture and storage technology and projects;
- Clean Energy Dialogue between the US and Canada;
- Collaborative energy research and development and technology transfer between Saskatchewan and the US; and/or,
- US climate change and energy policy, legislation and regulation, including concerns about "dirty oil", low carbon fuel standard, Section 526 of *The Energy Independence*

and Security Act (Energy Act) of 2007, and the draft *American Clean Energy and Security Act* of 2009.

Agriculture

The US Farm Bill and the US national position in international trade negotiations are key policy venues of interest to Saskatchewan. From time to time US State governments play a significant trade irritant role via their regulatory powers. Saskatchewan's interests are largely defensive in nature – protecting existing markets in the US and throughout the world. Typically these interests can be most effectively pursued at the national level and at this level the most important point of engagement is the legislative arm (i.e., Congress). This national push can be effectively complemented by engaging with State Farm Bureaus and regional arms of agricultural commodity organizations.

The Consultant shall provide advocacy efforts and intelligence and strategic advice, including analysis, options and recommendations regarding opportunities or barriers, constraints and limitations affecting Saskatchewan's priority issues, including the following:

- Elements of the US Farm Bill affecting market access within the US and/or distorting Saskatchewan's trading relations with third party countries;
- US position in international trade negotiations;
- Trade disputes;
- Trade distorting/protectionist initiatives by state governments;
- Opportunities for harmonization of policy approaches and/or regulations to enhance Canada-US competitiveness within the world; and/or,
- Initiatives such as administrative procedures interfering with movement of goods and people across the Canada-US border; commonly referred to as 'Border thickening'.

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Item Number 11.

During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in items 7, 8 and 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services.

Province of Saskatchewan

• November 2009

- Met with Secretary of Energy Chu and Senator Lindsey Graham at a Symposium on Energy at Clemson University's ICAR in Greenville, SC.
- Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC, met with Senator James Inhofe, Senator Kay Hagan, Senator Lindsey Graham, Energy and Climate Change Official, Carol Browner, Senator John Kerry, and an official from the office of Representative Denny Rehberg. Topics of discussion were the pending Saskatchewan-Montana carbon sequestration cross-border project, the importance of coal and clean-coal technologies, issues surrounding cap-and-trade and climate change, and North American trade strategies.
- Minister Ken Cheveldayoff in Missouri, outreach to Kansas City Star, ABC affiliate, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, and the NBC affiliate for interviews.
- Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC, met with officials and members of the US Chamber of Commerce Institute for 21st Century Energy.
- Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC met with executives from GE Energy Policy Canada, Maquire Capital, Metabolix, and Gibbs International.
- Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC interviewed with CNN radio and Diplomatic Courier Magazine.

• December 2009

- Contact with Vermont Governor Jim Douglas regarding Premier Brad Wall's role at the upcoming National Governors' Association- Council of the Federation meeting in February, 2010.
- Contact with Senate and House offices as follow-up from November 2009 visit by Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall.

• January 2010

- Contact with offices of US Chamber of Commerce President, Albatross Energy, Department of Energy, Council on Environmental Quality, and House and Senate offices to arrange meetings for Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall during his visit to Washington, DC in February.

• February 2010

- Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC for National Governors' Association – Council of the Federation meeting. Met with US Chamber of Commerce President and CEO of Albatross Energy.
- Minister Ken Cheveldayoff at the NAPE Expo, outreach to Energy Intel, Houston Chronicle, Dow Jones, Penn Well, Reuters, Charter Energy, Bloomberg, World Oil, Business Journal, Oil and Gas Financial Journal, Off Shore Engineer, CNN Radio, Oil and Gas Investor, and World Oil for interviews.
- Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC interviewed with PBS Washington and Reuter's.

Item Number 12.

During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity as defined below?

Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Province of Saskatchewan

- **November 2009**
 - Met with Secretary of Energy Chu and Senator Lindsey Graham at a Symposium on Energy at Clemson University's ICAR in Greenville, SC.
 - Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC, met with Senator James Inhofe, Senator Kay Hagan, Senator Lindsey Graham, Energy and Climate Change Official, Carol Browner, Senator John Kerry, and an official from the office of Representative Denny Rehberg. Topics of discussion were the pending Saskatchewan-Montana carbon sequestration cross-border project, the importance of coal and clean-coal technologies, issues surrounding cap-and-trade and climate change, and North American trade strategies.
 - Minister Ken Cheveldayoff in Missouri, outreach to Kansas City Star, ABC affiliate, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, and the NBC affiliate for interviews.
 - Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC, met with officials and members of the US Chamber of Commerce Institute for 21st Century Energy.
 - Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC met with executives from GE Energy Policy Canada, Maquire Capital, Metabolix, and Gibbs International.
 - Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC interviewed with CNN radio and Diplomatic Courier Magazine.
- **December 2009**
 - Contact with Vermont Governor Jim Douglas regarding Premier Brad Wall's role at the upcoming National Governors' Association- Council of the Federation meeting in February, 2010.
 - Contact with Senate and House offices as follow-up from November 2009 visit by Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall.
- **January 2010**
 - Contact with offices of US Chamber of Commerce President, Albatross Energy, Department of Energy, Council on Environmental Quality, and House and Senate offices to arrange meetings for Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall during his visit to Washington, DC in February.
- **February 2010**
 - Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC for National Governors' Association – Council of the Federation meeting. Met with US Chamber of Commerce President and CEO of Albatross Energy.
 - Minister Ken Cheveldayoff at the NAPE Expo, outreach to Energy Intel, Houston Chronicle, Dow Jones, Penn Well, Reuters, Charter Energy, Bloomberg, World Oil, Business Journal, Oil and Gas Financial Journal, Off Shore Engineer, CNN Radio, Oil and Gas Investor, and World Oil for interviews.
 - Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall in Washington, DC interviewed with PBS Washington and Reuter's.

***Item Number 15. (c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

During this 6 month period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM NELSON MULLINS RILEY & SCARBOROUGH FEDERAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

11-11-09	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee 430 South Capitol Street SE Washington DC 20003	\$2,500.00
11-19-09	Cohen, Steve Cohen for Congress 349 Kenilworth Place Memphis TN 38112	1,000.00
11-19-09	Conyers, Conyers for Congress 1831 Bay Street SE Washington DC 20003	1,000.00
11-19-09	Kanjorski, Pennsylvanians for Paul Kanjorski 126 South Franklin Street Wilkes-Barre PA 18701	1,000.00
11-19-09	Lincoln, Friends of Blanche Lincoln 124 W. Capitol Avenue, Suite 1630 Little Rock AR 72201	500.00
11-19-09	McCaskill, Claire McCaskill for Missouri 2012 6142 A Delmar Boulevard - In the Loop St. Louis, MO 63112	1,000.00
11-19-09	Wu, David Wu for Congress 310 SW 3 rd Avenue, #1182 Portland OR 97204	500.00
11-30-09	Gordon, Congressman Bart Gordon Committee 305 West Main Street Murfreesboro TN 37130	1,000.00
11-30-09	Sarbanes, John Sarbanes for Congress PO Box 6854 Towson MD 21285	1,000.00
11-30-09	Shaheen, Friends of Jeanne Shaheen PO Box 1510 Manchester NY 03105	2,400.00
12-1-09	Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough PO Box 11070 Columbia SC 29211	375.00
12-10-09	Kennedy, Friends of Patrick Kennedy 501 Capitol Court NE, Suite 100 Washington DC 20002	1,000.00

12-10-09	Sowers, Tommy Sowers for Congress PO Box 1396 Rolla MO 65402	\$500.00
12-18-09	Hirono, Friends of Mazie Hirono 5104 Price Kuhio Building 300 Ala Moana Boulevard Honolulu, HI 96813	500.00
12-18-09	Coakley, The Martha Coakley for Senate Committee 529 Main Street Charlestown MA 02129	1,000.00
12-18-09	Melancon, Charlie Melancon Campaign Committee, Inc. 423 Lafayette Street Houma LA 70360	1,000.00
12-18-09	Peters, Gary Peters for Congress PO Box 226 Bloomfield Hills, MI 48303	1,000.00
12-21-09	Shea-Porter, Carol Shea-Porter for Congress PO Box 453 Rochester NH 03866	1,000.00
3-2-10	Altmire, Citizens for Jason Altmire 499 S. Capitol Street, Suite 404 Washington DC 20003	1,500.00
1-20-10	Bayh, Evan Bayh Committee 1650 Market Tower 10 West Market Street Indianapolis, IN 46204	1,000.00
4-28-10	Bennet, Michael Bennet for Colorado PO Box 3078 Denver CO 80201	1,000.00
3-19-10	Bishop, Tim Bishop for Congress PO Box 437 Farmingville NY 11738	1,000.00
2-23-10	Boucher, Rick Boucher for Congress Committee PO Box 2000 Abingdon VA 24212	1,000.00
3-15-10	Brown, Scott Brown for US Senate Committee 200 Reservoir Street Needham MA 02494	1,000.00
4-28-10	Brown, Scott Brown for US Senate Committee 200 Reservoir Street Needham MA 02494	1,000.00
2-23-10	Callahan, John Callahan for Congress PO Box 1386 Bethlehem PA 18016	500.00
1-20-10	Capuano, Mike Capuano for Congress Committee PO Box 440324 Somerville MA 02144	1,000.00

3-15-10	Casey, Bob Casey for Senate PO Box 58746 Philadelphia PA 19102	\$1,000.00
4-28-10	Clyburn, BRIDGE PAC 499 S. Capitol St SW, Suite 422 Washington DC 20003	5,000.00
3-19-10	Coble, Howard Coble for Congress Committee PO Box 1177 Greensboro NC 27402	500.00
3-15-10	Cohen, Steve Cohen for Congress 349 Kenilworth Place Memphis TN 38112	1,000.00
4-12-10	Critz, Mark Critz for Congress Committee 647 Main St, Suite 110 Johnstown PA 15901	1,000.00
4-7-10	Dahlkemper, Kathy Dahlkemper for Congress PO Box 1045 Erie PA 16512	1,000.00
1-27-10	DeLauro, Friends of Rosa DeLauro 12 Trumbull Street New Haven CT 06511	1,000.00
4-16-10	DeLauro, Friends of Rosa DeLauro 12 Trumbull Street New Haven CT 06511	1,000.00
3-23-10	Dent, Charlie Dent for Congress 3320 Hamilton Boulevard Allentown PA 18104	1,000.00
4-28-10	Dicks, Norm Dicks for Congress 1019 Pacific Avenue, Suite 806 Tacoma WA 98402	1,000.00
3-15-10	Doyle, Mike Doyle for Congress Committee PO Box 17426 Pittsburgh, PA 15235	1,000.00
4-28-10	Durbin, Friends of Dick Durbin 200 East Jefferson Street Falls Church VA 22046	1,000.00
2-11-10	Frank, Barney Frank for Congress Committee PO Box 260 Newtonville MA 02460	1,000.00
3-29-10	Gillibrand, Kirsten Gillibrand for Senate PO Box 1279 Hudson NY 12534	1,000.00
2-23-10	Hinojosa, Ruben Hinojosa for Congress 4403 W. Military Hwy, Suite 710 McAllen TX 78541	1,000.00
2-5-10	Hodes, Paul Hodes for Senate 379 Elm Street Manchester, NH 03101	1,000.00

3-10-10	Hunter, Duncan Hunter for Congress 9340 Fuerte Drive, Suite 302 La Mesa CA 91941	\$1,000.00
3-29-10	Jones, The Walter Jones Committee PO Box 3962 Greenville NC 27836	1,000.00
3-15-10	Kingston, Friends of Jack Kingston PO Box 2133 Savannah GA 31402	1,000.00
4-28-10	Klobuchar, Amy Klobuchar for Minnesota PO Box 4146 St. Paul MN 55104	1,000.00
1-27-10	Lee, Sheila Jackson Lee for Congress 4412 Almeda Road Houston TX 77004	500.00
1-29-10	Levin, Sandy Levin for Congress 8322 E. 12 Road Warren MI 48093	1,000.00
4-28-10	Lynch, The Stephen Lynch Committee 105 Farragut Road South Boston MA 02127	1,000.00
1-27-10	Markey, The Ed Markey Committee PO Box 526 Medford MA 02155	1,000.00
2-11-10	Matsui, Doris Matsui for Congress PO Box 1738 Sacramento CA 95812	1,000.00
4-22-10	McCain, John McCain for US Senate 1702 E. Highland Avenue #101 Phoenix AZ 85016	1,000.00
3-2-10	McGovern, Re-Elect Jim McGovern Committee PO Box 60405 Worcester MA 01606	1,000.00
3-23-10	Meek, Kendrick Meek for Senate 111 NW 183 rd Street, Suite 325 Miami Gardens FL 33169	1,000.00
2-23-10	Miller, Friends of Congressman George Miller 1333 Willow Pass Road, Ste 203 Concord, CA 94520	1,000.00
3-19-10	Mollohan, Alan Mollohan for Congress Comm PO Box 1400 Clarksburg WV 26302	500.00
1-14-10	Moran, Jim Moran for Congress 311 N. Washington Street, Suite 200L, Alexandria VA 22314	1,400.00
1-20-10	Murphy, Patrick Murphy for Congress PO Box 868 Levittown PA 19058	1,000.00

3-2-10	Murphy, Tim Murphy for Congress PO Box 24551 Pittsburgh PA 15234	\$1,000.00
3-2-10	Myrick, Sue Myrick for Congress PO Box 37091 Charlotte NC 28237	1,000.00
3-15-10	Neal, Richard Neal for Congress PO Box 718 Springfield MA 01101	1,000.00
3-2-10	Obey, A Lot of People for Dave Obey PO Box 75214 Washington DC 20013	1,000.00
3-10-10	Olver, John Olver for Congress PO Box 819 Amherst MA 01004	1,000.00
1-27-10	Pascrell, Bill Pascrell for Congress PO Box 640 Totowa, NJ 07511-0640	1,000.00
3-2-10	Pastor, Ed Pastor for Arizona PO Box 1978 Phoenix AZ 85001-1978	1,000.00
4-28-10	Price, David Price for Congress PO Box 1986 Raleigh NC 27602	1,000.00
3-19-10	Rahall, Keep Nick Rahall in Congress Comm 301 Prince Street Beckley WV 25801	500.00
2-5-10	Reid, Friends of Harry Reid 426 C Street NE Washington DC 20002	1,000.00
3-15-10	Rogers, Hal Rogers for Congress 551 Clifty Street Somerset KY 42501	1,000.00
1-20-10	Skelton, Ike Skelton for Congress Committee PO Box A Harrisonville MO 64701	1,000.00
3-29-10	Specter, Citizens for Arlen Specter 600 N. 2 nd Street, 1 st Floor Harrisburg PA 17101	1,000.00
4-28-10	Spratt, John Spratt for Congress PO Box 10986 Rock Hill, SC 29731	5,000.00
3-23-10	Stabenow, Debbie Stabenow for US Senate PO Box 4945 East Lansing MI 48826	1,000.00
1-20-10	Thompson, Mike Thompson for Congress PO Box 10541 Napa CA 94581	1,000.00

4-12-10	Tierney, John Tierney for Congress PO Box 8013 Salem MA 01970	\$1,000.00
3-19-10	Tsongas, The Niki Tsongas Committee PO Box 1454 Lowell MA 01853	1,000.00
1-20-10	Wilson, Joe Wilson for Congress PO Box 2145 West Columbia SC 29071	1,000.00
3-19-10	Woolsey, Lynn Woolsey for Congress PO Box 750176 Petaluma CA 94975	1,000.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM NELSON MULLINS RILEY & SCARBOROUGH GEORGIA STATE/LOCAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

DATE	RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
12-1-09	NMRS	\$375.00
1-4-10	Preston Smith Campaign for the Senate	500.00
1-4-10	Committee to Elect Bob Smith	250.00
1-4-10	The Campaign to Elect Larry O'Neal	250.00
1-4-10	The Committee to Elect Ron Stephens	250.00
1-4-10	The Committee to Re-Elect Don Thomas	250.00
1-4-10	Friends of Bill Hamrick	200.00
1-4-10	Neighbors for Earl Ehrhart	250.00
1-4-10	Friends and Neighbors to Elect Margaret Kaiser	250.00
1-4-10	Edward Lindsey for State House 54 Committee	250.00
1-4-10	The Committee to Re-Elect Jay Roberts	200.00
1-4-10	The Committee to Elect Allen Peake	250.00
1-4-10	Friends of Jan Jones	250.00
1-4-10	The Committee to Elect Ben Harbin	250.00
1-4-10	Casey Cagle for Lt. Governor	1,000.00
1-4-10	Ralston for Representative Committee	1,000.00
1-12-10	Georgia House Democratic Caucus	500.00
2-23-10	Georgia Republican Party	2,500.00
2-23-10	Johnson for Georgians	500.00
3-19-10	Georgia Democratic Party	2,500.00
4-26-10	Roy 2010	1,000.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM NELSON MULLINS RILEY & SCARBOROUGH MASSACHUSETTS STATE/LOCAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

DATE	RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
12-18-09	Committee to Elect Felix Arroyo	\$500.00
2-23-10	Committee to Elect Michael Albano	500.00
2-23-10	Citizens Committee to Elect Timothy Murray	500.00
2-23-10	College Democrats of Massachusetts	250.00
3-2-10	Committee for a Better House PAC	500.00
2-23-10	Committee to Elect Robert DeLeo	500.00
2-23-10	The Committee to Elect Barry Finegold	500.00
2-23-10	The Tim Flaherty Committee	500.00
3-2-10	The Galvin Committee	500.00
2-23-10	Steve Grossman for Treasurer Committee	500.00
3-2-10	Committee to Elect Bill Keating	500.00
2-23-10	The Committee to Elect Therese Murray	500.00
2-23-10	The Committee to Elect Mike Ross	500.00
2-23-10	Tobin Committee	500.00
3-5-10	Kevin Boyce for Ohio Treasurer	3,000.00
3-10-10	Massachusetts Democratic Party	2,500.00
3-23-10	The Tolman Committee	500.00
4-7-10	The Cabral Committee	500.00
4-16-10	The Committee to Elect Suzanne Bump	500.00
4-16-10	Martha Coakley Committee	500.00
4-22-10	Deval Patrick Committee	500.00
4-22-10	Committee to Elect Thomas M. McGee	250.00
4-26-10	Committee to Eelct Rob Consalvo	250.00
4-28-10	Committee to Elect Felix G. Arroyo	500.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM NELSON MULLINS RILEY & SCARBOROUGH MASSACHUSETTS STATE/LOCAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

DATE	RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
12-18-09	Committee to Elect Felix Arroyo	\$500.00
2-23-10	Committee to Elect Michael Albano	500.00
2-23-10	Citizens Committee to Elect Timothy Murray	500.00
2-23-10	College Democrats of Massachusetts	250.00
3-2-10	Committee for a Better House PAC	500.00
2-23-10	Committee to Elect Robert DeLeo	500.00
2-23-10	The Committee to Elect Barry Finegold	500.00
2-23-10	The Tim Flaherty Committee	500.00
3-2-10	The Galvin Committee	500.00
2-23-10	Steve Grossman for Treasurer Committee	500.00
3-2-10	Committee to Elect Bill Keating	500.00
2-23-10	The Committee to Elect Therese Murray	500.00
2-23-10	The Committee to Elect Mike Ross	500.00
2-23-10	Tobin Committee	500.00
3-5-10	Kevin Boyce for Ohio Treasurer	3,000.00
3-10-10	Massachusetts Democratic Party	2,500.00
3-23-10	The Tolman Committee	500.00
4-7-10	The Cabral Committee	500.00
4-16-10	The Committee to Elect Suzanne Bump	500.00
4-16-10	Martha Coakley Committee	500.00
4-22-10	Deval Patrick Committee	500.00
4-22-10	Committee to Elect Thomas M. McGee	250.00
4-26-10	Committee to Elect Rob Consalvo	250.00
4-28-10	Committee to Elect Felix G. Arroyo	500.00

**CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM NELSON MULLINS RILEY &
SCARBOROUGH NC STATE/LOCAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE**

DATE	RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
12-1-09	NMRS	\$375.00
12-10-09	Martin Nesbitt Campaign	2,000.00
1-29-10	Committee to Elect Wil Neumann	250.00
2-11-10	The Committee to Elect Thom Tillis	750.00
2-11-10	David Lewis for NC House	250.00
2-11-10	Roger West Campaign Committee	250.00
2-11-10	Committee to Elect Mitchell Smith Setzer	250.00
2-11-10	Hugh Blackwell for NC House	250.00
3-10-10	Marc Basnight Campaign	1,000.00
4-1-10	Phil Berger Campaign	750.00
4-1-10	A.B. Swindell Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Linda Garrou Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Tom Apodaca Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Neal Hunt Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Paul Stam Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Joe Sam Queen Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Dan Blue Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Richard Stevens Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Don Vaughan Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Fletcher Hartsell Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Joe Hackney Campaign	1,000.00
4-1-10	Hugh Holliman Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Harold Brubaker Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Edith Warren Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Lorene Coates Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	William Brisson Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Becky Carney Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Bruce Goforth Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Phil Haire Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Beverly Earle Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Dewey Hill Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Rick Glazier Campaign	500.00
4-1-10	Jeff Barnhart Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Ruth Samuelson Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Jerry Dockham Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Earl Jones Campaign	250.00
4-1-10	Clark Jenkins Campaign	750.00
4-7-10	Josh Stein Campaign	500.00
4-12-10	Deluxe Checks	60.53
4-14-10	Jimmy Love Campaign	500.00
4-14-10	Folwell Committee	250.00
4-14-10	William Wainwright Campaign	500.00
4-22-10	NC Democratic Party	1,000.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM NELSON MULLINS RILEY & SCARBOROUGH SC STATE/LOCAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

DATE	RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
12-1-09	NMRS	\$375.00
12-10-09	Tracy Edge for the House	1,000.00
1-20-10	Bryant (Kevin) for State Senate	750.00
2-5-10	Cooper for Lieutenant Governor	3,500.00
1-12-10	House Democratic Caucus Admin Account	5,000.00
1-12-10	House Republican Caucus Admin Account	5,000.00
1-20-10	Martin (Shane) for State Senate	350.00
1-12-10	Scott (Tim) for Lieutenant Governor	1,000.00
1-12-10	Senate Democratic Caucus Admin Account	5,000.00
1-12-10	Senate Republican Caucus Admin Account	5,000.00
3-10-10	Ann Hutto for SC House	250.00
3-10-10	Rita Allison for SC House	500.00
3-10-10	Vida Miller for SC House	500.00
3-19-10	John King for SC House	350.00
3-19-10	Joe McEachen for SC House	350.00
3-19-10	David Weeks for SC House	500.00
3-19-10	Wendell Galliard for SC House	350.00
3-19-10	Kris Crawford for SC House	500.00
3-19-10	Floyd Nicholson for SC Senate	350.00
3-23-10	Sheheen for Governor	3,500.00
4-12-10	Jim Harrison for SC House	1,000.00
4-12-10	Carl Anderson for SC House	350.00
4-12-10	Committee to Re-elect Shannon Erickson	350.00
4-22-10	Brian White for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Lewis Pinson for SC House	1,000.00
4-22-10	Harry Cato for SC House	1,000.00
4-22-10	Keith Kelly for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Boyd Brown for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Robert Williams for SC House	350.00
4-22-10	Jerry Govan for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Michael Sottile for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Grady Brown for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Jackie Hayes for SC House	350.00
4-22-10	Lester Branham for SC House	350.00
4-22-10	Jimmy Bales for SC House	500.00
4-22-10	Roland Smith for SC House	500.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM CHRISTINE M. COX

November 2009	Atwater for the SC House	\$50.00
March 2010	Atwater for the SC House	\$100.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM THOMAS M. SULLIVAN

January 2010	Scott Brown for Senate	\$300.00
March 2010	Bedell for Chairman	\$50.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM DAVID HORTON WILKINS

February 2010	Harrison for SC House	\$500.00
March 2010	Friends of DeMint & Rubio	\$1,000.00
March 2010	Wilkins for Solicitor	\$500.00
March 2010	Hamilton for State House	\$250.00
April 2010	SC Republican Party	\$1,000.00
April 2010	SC Republican Women's Caucus	\$250.00

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE FROM 11-1-09 THROUGH 4-30-10 FROM ROBERT WHITLEY WILKINS

March 2010	Wilkins for Solicitor	\$50.00
March 2010	Trey Gowdy for Congress	\$250.00
April 2010	Trey Gowdy for Congress	\$100.00

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NELSON MULLINS SASKATCHEWAN TASK FORCE

THE SASKATCHEWAN SUCCESS STORY

AN HISTORIC VISIT, SEPTEMBER 18-19, 2009

'Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall thinks he has a good story to tell the United States...'

Globe and Mail calls Premier Wall "Canada's carbon diplomat" in front-page coverage ^{9.23.09}

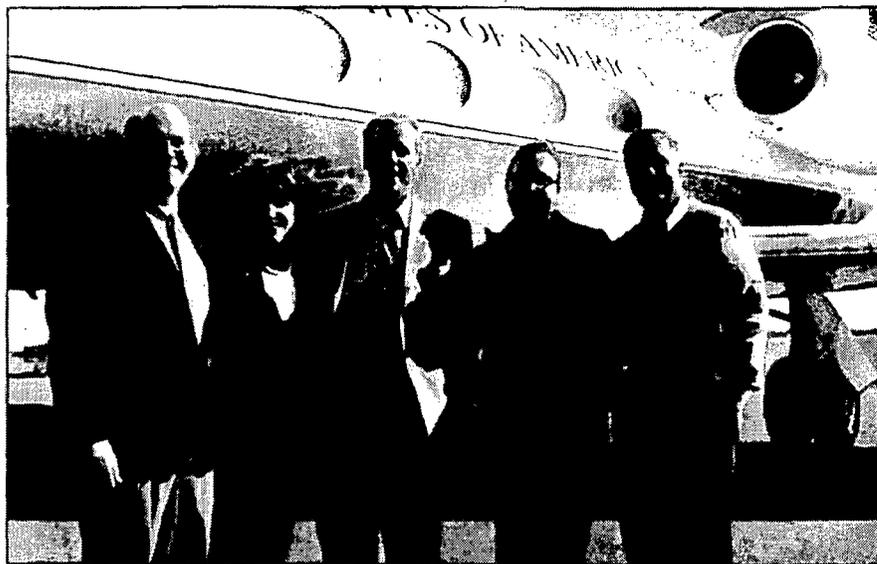
Saskatchewan Premier brings U.S. senators north to sell the province's solution

Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall thinks he has a good story to tell the United States about how his province is dealing with climate change. But he admits he hasn't been all that successful at getting it out – at least until last weekend.

After engaging the law firm of former U.S. ambassador to Canada David Wilkins to help him, the Premier played host to a high-powered congressional delegation that included Republican Senator Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, Democratic Senator Kay Hagan of North Carolina and Jessica Maher, a representative from the White House's environmental czar's office.



Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall



On September 18, the official U.S. delegation landed at the Regina airport – marking the first official visit on record by a U.S. Senator to the province of Saskatchewan. Chip Hagan, Senator Kay Hagan (D-NC), Premier Brad Wall, White House environmental rep Jessica Maher and Senator Lindsey Graham (R-SC).

Mr. Wall has managed to generate interest in his province's climate-change initiatives at a time when Ottawa is struggling to defend itself against criticism that Canada has become a laggard in combating greenhouse-gas emissions.

The three U.S. officials came to look at Saskatchewan's carbon sequestration technologies, in which carbon is buried underground rather than emitted into the atmosphere.

Their tour also included an examination of a joint carbon-capture project with Saskatchewan's neighbour to the south, Montana.

Saskatchewan is a province of just one million people, but it is an outsized emitter of carbon dioxide, responsible for 9 per cent of the country's emissions.

That has forced it to look at novel ways of dealing with its energy sector.

"We know we have work to do," Mr. Wall said. "Our government understands and we want to do it in a way that will still

allow our economy to grow.

"So to the extent that carbon capture and sequestration technology is part of the solution ... it will help us, frankly, be competitive to make sure that fossil fuels can be part of the transition energy of the future."

Mr. Wall said this was the first congressional delegation to come to Saskatchewan, whose energy initiatives lack the visibility of neighbouring Alberta among U.S. officials. He noted as well that his province's energy-use profile is the same as the U.S.'s – 50 per cent of the province's energy is derived from coal.

"The senators were very interested in that because enhanced oil-recovery usages for CO₂ are simply not an option in the Carolinas, but they know that it can be stored," Mr. Wall said.

"They rely a lot on coal. That is the CO₂ elephant in the room and we've got to deal with that."

One of the projects the delegation toured is the Weyburn project in Weyburn,

Sask., which for the past eight years has been used to study the efficacy and stability of storing carbon dioxide.

"The news is that the storage is stable and we're developing new technology all the time," Mr. Wall said. That includes, he said, a saline aqua storage, in which the carbon dioxide is stored in underground water formations that "are so brackish they are of no other use."

Then there is the joint carbon-dioxide clean-coal project with Montana.

That state's Governor, Brian Schweitzer, is a friend of Mr. Wall's as well as a partner in this demonstration project that will capture carbon dioxide from a Saskatchewan coal generating facility near the border and sequester it in Montana.

The project will cost more than \$150-million - \$50-million of which has been allocated by Saskatchewan taxpayers. The U.S. senators will be recommending that their government contribute to the Montana portion of the project.

Mr. Wall wants Prime Minister Stephen Harper to tell his story on the world stage. But Mr. Harper, who was in New York with other global leaders yesterday for a United Nations summit on climate change, was met by criticism that Canada should pledge to cut emissions more aggressively.

"In the last couple of years, I'm afraid, Canada has not been seen as sitting at the table," said Rajendra Pachauri, head of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. "I think Canada should be doing much more."

Mr. Wall, however, said his province is "actually doing something about CO2, not moving it around, not creating a market but actually doing something. But not without some risk. It is about innovation and research. We think it is a positive story."

*"I do believe that climate change is real so we've got to figure out the technology to sequester the CO2 emissions."
-Senator Kay Hagan
(D-NC)*



The U.S. delegation hears directly from the carbon capture experts at Saskatchewan's Weyburn-Midale CO2 Monitoring and Storage Project - the world's largest CO2 storage site.

Macleans Meets Graham

A one-on-one conversation with Senator Graham from Regina ^{9.22.09}

Q: What convinced you to make the long trip to Regina?

A: Well, I met Brad, the premier, when he was making his D.C. round. I'm a Republican who believes that climate change is a reality—that CO2 emissions are heating up the planet. But I'm also an energy independence guy, and I want to work with the administration and my colleagues on the Democratic side to find a way forward on energy independence and a reasonable cap-and-trade system. Carbon sequestration is the key to anything you want to do when you talk about getting away from fossil fuels or controlling CO2 emissions. And Saskatchewan is where the action is.

Q: A criticism with regards to carbon capture and storage, among many, is that it's a pipe dream, it's going to be very expensive to implement and even when you do, it's difficult to monitor over the course of many years. What have you seen in Saskatchewan that convinces you that perhaps those naysayers are wrong?

A: Saskatchewan and Alberta are putting their money where their mouth is when it comes to carbon sequestration. Those investments have attracted some of the brightest people in the world, and the governments of the world—including the United States government. Saskatchewan's successes are encouraging. It's

not a done deal but what's [being done at the Weyburn-Midale CO2 Project] in Saskatchewan is pretty good evidence that carbon sequestration not only is doable but affordable and practical.

Q: As you know I'm talking to you from Alberta, home of the oil sands.

A: And you've got the same problem there.

Q: Maybe a bigger one, because the oil sands have a bad reputation among some Americans, for example.

A: Not for me. Henry Waxman, yes, Lindsey Graham, no. Some people say it's dirty. Not efficient. It is a source of energy that needs to be explored and the United States should accept it, because every drop of oil that we can receive from our friends in Canada is one less we have to buy from people who don't like us.

Q: So should Albertans who are involved in developing the oil sands be concerned about legislation like Waxman-Markey?

A: Yes. Because [the Democrats] control the senate. The energy climate has changed at home, people are dying to become more energy independent, and some of the environmentalists have changed their tune a bit. I believe that in 2010 there will be more Republicans [in the Senate] and that the chances of bringing about balance and being able to accept their product is going to go up

over time, not down. I think the future's on your side when it comes to your U.S. neighbours accepting your products.

Q: You don't see it passing the Senate?

A: You got it. It only narrowly passed the House. And that means that the bill lost a lot of Democrats. But, the administration understands that. They're working with different groups, Republicans and Democrats, to marry some ideas. I think there are some people in the Senate who are not sold on climate change but really would like to be energy independent. So if you had an aggressive proposal to build more nuclear power plants and to drill offshore, that would get you some votes. The only way to pass a cap-and-trade system is to marry that with energy-independence ideas.

Q: What does all that mean for Canada, specifically Alberta?

A: Whatever technological breakthroughs you have on carbon sequestration, you're going to get your money back. Because the technology you're developing we're going to buy.

Q: One of the worries among Albertans in the oil patch is that whatever legislation comes about, if the Canadian government doesn't bring in very similar legislation, there's going to be a problem with tariffs.

A: That's always a problem. That's where NAFTA and all these other things hopefully will have some benefit. Is it a concern? I'm sure it is. But I would just say the future's on your side.

Q: What role does Canada play in the future of carbon-capture and storage in your country?

A: You're the incubator. You're the ones testing the waters. And the reason you're doing [carbon capture and storage] in Saskatchewan and Alberta is because you have to. You have received a burden from your government that we haven't placed on our coal economy.

Q: You're in Saskatchewan so I have to ask, what's the future of uranium in Saskatchewan, do you think you're going to see us enrich it soon?

A: If you're serious about trying to solve the climate-change problem, then you have to pursue nuclear power. Isn't Sas-

katchewan the leading supplier of uranium to the world? If I had a product like that, I would look at trying to make it even more marketable.

Q: Are there things on the world stage that you would like to see Canada do or do differently? What about Afghanistan?

A: I wish the Canadian people would consider not only staying longer than 2011 but also consider the consequences of what happens if NATO fails. NATO has chosen this fight. And if the alliance breaks, and the will of the NATO nations is seen to be less than that of the enemy, it could be the beginning of the end of NATO as an effective military organization. I would hope that the Canadian government and people would understand the value NATO has provided to the free world for well over 50 years. The reputation and the effectiveness of NATO is at stake in Afghanistan.

Regina Leader-Post: Saskatchewan ahead of world in carbon-capture technology says United States Sen. Lindsey Graham ^{9.18.09}

REGINA — The United States has an opportunity to learn from Saskatchewan's leading work in carbon-capture technology said a prominent U.S. politician Friday as he offered support to a Saskatchewan-Montana project seeking American government funding.

Saskatchewan, like the U.S., relies heavily on burning coal for power. But U.S. Sen. Lindsey Graham (Republican-South Carolina) said the province appears to be "ahead of quite frankly the world" with carbon sequestration, the process of capturing the gas and storing the CO₂ underground.

"What we want to try and do is find out what is working in the area of carbon sequestration because when you look at reducing your carbon footprint, you've got

"This visit hopefully will allow us to go back to our colleagues and say if you're looking for solutions go to Saskatchewan..."
—Senator Lindsey Graham (R-SC)

to put this somewhere," Graham said after arriving in Regina on Friday as part of a congressional delegation with U.S. Sen. Kay Hagan (Democrat-North Carolina).

"This visit hopefully will allow us to go back to our colleagues and say if you're looking for solutions go to Saskatchewan, because they exist," said Graham, as the delegation fielded media questions at the provincial legislature.

"I do believe that climate change is real so we've got

to figure out the technology to sequester the CO₂ emissions," said Hagan. "I'm going to be very interested in seeing the research, seeing what you're doing and what we can do to work together."

Slated to join the delegation is Montana Gov. Brian Schweitzer, as members visit the International Test Centre for CO₂ Capture at the U of R on Saturday and drive to the Weyburn-Midale project where carbon is injected underground to enhance oil recovery.

Schweitzer is working with Wall on a joint \$270-million carbon capture and storage (CCS) proposal that would capture carbon from one of SaskPower's southern coal-fired power plants, and see it pumped into Montana and stored underground.

The Saskatchewan Party government is seeking \$100 million in federal money for its portion of the project, in addition to the \$240 million it already received toward a previously announced clean coal retrofit at an Estevan station. Montana is also looking for US \$100 million from President Barack Obama's administration.

Graham said the relationship between Montana and Sask. is "light years ahead of anyplace else I know of," and added that he has signed a letter in support of their pro-

posed joint carbon project.

An official who is also part of the delegation in Saskatchewan said CCS technology is recognized by the Obama administration as "one of the important pieces of the puzzle."

"That's why the president included \$3.4 billion in the economic recovery act for the technology," said Jessica Maher, associate director with the White House Council of Environmental Quality.

"I think, though, it's one part of a comprehensive approach," said Maher, pointing to other avenues such as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Graham said he would like to see an expanded role for nuclear power, maintaining there is potential for a "nuclear renaissance" in the U.S. "When it comes to energy independence and climate change, how can you possibly be serious without nuclear power?" said Graham, who emphasized the need to come up with a program to permanently deal with the waste.

"We've never discussed using Saskatchewan as a nuclear storage site," Graham said, when asked why he was raising the waste issue. "If you want to be, call me," he quipped.

Wall was also quick to interject that the public here is not receptive to the province serving as a site for Canada's nuclear waste.

But even as the province remains undecided about the prospect of a having nuclear power plant locate in Saskatchewan, Wall touted the importance of uranium exports to the U.S.

"We always point this out — five per cent of the electricity in the United States comes from Saskatchewan uranium," the premier said.

During the press conference, Hagan and Graham also repeatedly offered their thanks to Canada for the country's involvement in Afghanistan.

Capturing the World's Imagination

Regina Leader-Post: Saskatchewan's CO2 advances capture a worldwide audience ^{9.24.09}

Pumpjacks near Weyburn, where carbon dioxide is forced into porous rock, increasing oil production and removing CO2 from the air is becoming a centre of focus for those interested in developing climate change solutions, such as carbon capture and storage. The Queen City, and the University of Regina (U of R) in particular, has been host to a number of international events that have helped to shape the direction of climate action over the past seven years and more, such as the inaugural meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Carbon Capture and Storage.

As it happens, next week, we're about to host another. From Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, approximately 160 scientists from 22 countries will gather in Regina for the 12th meeting of the International Energy Agency CO2 Capture Network. The International Energy Agency has been the leading organization looking at carbon capture and storage (CCS) on a global basis since its foundation in 1991.

The U of R will host this major international workshop where participants will examine new developments in CO2 capture technology and the establishment of CCS projects worldwide. The agenda covers the latest scientific research and will look at plans for commercial-scale demonstration units in various parts of the globe.

The university was chosen to host this conference because it is recognized as one of the leading institutions in the world working on carbon dioxide capture at its International Test Centre for CO2 Capture.

Carbon capture and storage is being considered around the world as an important tool for

mitigating climate change because of its potential ability to reduce CO2 emissions significantly and safely.

Public confidence in the safety of CO2 storage is paramount to the technology's acceptance. Here, too, international collaboration is required to move forward.

That's why the International Performance Assessment Centre for Geologic Storage of Carbon Dioxide (IPAC-CO2) was established in November 2008 as an independent, transparent organization to provide verification of effective geological storage.

The centre, with administrative offices at the U of R, will help develop CCS projects worldwide by undertaking performance and risk assessments for storing CO2 deep in the subsurface. In addition, it will help develop international standards and regulations and the framework required for CCS implementation. CO2 can be stored safely in the subsurface, and IPACCO2 will be a part of ensuring that safety.

When a site is considered for storage, an extensive range of testing and monitoring is conducted to develop a complete picture of the subsurface. Each individual site is carefully examined prior to injection to analyze the geological characteristics of the site, including all layers of the subsurface up to ground level. There must be effective multiple trapping mechanisms such as caprock, a dense rock that is impermeable to CO2, which covers the storage area and acts as a seal to prevent any upward movement of CO2. As well, sites must be isolated from overlying aquifers, and tectonic features are carefully studied to ensure there are no major fractures in the area.

Ground breaking studies in CO2 storage are already being conducted in Saskatchewan. Since 2000, CO2 has been injected into the mature Weyburn-Midale oilfields to increase the production of oil in a process called "enhanced oil recovery" (EOR). The International Energy Agency Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme Weyburn-Midale CO2 Monitoring and Storage project is the world's first and largest CO2 geological storage project. This eight-year, \$80-million international project studies CO2 injection and storage underground in depleted oil fields. The project is building the framework to encourage implementation of CO2 geological storage on a worldwide basis.

As of January 2009, more than 14 million tonnes of CO2 had been injected and stored, with approximately three million tonnes injected annually. Due to the scale and scope of the Weyburn project, researchers were able to conclude that geological formations such as the Weyburn reservoir are highly suitable for CO2 storage.

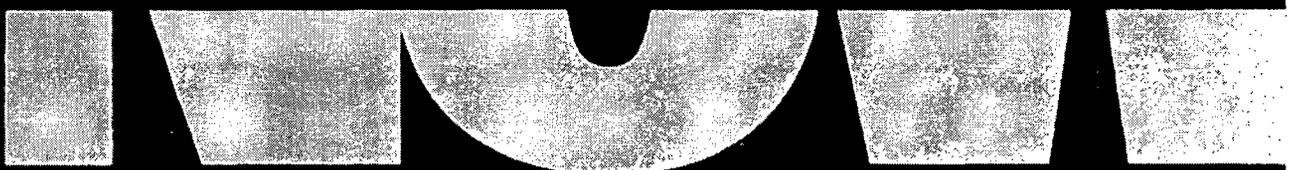
Canada, and Saskatchewan in particular, is in a competitive position, with both the research capacity and support of government, to dramatically reduce CO2 emissions through our leading technology in CCS. We can use our research, experience and practical training to support CCS development in other countries, helping industrial and developing countries meet their CO2 emissions reduction targets.

The technology is ready. Saskatchewan is ready. It's time for us to fulfill our commitment to stopping climate change and make Saskatchewan the first place that comes to mind when people think about leadership in solving climate change.

OPPORTUNITY



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“This is the best place in
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right now!”

Saskatchewan Premier Brad Wall

Saskatchewan boasts the fastest economic growth rate of any Canadian province not just because of wheat but a rich mix of other farm crops as well as potash, uranium, oil and natural gas.

The Economist

The resource-rich province has the brightest prospects of any region in Canada.

The Globe and Mail

The U.S. buys more oil from Saskatchewan than it does from Kuwait. No wonder the CEO of one Fortune 500 company describes the prairie province as the “next sovereign wealth fund.”

Forbes



GLOBAL VISION FOCUSED VENTURES REAL RETURNS



TEN REASONS TO GROW **NOW** WITH SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan **LED THE COUNTRY IN ECONOMIC GROWTH** in 2008 and is expected to do so again in 2009, according to several national economic forecasts.

New capital investment is expected to reach **\$14.2 BILLION IN 2009** – setting a record for the fifth year in a row.

In 2008, Saskatchewan was **NUMBER ONE IN CANADA FOR THE VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION**, which totaled \$9.7 billion.

Saskatchewan is **RESPONSIBLE FOR ONE-THIRD OF CANADA'S PRIMARY ENERGY** production.

Saskatchewan has a significant share of one of the **MOST IMPORTANT CONVENTIONAL OIL PLAYS IN NORTH AMERICA**.

Saskatchewan's exports increased by 18 per cent in 2008 to \$41.3 billion – **THE HIGHEST GROWTH RATE IN CANADA** and eight times the national average.

The province's manufacturing shipments increased by 18 per cent in 2008 **TO \$12.3 BILLION** – the second highest growth rate in Canada.

Canada's **BEST PLACES TO START A BUSINESS** include four Saskatchewan cities: Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Regina.

Saskatchewan's **INDUSTRIAL LAND COSTS** are **AMONG THE LOWEST** in Canada.

Saskatchewan's general corporate tax rate will **COME DOWN FIVE PERCENTAGE POINTS** in 2009 to 12.5 per cent, the lowest in the country. This is a result of the province's commitment to reduce the tax burden on businesses.

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SASKATCHEWAN

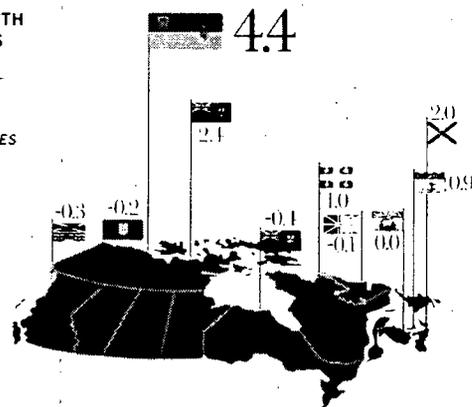
GLOBAL VISION | FOCUSED VENTURES | REAL RETURNS

THE TIME TO INVEST IN SASKATCHEWAN IS NOW

Forecast to lead the country in GDP and employment growth in 2009, the province is Canada's rising new star. Saskatchewan is a storehouse of natural resources and a powerhouse of value-added industries. The provincial government is laying the groundwork to create the most competitive business environment in the country, and Saskatchewan's business community is well-positioned for long-term sustainable growth.

% REAL GDP GROWTH AMONG PROVINCES (2008 ESTIMATES)

2009 PROJECTION:
FASTEST GDP GROWTH
RATE AMONG PROVINCES



2008

NUMBER ONE IN CANADA

- Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth
- Wholesale trade growth
- Retail sales growth
- Overall construction growth
- International exports growth

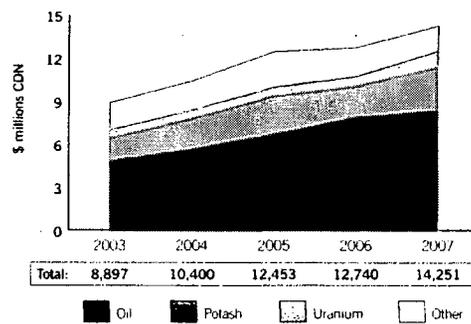
NUMBER TWO IN CANADA

- Income growth
- New home construction
- Employment growth
- Manufacturing shipments growth

GLOBAL VISION

For a province of only one million people, Saskatchewan makes a big impact on the international stage. We provide 21 per cent of the world's uranium, a third of its potash, and produce about 440,000 barrels of oil a day. The world comes here for advanced synchrotron research and to learn about our carbon capture and storage technology. We are seasoned exporters, shipping three-quarters of what we manufacture around the world.

OIL/MINERAL SALES



Source: Saskatchewan Board of Statistics, Statistics Canada and Saskatchewan Energy and Resources

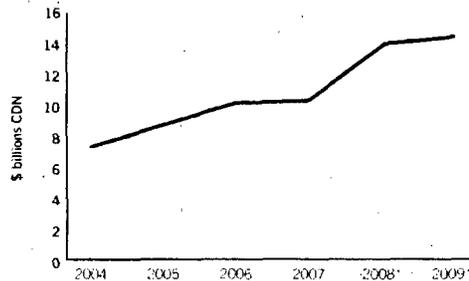
FOCUSED VENTURES

Right now, we have solid investment opportunities in the province's 18 key sectors that are unique to Saskatchewan. Real opportunities in oil and gas exploration and development; mineral exploration and mining, manufacturing and environmental industries that serve the natural resources sector; life sciences and bioproducts that build on our agricultural resources, services and technologies for our new global transportation hub, and communication services that build on our world class information technology infrastructure.

REAL RETURNS

New capital investment in this province grew to an estimated \$12 billion in 2008 and is predicted to reach \$14.2 billion in 2009. Saskatchewan offers a stable investment climate. Government debt has been reduced from 70 per cent of GDP in 1993 to 24 per cent in 2008. In 2008, the Saskatchewan government introduced the largest single-year income tax reduction in the province's history and paid down provincial debt by 40 per cent. Industrial land costs are among the lowest in Canada and the tax regime is competitive and getting better.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT



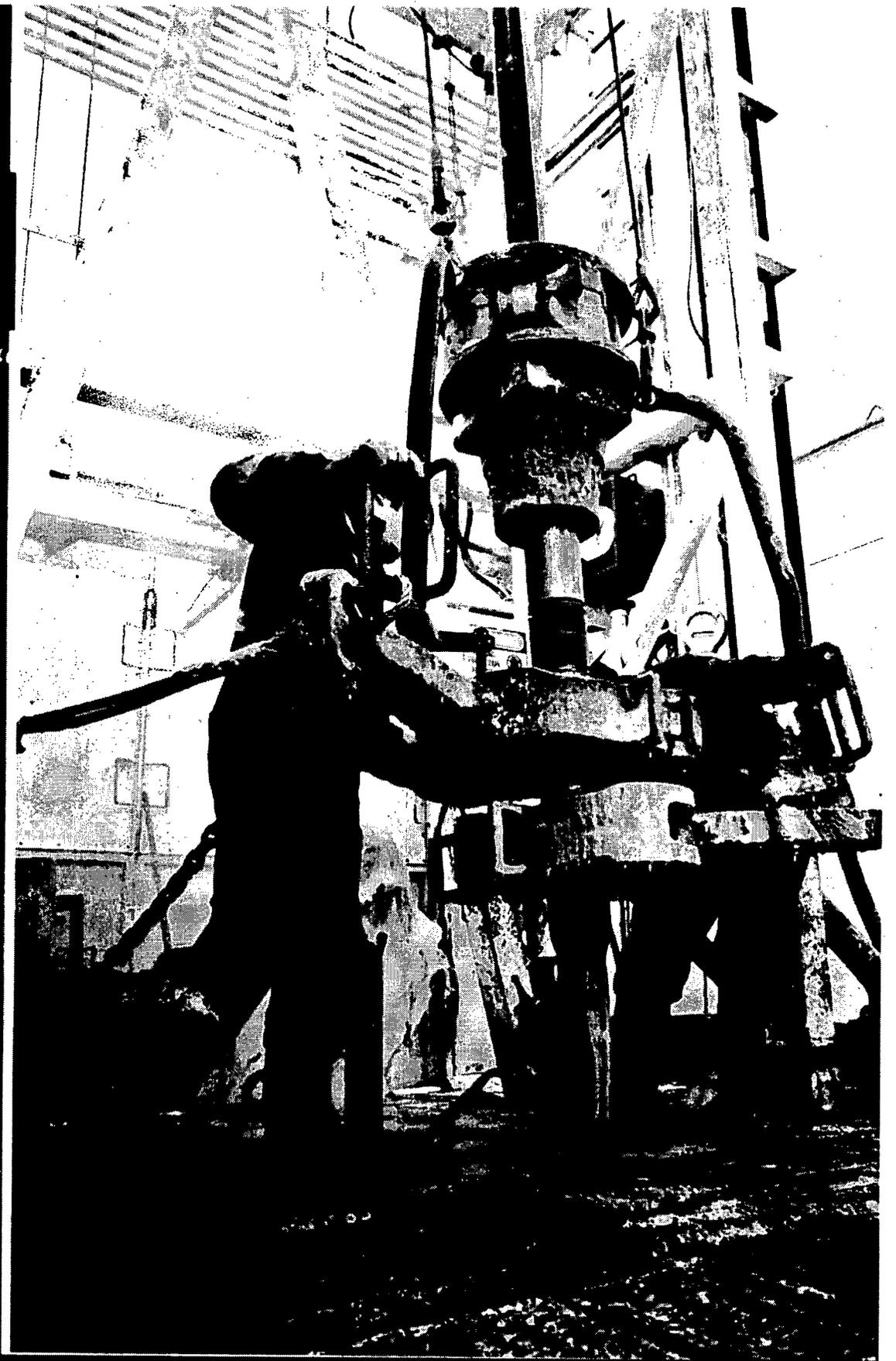
* Preliminary actual
** In tentatives
Source: Statistics Canada

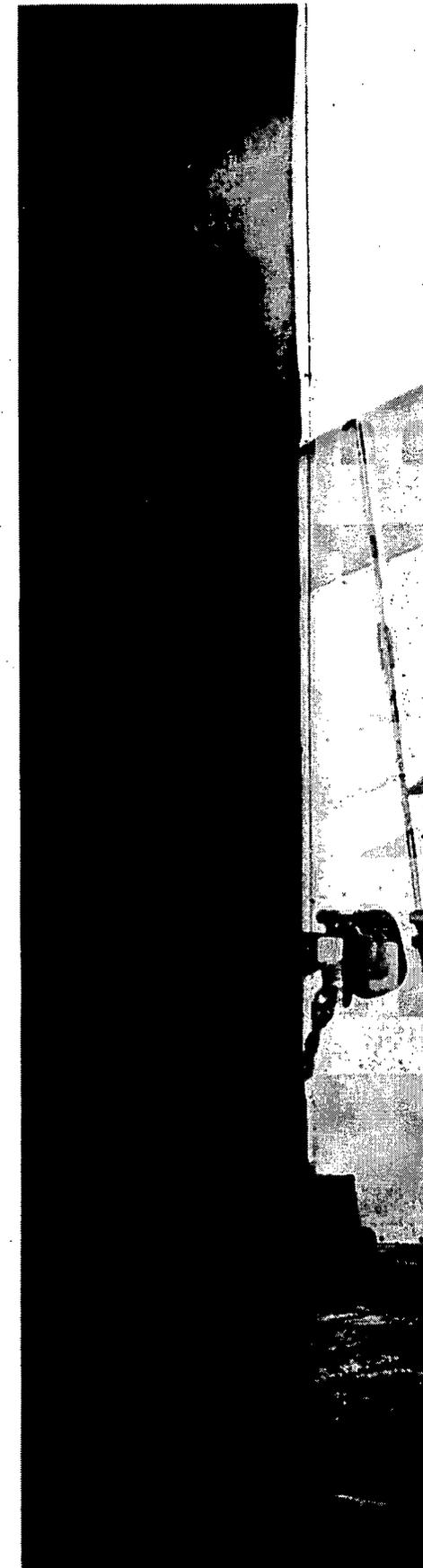
1.02 million | **POPULATION**
Equal to Milan, Italy

651,036 km² | **AREA**
Twice as large as Japan

81,631 km² | **FRESHWATER**
Enough to cover all of Austria

12 million hectares | **COMMERCIAL FOREST**
Same size as Germany





SASKATCHEWAN IS AN ENERGY GIANT

with the most diverse primary energy resource base in Canada

> ENERGY

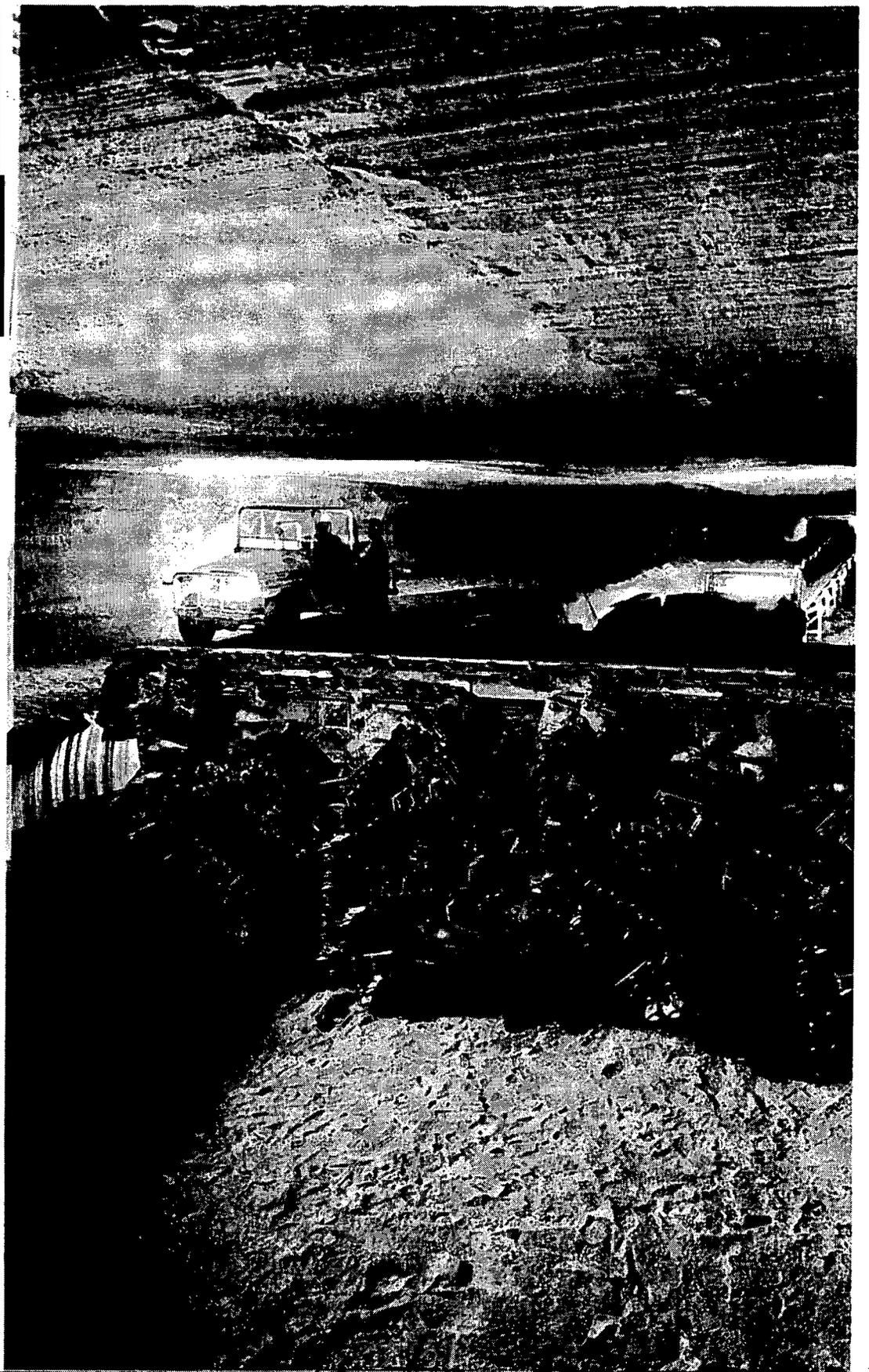
ACCOUNTING for a third of Canada's primary energy production, Saskatchewan is one of the few jurisdictions in the world to produce crude oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, biofuels, geothermal, wind and hydro power.

Producing 440,000 barrels of oil a day, Saskatchewan is the second-largest oil producer in Canada. The province exports more oil to the United States than does Kuwait. With estimated reserves of almost 1.2 billion barrels, refining and upgrading capacity, 23,000 kilometres of pipeline, world class research facilities and a strong network of suppliers, opportunities abound in Saskatchewan's oil patch.

The province is the world's leading supplier of uranium. Eighty per cent of this uranium is exported, with the remainder fuelling nuclear reactors in Canada. Saskatchewan's uranium is responsible for six per cent of the electricity generated in the United States.

Saskatchewan's vast supply of mineable, lignite coal remains the most cost-efficient and secure fuel for base-load generation of electricity. Saskatchewan's expertise in clean-coal technologies is a good example of how the province is committed to "greening up" its conventional energy resources.

"Because about 46 per cent of the world's electricity is generated by coal, clean-coal technology could be an important option in reducing global CO₂ emissions."





AN ABUNDANCE OF MINERAL WEALTH

makes us a world leader in potash and uranium

**> MINERALS
& MINING**

SASKATCHEWAN has an abundance of two of the most desired minerals in the world – potash and uranium. In fact, with 33 per cent of global potash production and 21 per cent of global uranium production, Saskatchewan is the world's leading supplier of both commodities. The prairie province also produces gold, coal, salt, silica sands, kaolin, sodium and potassium sulphate, as well as clays.

In 2008, Saskatchewan's mineral production was the highest in Canada, with sales amounting to \$9.7 billion. In the past five years, more than \$1.2 billion has been spent on exploration. Currently, the province is exploring opportunities to add value to its vast uranium resources in some areas of the nuclear cycle.

The discovery of the world's largest field of diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes has led to extensive exploration and drilling for diamonds. The province also has endowments of copper, zinc, nickel, rare earth minerals and platinum group elements.

Mining companies are attracted by Saskatchewan's efficient regulatory environment and strong investment opportunities. Saskatchewan has a 10-year royalty holiday for new gold and base metal mines. A 2008 international survey of mining companies ranks Saskatchewan six out of 60 jurisdictions in the world for the quality of its mineral policy and growth potential.

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AGRICULTURE IS OUR ECONOMIC STAPLE

we grow smarter to meet growing needs

> AGRICULTURE

SASKATCHEWAN is Canada's most important grain-producing region, supplying 10 per cent of the world's total exported wheat. Saskatchewan is the world's top exporter of green lentils and chickpeas. Our pulse crop sector has grown into a billion-dollar export industry that employs more than 1,000 people.

In 2008, Saskatchewan produced 5.5 million tonnes of canola, which is 45 per cent of Canada's total production. In fact, Saskatchewan scientists helped invent canola more than 30 years ago.

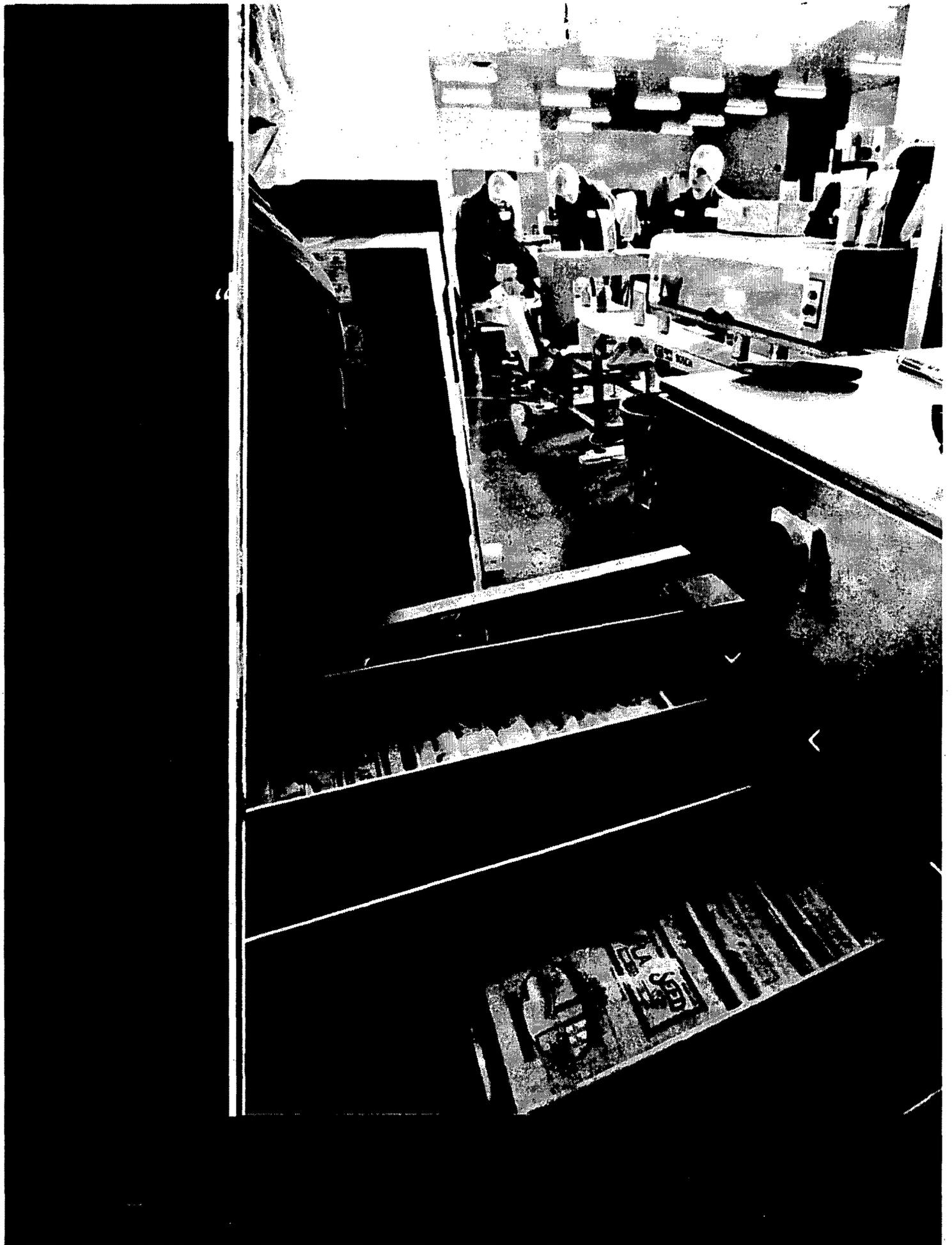
Saskatchewan is the world's largest exporter of mustard and canary seed. We are the second-largest beef producing province in Canada, producing more than \$1 billion worth of beef annually.

The province is home to almost a third of Canada's agricultural biotechnology industry, with more than 700 scientists working in 30 private and public research facilities.

80 %
OF CANADA'S DURUM PRODUCTION

30 %
OF THE WORLD'S LENTIL EXPORTS

25 %
OF THE WORLD'S FLAX SEED PRODUCTION



FEEDING THE WORLD

*quality inputs, plus agricultural technical expertise,
equals a growing agri-value industry*

> AGRI-VALUE

ALMOST 300 food processing companies in Saskatchewan produce a wide range of cereal, meat, dairy and bakery products, as well as food ingredients. These processors ship approximately \$2.4 billion annually. Saskatchewan's primary export markets are the United States, Mexico, Europe, Japan and the Pacific Rim countries.

The opportunities in food, crop and beverage processing are as wide as our prairie sky. Due to proximity to quality product, the potential for pulse processing is immense. As well, there is strong potential in meat processing and slaughtering, grain-based products, organic food, animal feeds and functional foods.

"In the long run, the world is going to need more food and more energy, and that's what we do well here and why our prospects are good."



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WELL-GROUNDED ECO-SOLUTIONS

serving industries built on natural resources

> **ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES &
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

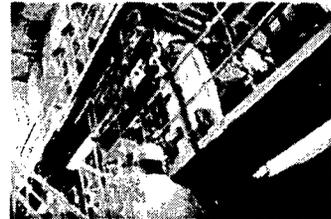
OUR obligation to manage Saskatchewan's natural resources is both a responsibility and an opportunity. Eco-technologies, products and services are well established and adding wealth and value to the province's resource based economy. For example, the provincial Crown corporation SaskPower is developing one of the first and largest clean-coal power stations in the world.

Saskatchewan is addressing climate change by developing carbon dioxide capture and storage technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In fact, the world's largest monitored CO₂ capture and storage project is located in south-eastern Saskatchewan.

Over its lifetime, PTRC's project will store enough CO₂ to take the equivalent of eight million cars off the road for a year.

This project, managed by Petroleum Technology Research Centre (PTRC) in Regina, presents a strong potential to address climate change. The United Nations estimates that carbon dioxide capture technology could provide almost half of all emission reductions necessary to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions in the world over this century.







DEVELOPING NEW PRODUCTS

using renewable resources

> **BIOPRODUCTS
& BIOFUELS**

IN CANADA'S heartland it's not surprising to find a tradition of innovation in agriculture and new ways of thinking about bio-resources.

Saskatchewan offers extensive research and technological support, from plant biotechnology and fermentation capacity to analytical support and toll-processing, amidst the country's largest renewable bioproduct resources. Bio-based materials, green chemicals, renewable plastics, natural fibres, and natural structural materials are early candidates for commercialization in Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan is an emerging hotbed for advanced biofuels development.

It also has some of the first and largest operating wheat-based ethanol plants and some of the most integrated biodiesel operations in the country, producing bio-lubricants, dust-control products, concentrated protein feeds, and many other products.

Saskatchewan has a huge potential biomass resource.







WE MOVE IDEAS INTO THE MARKETPLACE

with a wealth of support and expertise

**> COMMERCIALIZATION,
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

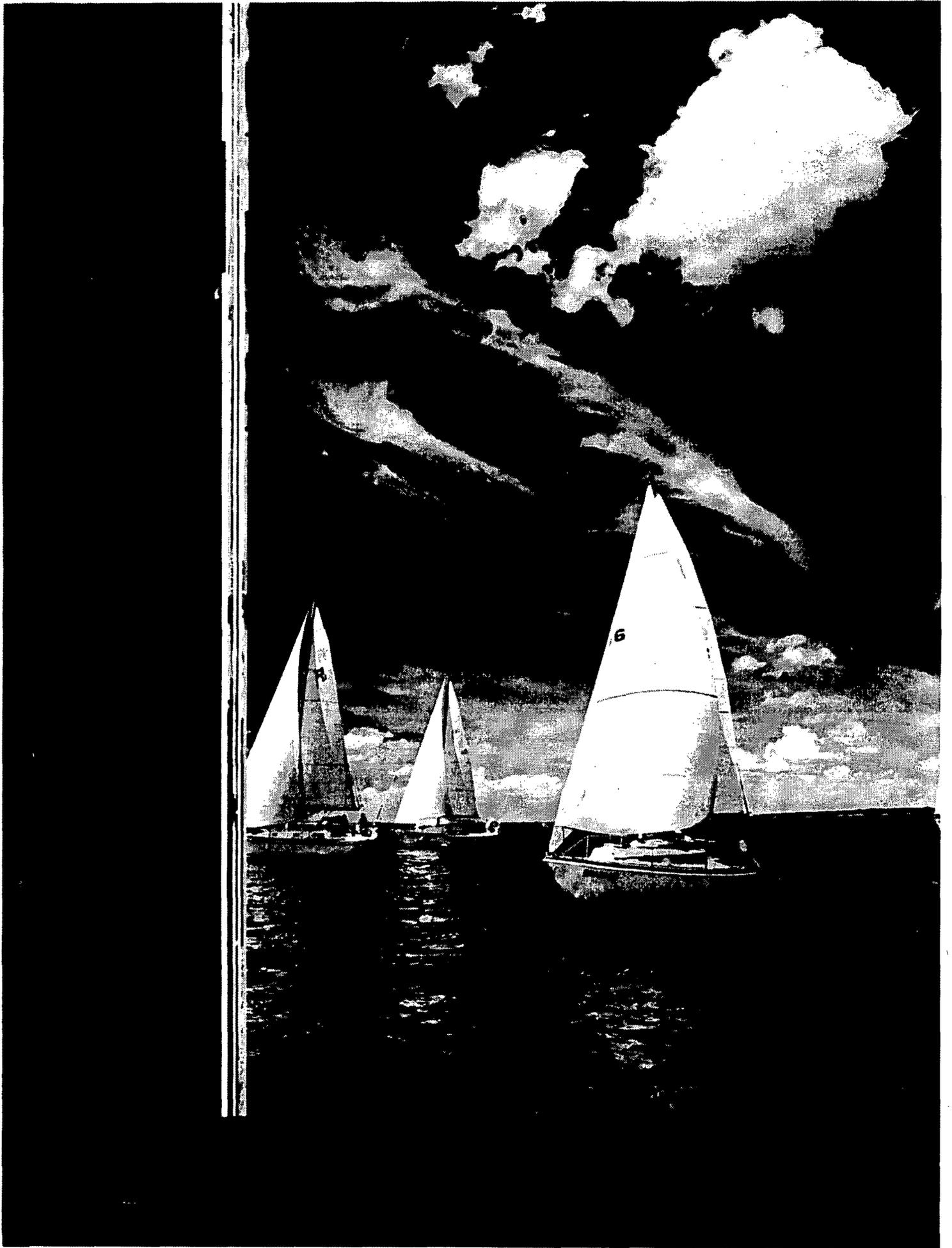
SASKATCHEWAN'S two largest cities, Saskatoon and Regina, have distinct areas of expertise supported by universities, colleges and research parks.

Saskatoon specializes in agricultural biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and environmental research. The University of Saskatchewan is the province's largest research organization, with annual research revenue of more than \$400 million. It has the most comprehensive range of life science colleges in Canada. Saskatoon is also home to the Canadian Light Source, one of the world's most advanced synchrotrons.

The University of Regina is a world leader in energy and climate-change research. In 2008, the university launched a new international centre to help establish Western Canada's leadership in the worldwide deployment and acceptance of carbon dioxide capture and storage. The new centre was created in partnership with Royal Dutch Shell.

With locations in Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert, Innovation Place research parks have an international reputation for enabling companies to make the jump to commercialization. A total of 185 organizations employ more than 4,300 people at the research parks.

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Saskatchewan Economic Development, Trade and Innovation
1000-10th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0N1
www.saskatchewan.ca
Tel: 306-777-2222



ONE OF OUR FASTEST GROWING INDUSTRIES

is attracting attention, naturally

> **TOURISM &
HOSPITALITY**

TOURISM is one of Saskatchewan's fastest growing industries, with over 8.6 million visitors contributing \$1.5 billion annually to the provincial economy. More than 55,000 Saskatchewan people are employed in tourism and tourism-related activities, from vacation ranches in the southern grasslands to fishing lodges in the northern forest.

Saskatchewan boasts over 100,000 lakes and more hours of sunshine than any other Canadian province or territory, making it an ideal location for outdoor recreation. Two national parks and 34 provincial parks offer countless opportunities for adventure, exploration, learning, and relaxation. Golf is very popular, too. Saskatchewan has almost 300 courses, including several exceptional new golf destinations and resorts.

As Saskatchewan's popularity as a destination continues to grow, the province's numerous natural advantages position its tourism industry well for growth and diversification.

With more golf courses per capita than almost any place in the world, Saskatchewan is emerging as a golf destination of choice.



There's nothing like a good golf course. Saskatchewan has more than 300 courses, including several exceptional new golf destinations and resorts.

© 1998 Saskatchewan Tourism, Culture and Heritage
Saskatchewan's Gateway to the World



A MANUFACTURING HUB

that is geared to produce

> **MANUFACTURING**

OUR manufacturers have achieved many world-firsts - in everything from satellite communications technology to dryland farming equipment to roadside scales for the trucking industry. Key manufacturing clusters include machinery, transportation and industrial equipment; food, crop and beverage processing; wood products; and chemical manufacturing. Emerging clusters include aerospace and defence; automotive accessories; and electronics and instrumentation.

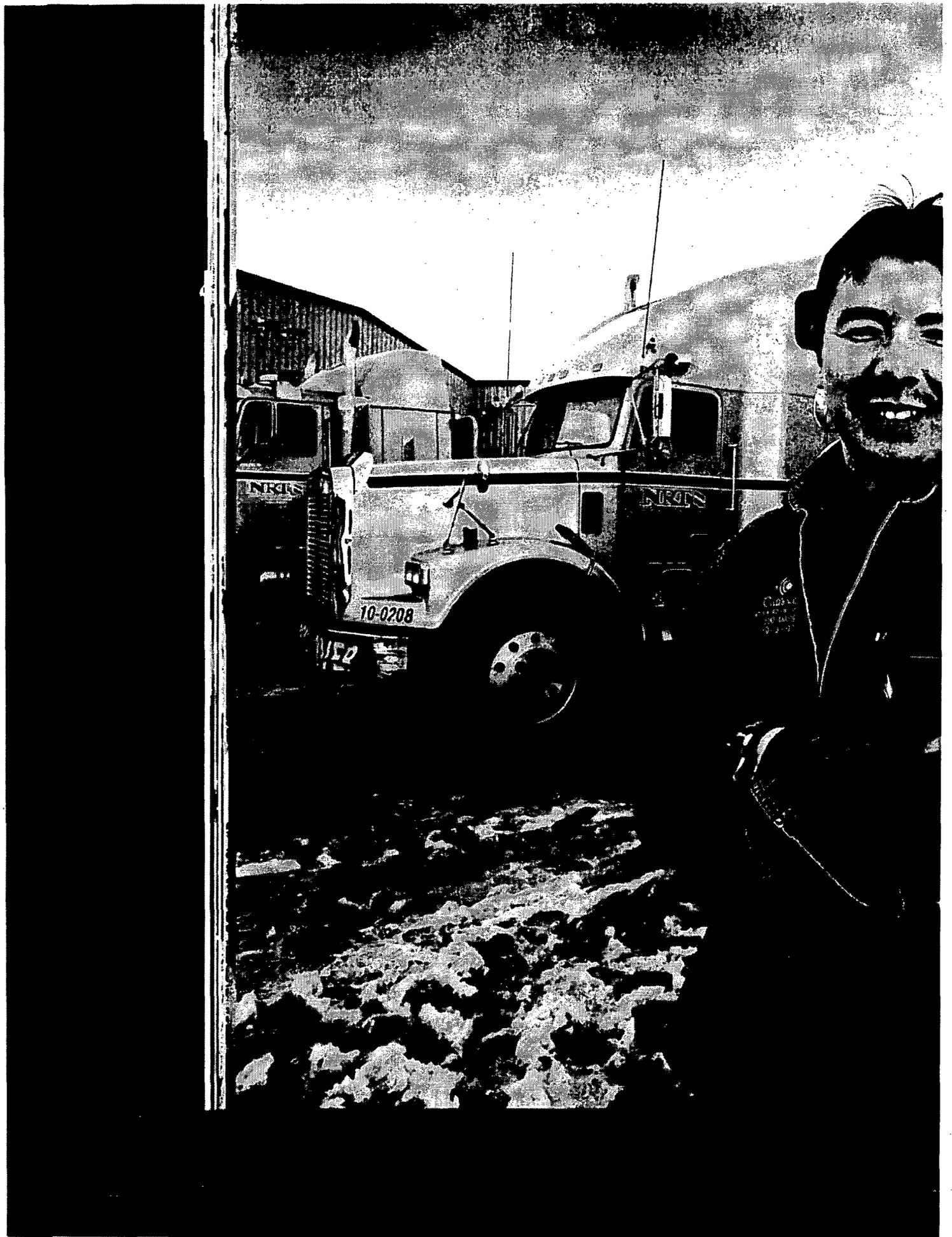
Nearly a third of Saskatchewan's manufacturing takes place outside its two largest cities, representing a well-dispersed industrial base.

\$12.3 billion

THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF
MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS IN 2008



Manufacturing is the backbone of the Saskatchewan economy, and it's growing. With a skilled workforce and a strong industrial base, Saskatchewan is well-positioned to continue to lead the way in manufacturing.





A GLOBAL TRANSPORTATION HUB
for some of the world's largest shipping volumes

> **TRANSPORTATION
& LOGISTICS**

A STATE-OF-THE-ART global transportation hub is being developed in Regina as part of Canada's Asia-Pacific Gateway and Corridor Initiative. The inland port is resulting in other major private-sector projects, such as a \$200-million facility for Canada's largest food distributor.

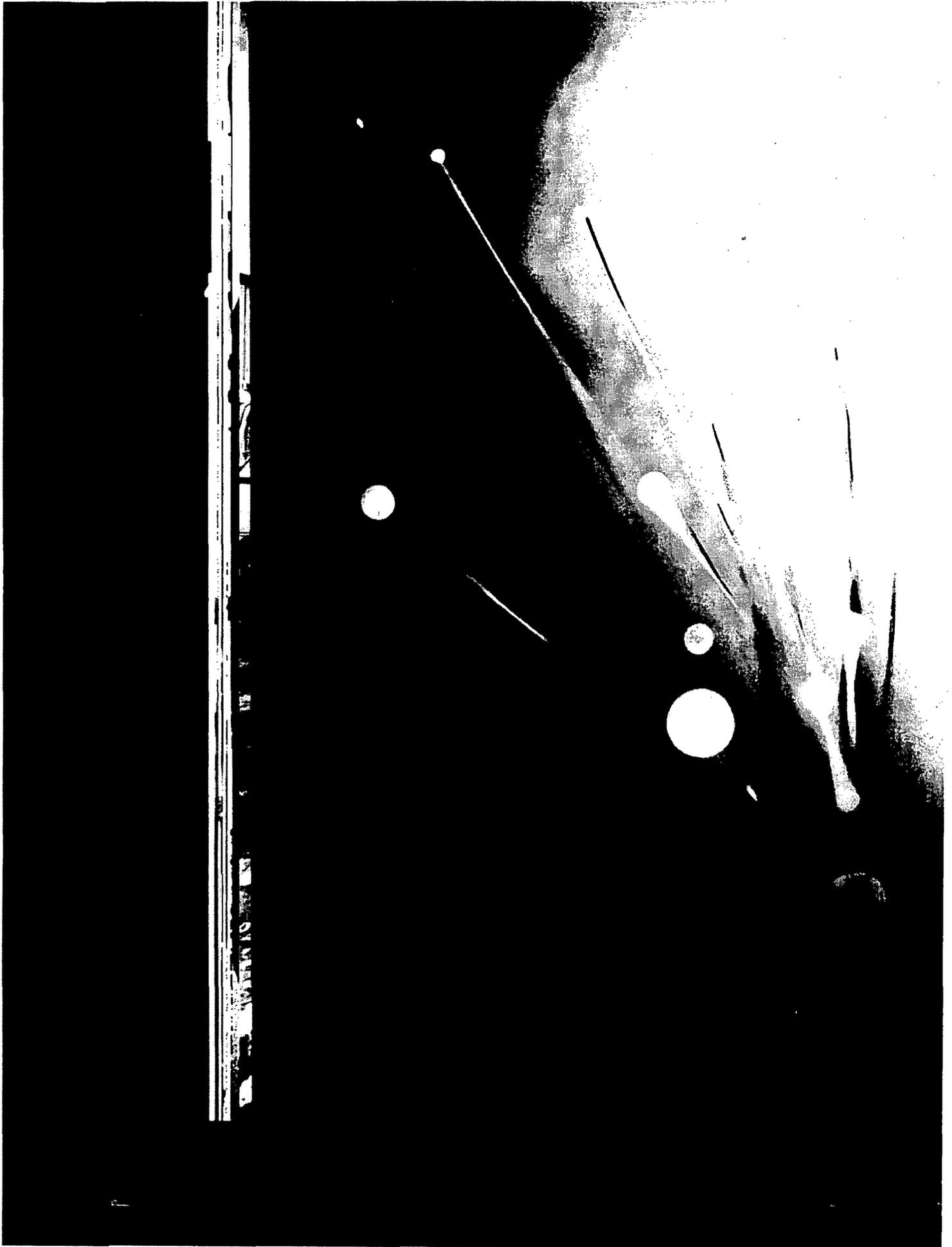
In Saskatchewan, we are moving large volumes of products and commodities to markets around the world and into the United States via infrastructure that is integrated with North America's extensive air, rail and highway networks.

Saskatchewan has one of the largest road networks in North America.

The province has 2,400 trucking companies, two international airports, two major rail lines and nine shortline railroads.

Within a day's drive is a market of 60 million consumers, and within two days is a market of over 270 million.

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CONNECTED AND COMMUNICATING

Saskatchewan's optics are optimal

> **INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

FOURTEEN thousand people in some 500 Saskatchewan companies generate more than \$1 billion a year, providing innovative products and services in telecommunications, digital communications, software development, monitoring and remote sensing, computerized banking, geomatics, health and environmental systems.

Saskatchewan companies have pioneered in many areas of this sector. Provincial telecommunications Crown corporation SaskTel is a North American leader in providing high-speed Internet. Just about any time an electronic financial transaction takes place in Canada, whether through a chartered bank, credit union or trust company, it's handled by a Saskatchewan based company.

***More than 85 per cent of
Saskatchewan's population has
access to high-speed Internet service.***

Saskatchewan is also home to one of Canada's largest providers of information systems management services.



STRONG CULTURAL ROOTS GIVE RISE
to strong cultural identities

> ARTS & CULTURE

SASKATCHEWAN'S arts and culture industries include book publishing, sound recording, film and video production, as well as commercial crafts and visual arts. Saskatchewan is home to over 40 film, television and post-production businesses.

Cultural industries contribute over \$1.9 billion to the Saskatchewan economy and

The Saskatchewan Arts Board and the Regina Symphony Orchestra are two of the longest running arts organizations in Canada.

directly employ over 14,000 Saskatchewan people. The Saskatchewan government is committed to finding innovative and creative ways to encourage economic development through arts, culture and heritage.

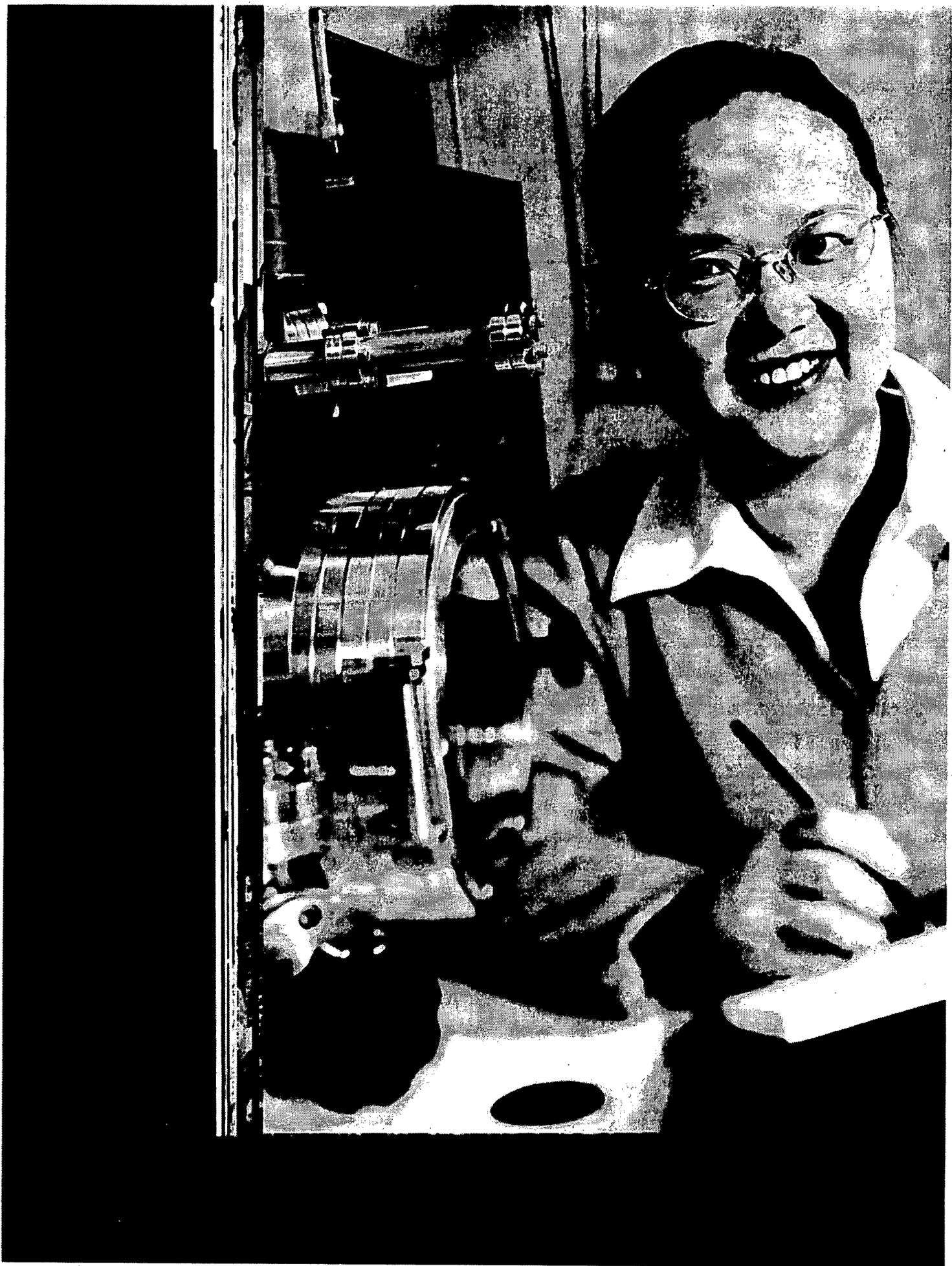
The Canada Saskatchewan Production Studios is one of Western Canada's most technologically advanced film, video and new media facilities. It is attracting a steady stream of productions to the province.

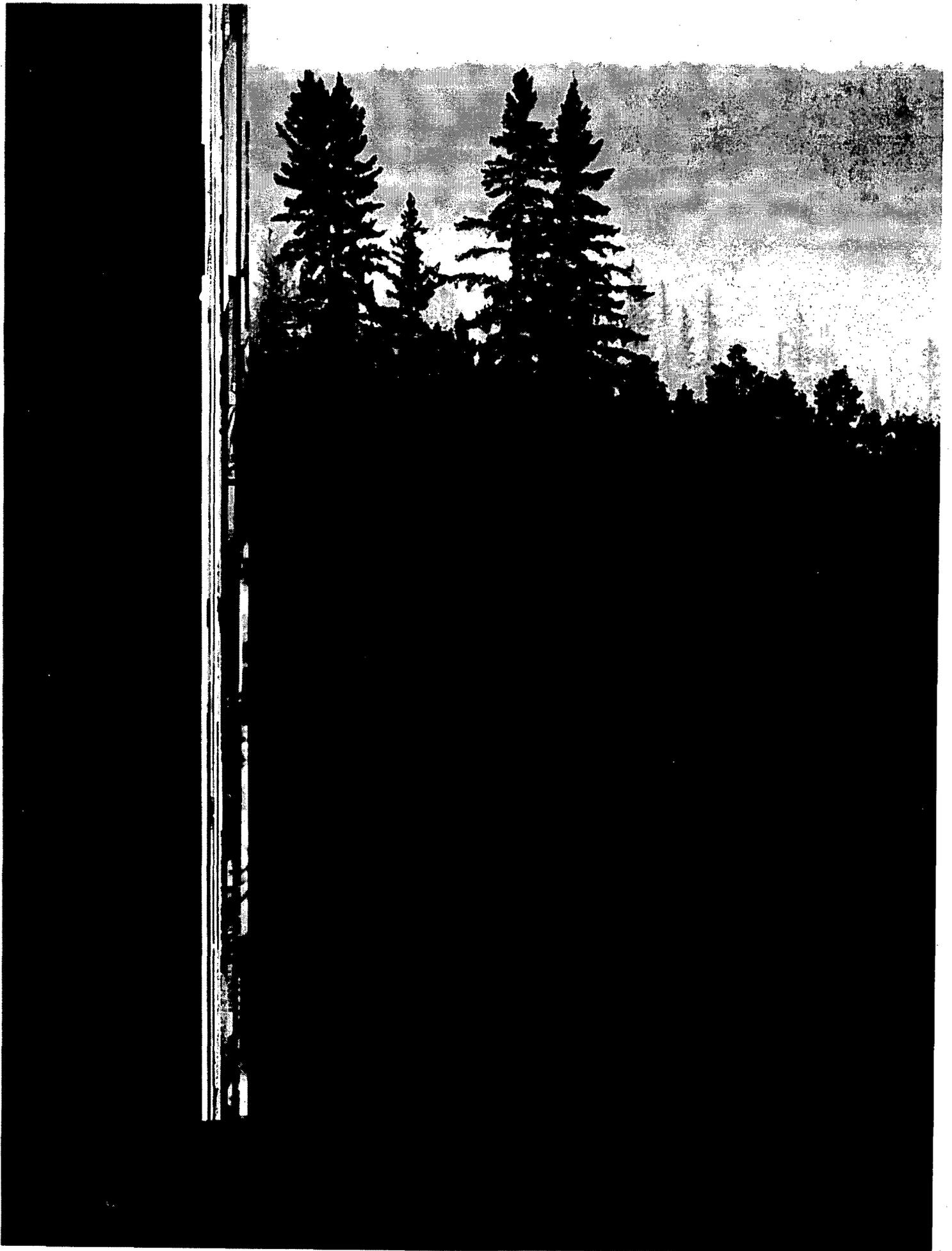
Saskatchewan's film and television industry generates nearly \$60 million in production per year, including a range of high-profile projects.

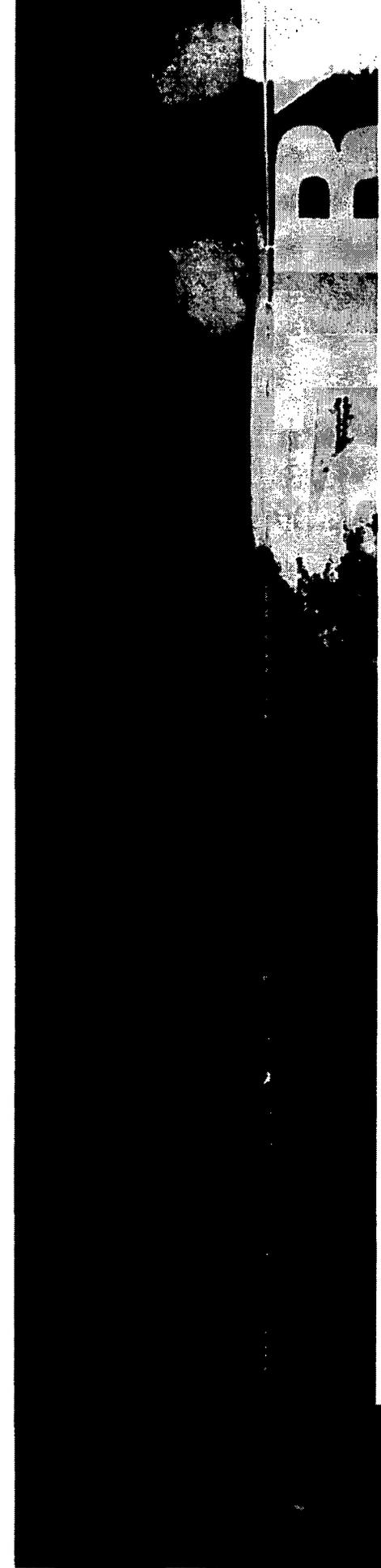


Photo by [unreadable] Photo: [unreadable]

Information on Saskatchewan's arts and culture industries is available from the Saskatchewan Arts Board, 1000-10th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0A1. Telephone: (306) 773-1111. Fax: (306) 773-1112. Website: www.saskartsboard.com







WITH A FOREST THE SIZE OF GERMANY

we are exploring growth beyond the traditional products

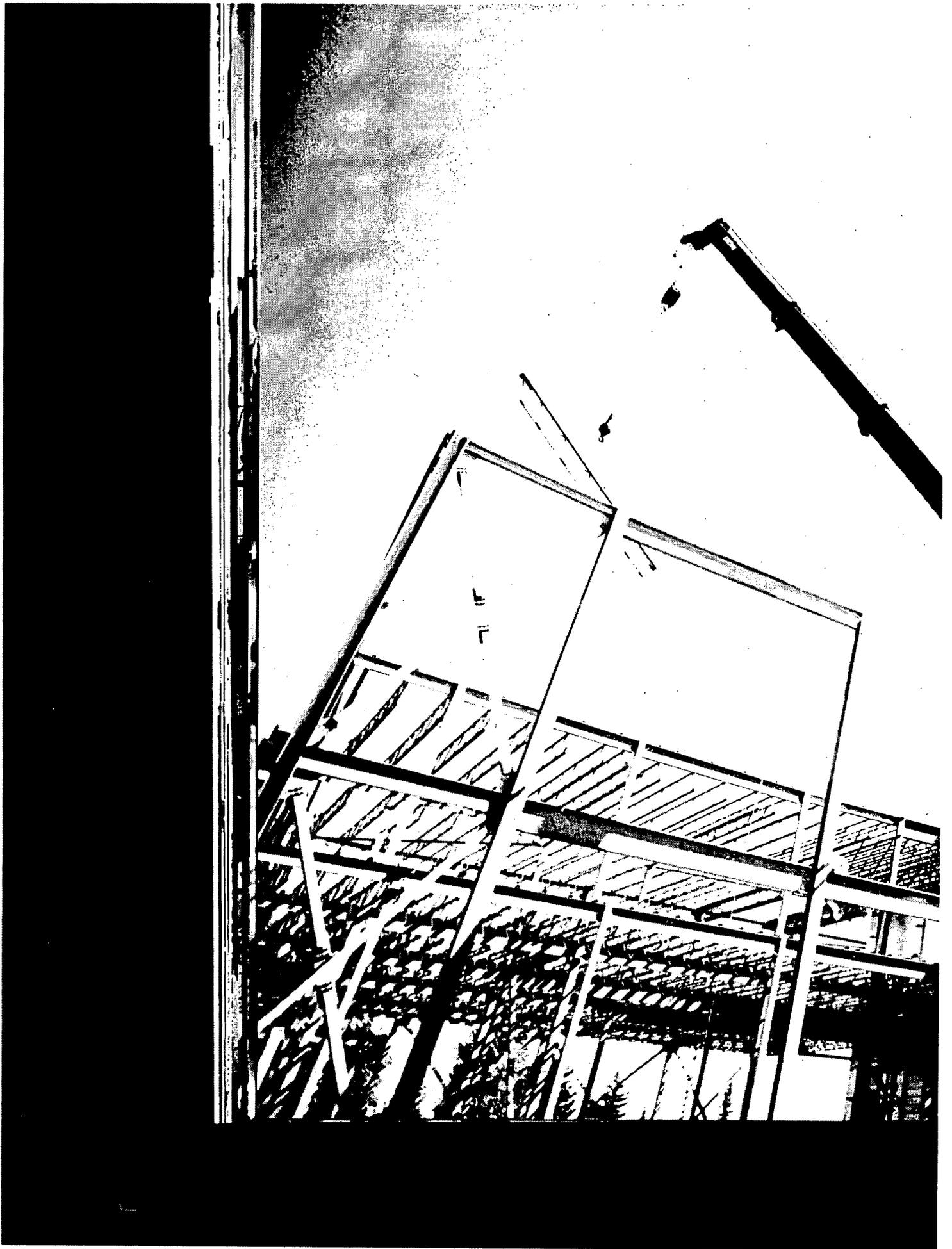
> FORESTRY

MORE than half of Saskatchewan is forested. As global demand for processed wood products increases, Saskatchewan is working to ensure the demand is met in a sustainable fashion. Saskatchewan's wood products industry provides regional market opportunities for an array of housing components and finishing materials. Our key products include: dimensional lumber, plywood, oriented strand board, treated posts and wood pulp. Secondary products include: furniture, cabinets, millwork and flooring.

Saskatchewan's forest industry players have invested over \$1 billion since 1999 into advanced facilities, making them competitive leaders in global markets. To expand the forestry industry, Saskatchewan is investing significant resources to promote diversification from traditional markets and to support research into the production of bioenergy and new value-added products.

Saskatchewan pioneered the world's first closed-loop, liquid effluent-free hardwood pulp mill.







MASSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITIES
to match super-sized resources and industries

**> LAND DEVELOPMENT,
CONSTRUCTION & HOME BUILDING**

ANALYSTS across Canada agree that many factors will enable Saskatchewan to sustain growth in this sector. New capital spending by public and private organizations in Saskatchewan are expected to achieve a record level of \$14.2 billion in 2009, an increase of 1.0 per cent from 2008.

Even amidst a changed global economic landscape, the province offers lucrative land development opportunities. Construction is a robust industry in the province as reflected in building permits, which set an all-time record of \$2.2 billion in 2008, up by one-third when compared to 2007. Saskatchewan had the largest percentage increase among Canadian provinces in 2008, well ahead of the 5.3 per cent decline on the national front.

In 2008, the Saskatchewan government announced the largest investment in infrastructure in the province's history of \$1.5 billion - the Ready for Growth Initiative.

***Capital investment throughout Saskatchewan
grew at almost triple the national rate in 2008.***



FINANCING SASKATCHEWAN'S GROWTH

Reaping the returns of sustained economic activity

> FINANCIAL SERVICES

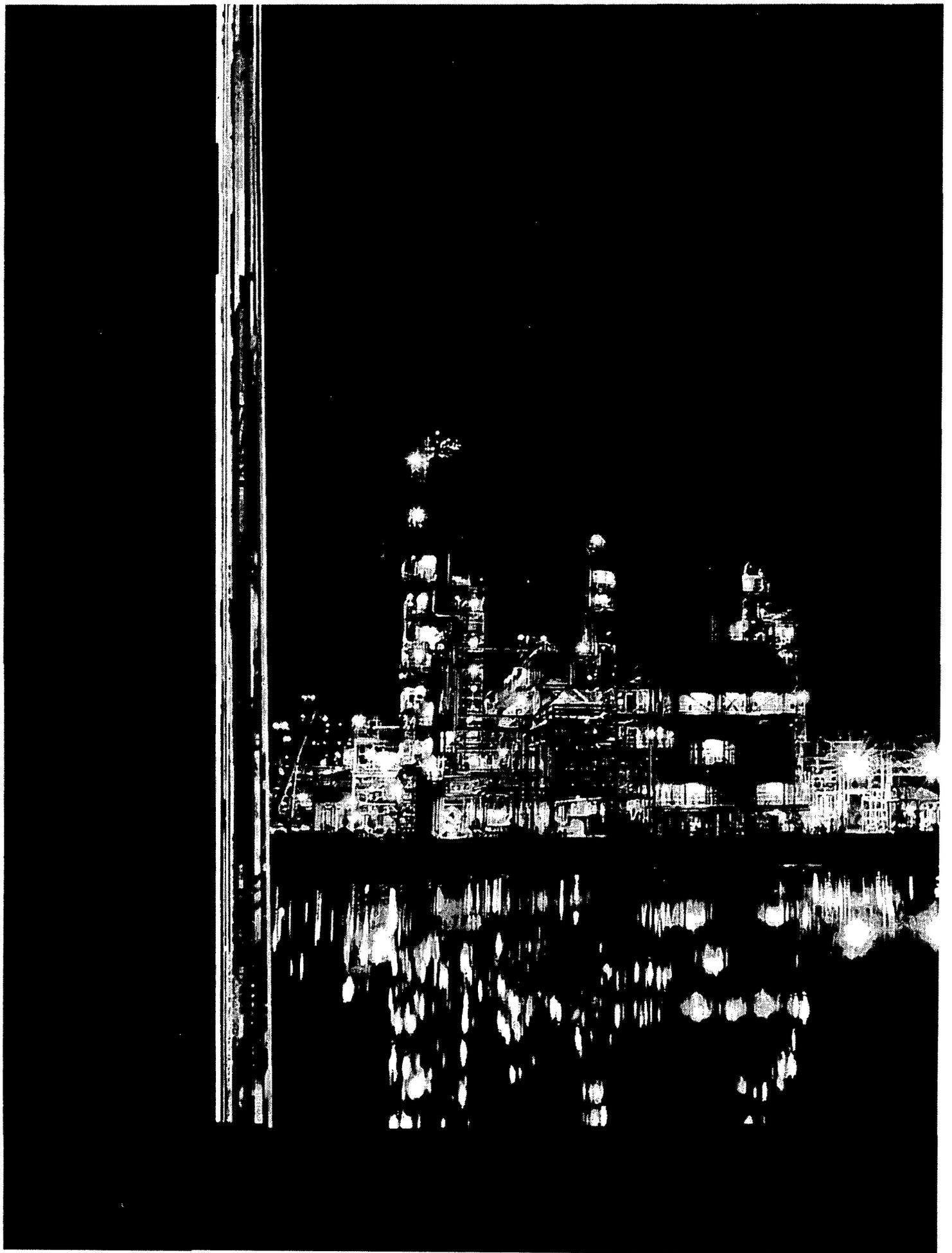
SASKATCHEWAN'S mature and accessible finance and insurance sector is facilitating the province's remarkable economic growth. Representing 10 per cent of the province's economy, the sector includes a diverse mix of Canadian chartered banks, a robust credit union system, venture capital management firms and investment management firms. Asian and European banks are also active. The province's competitive insurance system is well served by national and international firms.

The province's credit union system has seen assets grow to \$12.6 billion in 2008. Labour-Sponsored Venture Capital Corporations reported their best year ever, recording sales of \$48 million in 2008.

Financial services companies have invested with First Nations and Métis business to establish services for this growing sector. Early-stage capital needs are served by several equity investment funds.

"Due to our diversified and growing economy, we are attracting and investing more venture capital in Saskatchewan growth companies than we have had in the past 10 years."

*David Clark
President, CEO
Windsor, Ont. Inc.*



A CO-OPERATIVE APPROACH TO INVESTING
is a Saskatchewan tradition

> CO-OPERATIVES

THIRTEEN of Saskatchewan's top 100 businesses are member-owned businesses – co-operatives. There are more than 1,100 co-operatives in the province, ranging from small local organizations to the province's largest employers. Co-operatives operate in diverse sectors including retailing, oil production and refining, and credit union and financial services.

Saskatchewan's largest co-op is also the province's largest company, Federated Co-operatives Ltd. (FCL). In 2008, the company posted its 17th record year in a row for both sales and profits. FCL increased sales by \$3 billion to \$8.4 billion for fiscal 2008, with earnings of \$755.5 million, an increase of \$96 million from last year.

The province's 65 credit unions posted one of their best years ever in 2008, with a net income of more than \$90 million and total assets of \$12.6 billion.

ENTERPRISE SASKATCHEWAN

BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS. BUILDING UP BUSINESS.

Saskatchewan has embarked on a bold, innovative approach to economic development by creating a special operating agency, Enterprise Saskatchewan. The first of its kind in Canada, this agency helps guide economic growth at a distance from government. Enterprise Saskatchewan brings together representatives from the private, co-operative and all other sectors to develop the strategies that will drive long-term growth. This partnership is working towards one ultimate goal: reduce barriers to growth so that Saskatchewan can be an undisputed leader in competitive business environments.



Enterprise Saskatchewan Board of Directors and Premier Brad Wall

The core competency of Enterprise Saskatchewan is collaboration. The agency works with 18 Sector Teams to promote economic growth in the province's key sectors. Within each team, top business, applied research, and industry leaders serve as volunteer strategic advisors to guide the growth of their particular sector. In addition, the competitive agenda of Saskatchewan is being driven through Strategic Issues Councils. Separate sets of industry advisors are focused on strategic change and common policy challenges that extend across all economic areas. The councils are addressing the challenges of regulatory modernization, accelerated growth of a more entrepreneurial culture, enhanced labour force strategy and greater youth engagement in the economy.

Saskatchewan has also repositioned itself to support global investment through re-organization into 13 new Enterprise Regions. Each Enterprise Region works with Enterprise Saskatchewan to help co-ordinate all key regional infrastructure, land use planning, labour availability and the detailed site selection assistance necessary to ensure the highest level of integration and project management across the province.



A Stronger Entrepreneurial Culture



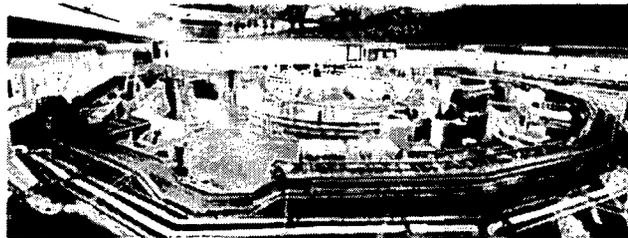
INNOVATION SASKATCHEWAN

MANAGING NEW SCIENCE. ADDING VALUE TO RESOURCES.

Innovation Saskatchewan will be a new agency set up to strengthen the province's knowledge economy. Saskatchewan has a thriving culture of ingenuity with respect to new technologies, products and processes. The next step is to ensure innovation and commercialization activities are incorporated across a wide range of economic sectors.

Innovation Saskatchewan will have two overarching goals. The agency will provide more strategic management of government's overall research and development support, and science and technology assets. From an economic development perspective, the agency also will accelerate the commercialization and use of innovative processes and new technologies to enhance the global competitiveness of the province.

"The most renewable fuel a society can create is an eco-system of innovation."

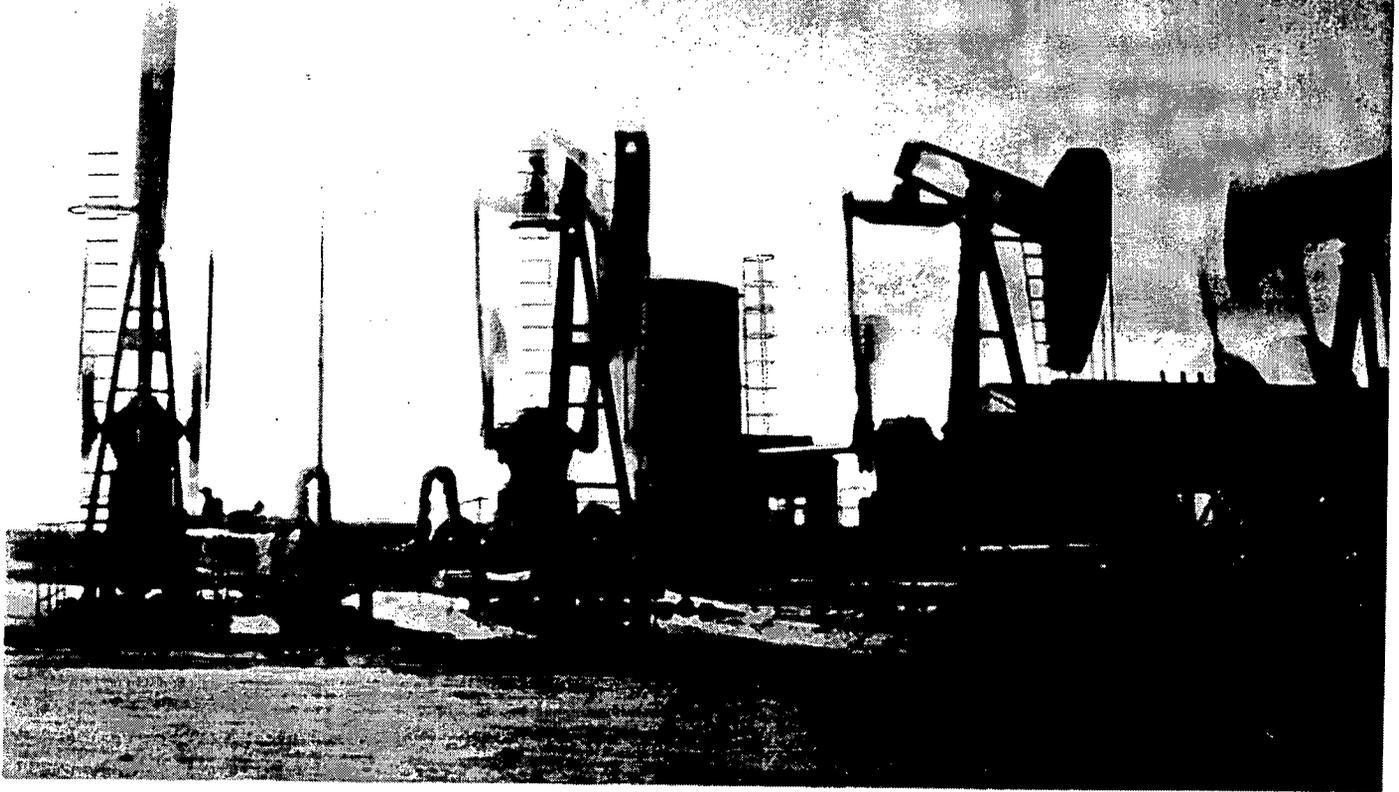


Canada's Largest Science Project

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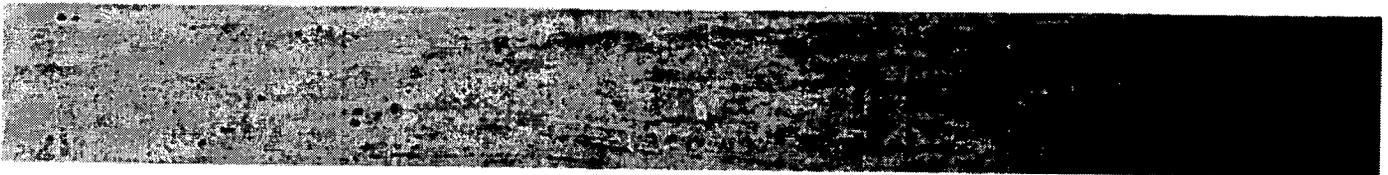
ENTERPRISE
SASKATCHEWAN

OPPORTUNITY
NOW
SASKATCHEWAN
NOW



ENERGY SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATCHEWAN IN A LEAGUE OF ITS OWN

SASKATCHEWAN, Canada, led the nation in economic growth in 2008. The province ranked number one in: real GDP growth, wholesale trade growth, retail sales growth, overall construction growth and international exports growth, and number two in: income growth, new home construction and employment growth. Saskatchewan is one of only three provinces expected to show positive growth in investment in 2009, and seven national economic forecasts predict that Saskatchewan will once again lead Canada's economic growth.

To a significant extent, Saskatchewan's stellar economic performance has been driven by its energy sector. With 3% of Canada's population, we account for 33% of Canada's primary energy production. We are the world's largest uranium producer. The province's experience and expertise in enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology is internationally renowned.

"Saskatchewan looks headed to top all provinces in 2008 growth, and although commodity prices have retreated, the fundamentals for the province's energy, fertilizer and grain sectors remain supportive for 2009 growth, keeping the province at the top of the charts."

*Provincial Forecast: CIBC World Markets:
November 28, 2008*

An Energy Powerhouse

Saskatchewan has a diversity of energy sources – crude oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, hydro, wind, and biofuels – that very few jurisdictions in the world can match. Saskatchewan's energy resources have put the province on the map across North America and around the world. More than this, customers know and trust Saskatchewan as a safe, secure, reliable supplier of energy.

Producing 440,000 barrels of oil a day, Saskatchewan is the second largest oil producer in Canada, and the fifth largest oil producer among all American states and Canadian provinces.

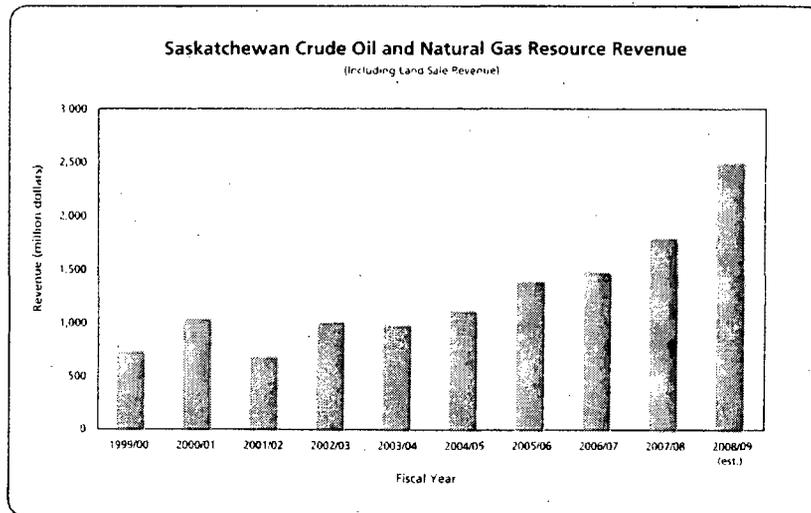
Saskatchewan's conventional oil production is exceeded only by Alberta, Alaska, Texas and California. The province exports more oil to the United States than does Kuwait; 70% of our production goes to the United States, mainly to refineries in the PADD II area (with Illinois and Minnesota being the primary destination states).

Saskatchewan is home to a significant portion of one of the hottest oil plays in North America – the Bakken Formation, and is the third largest producer of natural gas and coal in Canada.

Saskatchewan accounted for about one quarter of the world's uranium production in 2008. Current reserves are the equivalent of 19 billion barrels of oil or four billion tonnes of coal.

Production from renewable sources continues to grow. Saskatchewan's wind-generated electricity currently accounts for 5% of total provincial generating capacity – one of the highest in the country. Ethanol production capacity nearly doubled in 2008, a testament to continued progress in biofuels.

There is more to the oil and gas sector than just primary resource extraction.

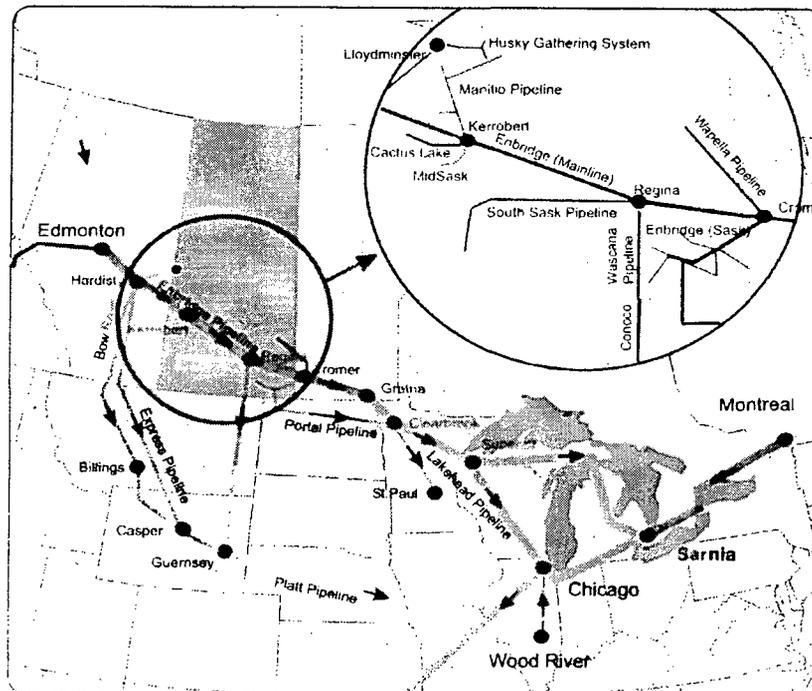


With two refineries, Saskatchewan is essentially self-sufficient in refined petroleum products. Two heavy oil upgraders – including the first stand-alone upgrader built in Canada – have expanded markets for the province's plentiful heavy oil reserves.

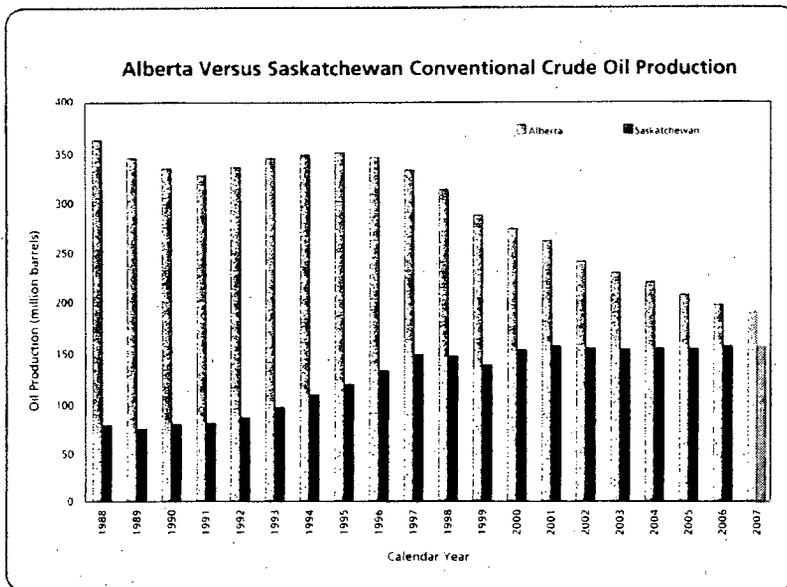
Saskatchewan is centrally located within Canada and North America. This, along with the province's

advanced pipeline network, allows for efficient transportation of oil and gas to markets in the United States and eastern Canada.

The oil and gas sector is expected to contribute \$2.5 billion – approximately 20% of Saskatchewan Government revenue – to the provincial treasury in the 2008-09 fiscal year.



Saskatchewan Pipelines



Industry is partnering with the Petroleum Technology Research Centre (PTRC), the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) and other agencies to "green up" conventional energy sources as well as develop new ones.

Conventional Crude Oil

Saskatchewan's "initial oil in place" – the amount of conventional oil that has been identified in underground reservoirs – is estimated at 41.2 billion barrels, excluding unconventional oil sands or oil shale resources. At present, only a relatively small percentage of the initial oil in place can be commercially recovered. More than 35.5 billion barrels remains beyond reach, at least for now.

Estimates place Saskatchewan's remaining recoverable reserves at 1.180 billion barrels. Of this, 611 million barrels are classified as "heavy" oil with the remaining 569 million barrels "medium" and "light" crude.

There are three ways of increasing oil reserves: finding new pools through

exploration, increasing recoverable reserves from known pools through improved techniques and technology, and having rising oil prices improve economic limits sufficiently to increase recoverable reserves. Although price in 2008 was certainly a factor, technology holds immense promise for Saskatchewan over the long term. Improved EOR techniques combined with scientific and technical developments continue to move more of Saskatchewan's initial oil in place to the "recoverable reserve" category.

Unlike many jurisdictions, Saskatchewan features a positive trendline on conventional oil production. Between 1990 and 2000, production roughly doubled and has remained basically stable since. In contrast, Alberta's conventional crude oil production has decreased by 45% since 1995. In time, Saskatchewan's conventional oil production may actually exceed Alberta's, although it should be noted conventional oil does not include oil sands.

Conventional Natural Gas

Saskatchewan's initial natural gas in place is estimated at 11.8 trillion cubic feet, with remaining recoverable reserves of 2.8 trillion cubic feet. The November 2008 Energy Market Assessment of Saskatchewan's conventional natural gas potential showed the province has ample conventional gas resources to maintain a high level of activity for some years. The assessment concluded that the combination of established reserves and undiscovered conventional natural gas potential gave Saskatchewan an estimated 5.3 trillion cubic feet of remaining marketable conventional natural gas resources.

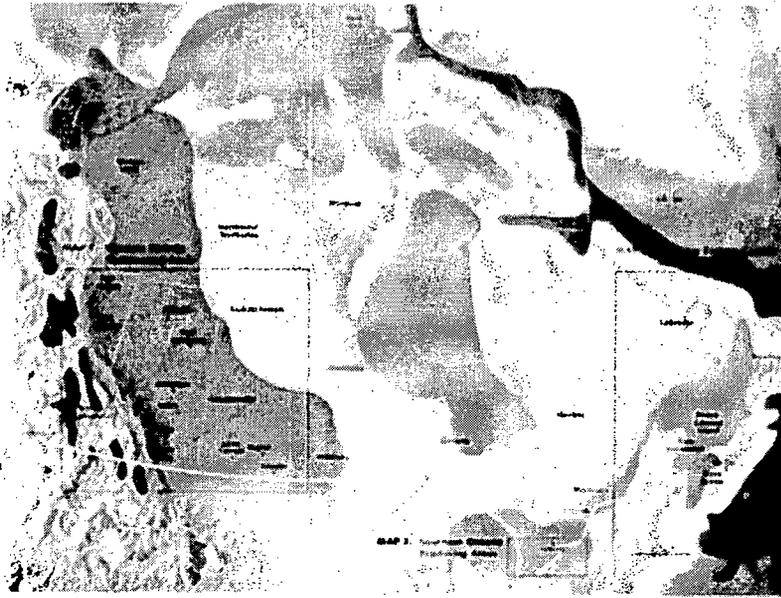
Although the assessment was positive, expectations are that production levels will be a challenge to sustain. Assessing the potential of Saskatchewan's unconventional natural gas sources is therefore a clear priority.

Finding More: Western Canada's Geological Storehouse

Western Canada's oil and natural gas resources are found in a geological feature known as the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB).

In geological terms, the WCSB is a wedge of sediments beginning roughly at the foot of the Rocky Mountains and tracking east across the prairie provinces until it terminates at the Precambrian Shield. This sedimentary wedge is thickest along the Rocky Mountains and becomes thinner as it goes east. The thickness of the pay zones – proven oil and gas bearing zones – decreases as the WCSB progresses from west to east. This basic geological fact is reflected in the reserve figures for the prairie provinces. Alberta's oil reserves exceed Saskatchewan's, and Saskatchewan's comfortably exceed Manitoba's.

Western Canada Sedimentary Basin



Potential for Growth

The fossil fuel portion of Saskatchewan's resource base continues to evolve. There are areas of the province that have seen only limited exploration and development, which means there continues to be the occasional pleasant surprise. In 2008, a company exploring for diamonds in northeastern Saskatchewan instead discovered coal – well outside the boundaries of the province's known coal basins.

Growing knowledge of the science of oil pools coupled with technological advances continue to unlock more of Saskatchewan's in place oil and gas resources.

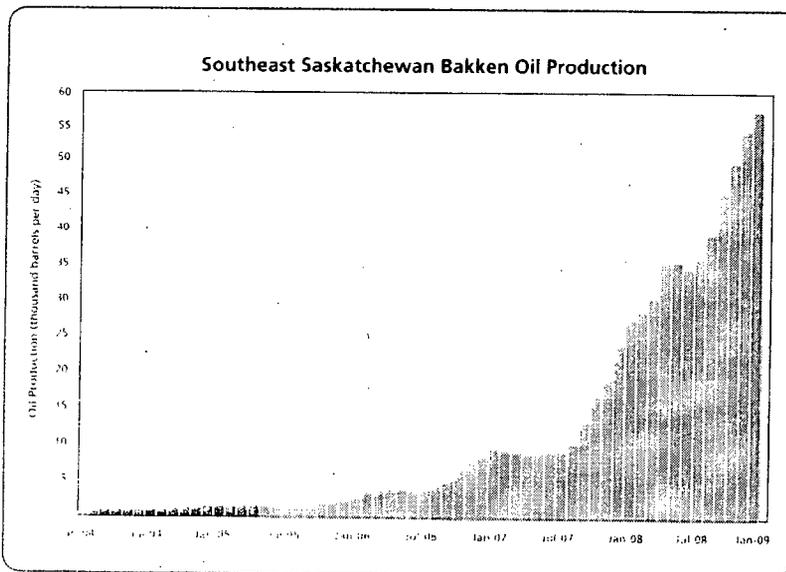
A prime example is the Bakken Formation in southeast Saskatchewan. The existence of the Bakken has been known for many years, but it was not actively pursued because of production challenges and marginal economics.

More recently, stronger prices coupled with innovations such as improved horizontal drilling techniques and multi-stage hydraulic fracturing have paid handsome dividends.

Production from Saskatchewan's portion of the Bakken has increased from 589 barrels per day to almost 57,000 barrels per day since January 2004. The Bakken could prove to be one of the largest remaining conventional oil pools in North America. That said, it should be noted a reserve figure has not yet been fully established for Bakken in Saskatchewan, mainly because development has been progressing so rapidly and the resource has not yet been fully delineated.

On a much smaller scale, the same combination of factors has been at work in the Lower Shaunavon oil play in Saskatchewan's southwest. While its existence has been known for some time, a combination of higher prices and technological innovation has widened the doors to the reservoir.

There is also potential for discovery and development of additional shallow natural gas pools in Saskatchewan's southwest, although price remains a key factor in determining the level of activity here.



Saskatchewan's industry barometers reflect continued interest in the growth potential for the province's conventional oil and gas. A prime example is revenue from the sale of Crown oil and gas dispositions, which set a new all-time record in 2008 at \$1.12 billion.

"Saskatchewan is in a league of its own... Saskatchewan will outpace all other provinces again next year, steering a course through the uncertainties and global turbulence without trouble."

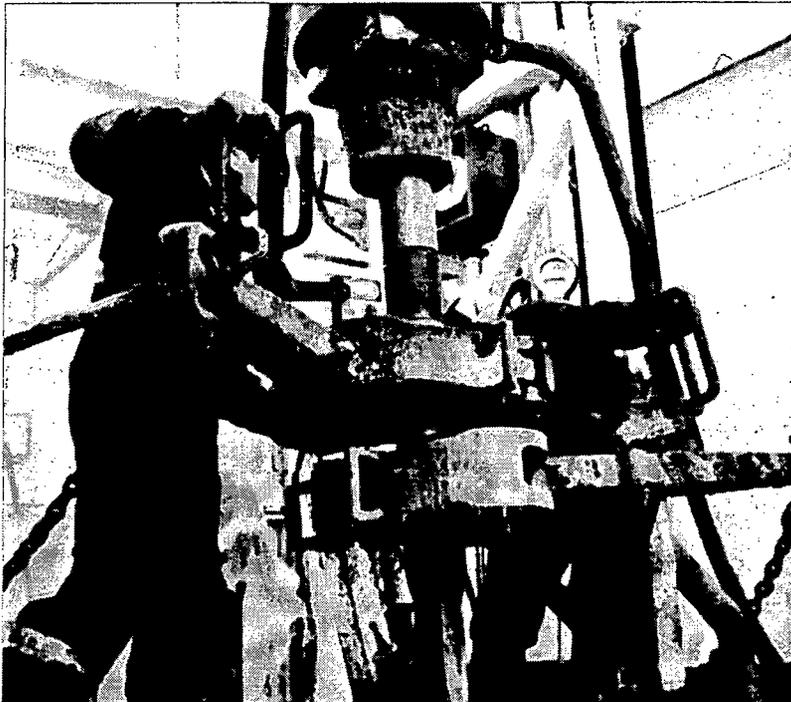
Conference Board of Canada:
Provincial Outlook: Autumn 2008

Drilling Activity

The number of wells drilled is an excellent barometer of industry confidence, and here the numbers are positive as well. The second best year in the province's history for total wells drilled was 2008; there were 4,045 oil and gas wells drilled in Saskatchewan, a 17% increase over 2007.

Horizontal drilling set a new record for the third consecutive year, breaking the 2007 record by more than 50% and the number of drilling rigs operating in the province also increased.

Oil prices declined significantly over the final quarter of 2008. At the outset of 2009, there is also considerable uncertainty over future oil prices. If prices remain depressed, drilling activity across Canada, including Saskatchewan, will be lower in 2009 than 2008 levels. However, on the basis of its resource strength and competitive royalty regime, Saskatchewan remains well positioned for a respectable 2009.



Enhanced Oil Recovery

EOR holds tremendous potential to add to Saskatchewan's conventional oil reserves. An estimated 35.5 billion barrels of Saskatchewan's initial oil in place is not currently recoverable with existing technologies and techniques. At an average price of \$40 per barrel, recovering an additional five billion barrels of oil would mean as much as \$200 billion in resource value.

There are currently 11 EOR projects in Saskatchewan. They include seven steam injection projects and one solvent vapour extraction project in the heavy oil areas, one alkaline/surfactant/polymer flood project in southwest Saskatchewan, and two carbon dioxide injection projects in southeast Saskatchewan. The operators are Husky Oil Operations Limited, Nexen Inc., EnCana Oil and Gas Partnership, Apache Canada Ltd., Canadian Natural Resources Ltd., Talisman Energy Inc., Pearl Exploration and Productions Ltd, and True Energy Inc.

Production from EOR projects currently accounts for approximately 12% of Saskatchewan's total oil production. EOR production has increased steadily, from 2,735 barrels per day in 1982 to 51,324 barrels per day in 2008, and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

Unconventional Oil and Gas

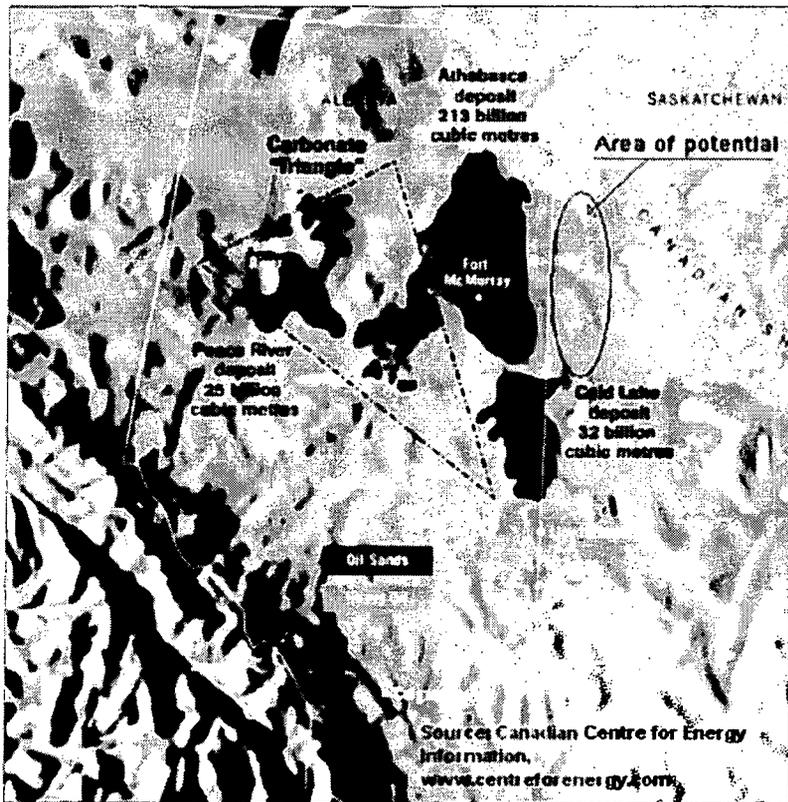
Natural Gas in Coal – Sizable amounts of “sweet” natural gas in coal may exist in the coals of the Belly River Formation and Mannville Group. While work to expand the geological database continues, the potential for commercially viable recovery remains to be determined.

Shale Gas – Shale gas is also receiving increased attention. A number of exploration permits have been awarded and about 50 test wells have been drilled. This activity is taking place in an area that had not seen a drill bit for over 40 years.

Oil Sands – Saskatchewan has its own version of the oil sands in the northwestern portion of the province, a 2.7 million hectare (6.7 million acres) area with some degree of oil sands potential.

While the existence of Saskatchewan's oil sands has been known since the 1970s, the pay zones tended to be thinner and the amount of overburden thicker than in Alberta. Unlike Alberta, where 20% of the oil sands resource is recovered through surface mining, Saskatchewan's resource discovered so far is likely only amenable to in-situ recovery methods.

In recent years, strong prices have sparked renewed interest in Saskatchewan's oil sands. Two companies own dispositions in the area and active exploration is underway.



One of the companies conducted an independent evaluation on some of its actively explored holdings which indicated original bitumen in place of between 1.2 and 2.3 billion barrels. This figure has not yet been confirmed by the Ministry of Energy and Resources. The company is continuing to explore and also also hopes to evaluate in-situ recovery techniques for a possible pilot production program at a later date.

Company management speculates their holdings could contain as much as 5.5 billion barrels. This does not represent a recoverable reserve figure, but simply the amount of original bitumen in place. It remains to be demonstrated that the resource is recoverable on an economic basis.

Oil Shale - Estimates from the 1960s indicate Saskatchewan's oil shale deposits in northeast Pasquia Hills

could be as much as 1.2 to 2.6 billion barrels of oil in place. While not yet confirmed by the Ministry of Energy and Resources, more recent industry assessments put this figure even higher, and several companies have recently staked out exploration permits. However, development of the oil shale resource is highly uncertain given the high cost of extraction and processing. An oil resource is known to be present, but reserves have not been established.

World-leading Technology

Good resource management begins with good science and good people. Saskatchewan has both, and the oil and gas industry is stronger for it.

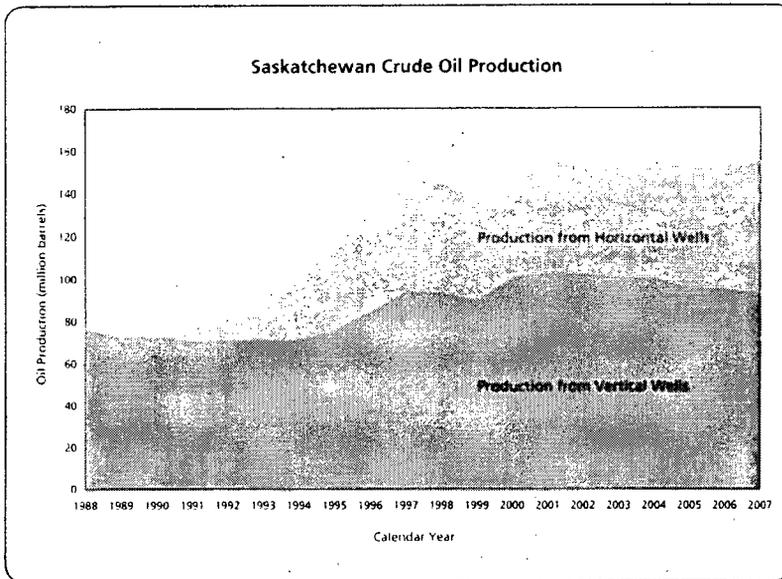
Improving recovery rates from existing oil reservoirs is Saskatchewan's ace-in-the-hole for sustaining and increasing

oil production. Only a relatively small percentage of the province's initial oil in place can presently be recovered commercially. If technology could increase recovery rates by just five percentage points, it would more than double Saskatchewan's remaining oil reserves.

Saskatchewan offers top-quality research and educational infrastructure through the Petroleum Technology Research Centre (PTRC), the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC), and the province's two universities. Some of the petroleum industry's top management are graduates of the University of Saskatchewan's engineering department and the University of Regina has one of Canada's largest petroleum engineering schools.

The Ministry of Energy and Resources offers the Saskatchewan Petroleum Research Incentive (SPRI) to promote research, development and demonstration of new technologies that will increase oil and gas production. SPRI provides approved pilot projects with a royalty/production tax credit to help cover a portion of project costs. Industry is responsible for the remaining costs. A total of \$30 million is available through SPRI to promote further progress in recovery technology and techniques.

Science and technology have already had a significant impact on Saskatchewan's oil patch. Much of the increased production over the past 25 years is due to horizontal well technology and other new production techniques. As recently as 20 years ago, horizontal wells were experimental. Now they account for roughly 50% of Saskatchewan's oil production.



There are other significant examples of a successful transition from theory to practice, from laboratory to practical application in the oil patch:

Canada's largest carbon dioxide (CO₂) flood project is underway in the Weyburn oil pool, a project operated by EnCana Oil and Gas Partnership. This is also the site of the world's largest international field research project to study the geological storage of carbon dioxide. Monthly oil production rates from the Weyburn Unit have increased by approximately 60% as a result of injection of carbon dioxide, which will ultimately remain permanently stored in the reservoir. EnCana has sequestered 10 million tonnes of CO₂ since the project's inception in 2000. Additional oil recovery over the lifetime of the project is estimated at 155 million barrels.

Apache Canada began a similar project in the Midale oil pool in 2005. Over the project's lifetime, it's expected 8.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide will be safely stored and an additional 67 million barrels of oil recovered.

Carbon dioxide flooding and storage offers "win-win" outcomes – increased oil production as well as sequestration of a major greenhouse gas.

Solvent vapour extraction EOR techniques have shown considerable promise, potentially doubling the current recovery rate for heavy oil.

The Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) is involved in natural gas-powered vehicles and the feasibility of future fuels such as hydrogen. In 2006, SRC opened its new Biofuels Test Centre – the biofuels equivalent of PTRC – to offer fast and reliable services to the industry. SRC helped design and implement Saskatchewan's first horizontal well project in 1987 and continues to advance EOR technology such as thermal recovery.

Saskatchewan's Competitive Edge

Provincial Tax and Royalty Regime

Saskatchewan's Crown royalty and freehold production tax system is sensitive to both prices and production rates. The lower the market price for

oil or gas, the lower the royalty: the lower the production rate, the lower the royalty. The overall objective is maintaining a balance between a positive, competitive climate for growth and a fair return to the province from a non-renewable resource.

The royalty system includes specific incentives to encourage exploration, horizontal drilling and deep drilling activity. These incentives provide reduced royalty and production tax levels on varying production volumes before the basic royalty and production tax structure applies.

Along with royalty and tax reductions, Saskatchewan has changed regulations to reduce red tape, encourage industry activity and support sound resource management, e.g., simpler rules for horizontal well drilling, implementing larger drilling target areas, reducing well spacing requirements. Sales of Crown oil and gas dispositions are now held every two months. New regulations for the disposition and administration of Crown oil sands and oil shale rights were introduced.

Tax Changes

Saskatchewan has made a number of royalty and tax changes in recent years to maintain a competitive fiscal regime. For example, the Saskatchewan Petroleum Research Incentive program was extended to 2010. A lower royalty regime specific to EOR projects is in place; this regime will also apply to any future production from oil sands or oil shale.

The general Saskatchewan Corporation Capital Tax (CCT) has been abolished and the rate of the CCT Surcharge on resource sales was reduced to 3% on oil and gas sales. The CCT Surcharge rate on oil and gas produced from wells drilled after October 1, 2002, was reduced to 1.7%.

The Saskatchewan Corporation Income Tax (CIT) rate was reduced to 12%.

Alberta's new royalty regime came into effect on January 1, 2009. Industry analysts have suggested that the additional cost to industry in that province could be in excess of \$1 billion annually. Recognizing the right of all provinces to develop their own resource policies, Saskatchewan's focus is to maintain a fair and competitive regime relative to other jurisdictions. The Government of Saskatchewan has made a commitment not to increase royalty rates, and it is reasonable to expect Alberta's new royalty plan will improve Saskatchewan's competitive position.

Fraser Institute

The Fraser Institute's *2008 Canadian Provincial Investment Climate Report* ranked Canadian provinces according to the extent to which their public policies create and sustain a positive investment climate. The evaluation looked at taxation, financial management, transportation, infrastructure, the labour market and the overall regulatory regime. According to the report, Saskatchewan has the second best overall investment climate in Canada, moving up from third in 2007 and from sixth as recently as 2005.

In June 2008, the Fraser Institute released its *2008 Global Petroleum Survey*, a survey of oil and gas companies conducted to determine the extent to which various public policy factors contribute to or inhibit growth in the upstream petroleum industry. Factors assessed include the level of taxation, regulation, resource potential and the overall business environment.

The survey's Lowest Barriers Composite Index ranked Saskatchewan sixth best out of 81 jurisdictions assessed across Canada and around the world

(countries, U.S. states, Canadian provinces and territories). For the second consecutive year, the survey ranked Saskatchewan number one in Canada out of all oil and gas producing provinces and territories. Saskatchewan was the only Canadian jurisdiction to crack the Fraser Institute's top 10 as a place offering a positive climate for oil and gas exploration and production.

Looking Forward

The oil and gas sector was not immune from the onset of instability in the global marketplace in autumn 2008 when the price of oil increased by about 50% only to be followed by a 75% decrease. If nothing else, 2008 was a reminder that the oil patch is not a place for the faint of heart.

There are widely divergent forecasts on where prices might go. At such a time, it's important to keep prices in historical perspective. Even with the recent decrease, the average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price for 2008 was \$99.75/barrel. In 2003, the WTI price was \$30.99/barrel, and as recently as 1998 it was \$14.39/barrel.

There are widely varying opinions on what the future holds for Canada and the rest of the world. As an exporting province, Saskatchewan is not immune from the uncertainty that currently prevails. However, there are grounds for cautious optimism that the impact on Saskatchewan will be less severe than in many other jurisdictions.

Economic indicators through 2008 were positive. Moreover, seven independent forecasters have picked Saskatchewan to lead the country in economic growth in 2009. These forecasts were all made after the mortgage meltdown, after the ensuing credit crunch, after the softening in commodity prices, and after the decline of the Canadian dollar.

Forecasters are saying Saskatchewan should weather the storm.

What can Saskatchewan offer its oil and gas industry in the uncertain economic climate that lies ahead? The province offers a highly competitive royalty regime, stability and predictability in taxes and royalties, the hottest oil play in North America, and other resource potential that continues to surprise. The province offers an accommodating prairie landscape for exploration and production, in contrast to much more demanding foothills, Arctic, or offshore drilling environments. Saskatchewan offers proximity to markets, an accessible pipeline network, affordable mineral rights and generally shallower drilling depths.

Saskatchewan also features a history of scientific and technological achievement along with a commitment to innovation that will ensure continued growth, both in established areas and exciting new ones.

These are solid reasons for the oil and gas industry to feel good about Saskatchewan and its future, and their role in that future.

"New capital spending will achieve a record level of \$14.2 billion in 2009, an increase of 1.0% from 2008. Saskatchewan is expected to set a record in total investment for the fifth straight year."

*Statistics Canada.
Private and Public Investment in Canada.
Intentions; 2009*

RECORD LAND SALES

Before You Drill . . .

Before industry can drill for oil and natural gas, it needs somewhere to do so. The majority of Saskatchewan's oil and gas rights are held by the Crown. That's where the bimonthly sales of Crown oil and natural gas dispositions come into play.

In Western Canada, the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement means resource ownership and management is the purview of the provinces. A clear process is in place to encourage exploration for oil and gas in an orderly manner.

More commonly known as "land sales," there are six public offerings of petroleum and natural gas dispositions held every year in Saskatchewan. A land sale is an open and competitive bidding system that determines the granting of special exploratory permits, exploration licences, and oil and gas leases.

Special exploratory permits are issued for exploration only and are valid for a period of five years. Exploration licences have terms of two to five years, and are

issued for areas with known production potential. These licences are applicable for both exploration and production.

A lease has a term of five years and is issued specifically to produce oil and gas.

As a rule, dispositions are awarded to the highest bidder. However, the Minister of Energy and Resources has legislative authority to reject bids deemed to be below fair market value for a given parcel of land to ensure that the province receives a fair return for the rights being granted.

The Crown oil and gas rights that are posted for each sale are parcels of land that have been requested to be posted by the oil and gas industry. Requests for posting are submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Resources by interested oil and gas companies. If a request is accepted, that parcel of land is posted in the next scheduled land sale.

Although varying from one sale to the next, an average of about 86,000 hectares are offered per sale. Areas in 2008 were larger, reflecting the growing interest in Saskatchewan's oil and gas potential.

Individual bids are opened in strict confidence and successful bidders subsequently determined. A public announcement is then made on the overall outcome of the latest sale including the successful bidders, total revenue, value per hectare and the total area involved.

A company whose bid has been successful is now in business, with a land base for exploration and, hopefully, production.

2008: A Year Unlike Any Other

Although land sales are influenced by oil and gas prices, they also provide an excellent barometer of industry confidence and future activity levels. On that basis, the future is very bright indeed for Saskatchewan's oil patch as one record after another was shattered in 2008.

There was a solid point of departure coming into 2008. Saskatchewan had just set a new record for annual land sales of \$250.3 million in the 2007 calendar year, eclipsing the old record that had stood since 1994.

Also in 2007, Saskatchewan's oil sands resources were included in the land sale process for the first time. Six exploration licences were sold for almost \$3.3 million, covering 54,000 hectares. This clearly reflected renewed interest in a potential resource that had received no attention since the early 1970s. In addition, oil shale dispositions were included in the land sale process for the first time in 2007. Two permits covering 72,000 hectares were sold for a combined total of \$1.3 million in work commitment bids.



The \$250.3 million record established in 2007 did not last long. The first sale of Crown petroleum and natural gas rights in 2008 (February) brought in \$197.2 million. This shattered the old single-sale record (\$84.8 million) by 132%.

The second sale in 2008 (April) yielded a further \$265.7 million and broke two records in one day. It set a new single-sale record, breaking the one set two months previous, and also set a new annual record of \$462 million – all this only four months into the year.

This was followed by a June sale of \$142.5 million, an August sale of \$242.7 million, an October sale of \$223.4 million, and a December sale of \$47.6 million.

Saskatchewan's annual record now stands at \$1.12 billion, breaking the \$1 billion mark for the first time ever. This is more than four times greater than the previous record set just the year before. Put another way, Saskatchewan sales of Crown oil and gas rights in 2008 were greater than what was received in the previous nine years put together. The five largest sales in Saskatchewan's history were all held in 2008.

Value per hectare has increased along with total value and permits are being issued in parts of the province that had seen little or no exploration before.

To put this in historical perspective, it took 41 years for Saskatchewan land sales to generate their first billion dollars in revenue. It took 10 years to generate the second billion dollars and just over four years for the third billion. In 2008, land sales exceeded one billion dollars in one year alone.

This suggests several things:

- The oil and gas industry feels Saskatchewan offers a competitive



taxation and regulatory environment and is comfortable operating here.

- Industry feels more can be extracted from previously discovered pools through Enhanced Oil Recovery and other forms of technological innovation. Increased oil production levels from the Bakken Formation in the southeast and Lower Shaunavon in the southwest are prime examples.
- Industry feels Saskatchewan may have untapped potential still waiting to be found.

While Saskatchewan's 2008 figure for land sale revenue is up an astonishing 348% over 2007, Alberta is down substantially. On conventional oil and gas (excluding oil sands),

Saskatchewan's land sale revenue actually exceeded Alberta's in 2008.

World prices have an obvious impact on the level of activity in any oil-producing jurisdiction and the decline in the price of oil through autumn 2008 cannot be taken lightly. That said, Saskatchewan's fourth quarter land sales were not far off the pace. While industry will be cautious over the near-term, it remains positive about Saskatchewan.

Sales of Crown oil and gas rights in 2008 represent a clear vote of confidence by industry in the province and its future. And, they are a harbinger of good things still to come – continued high levels of activity in Saskatchewan's oil patch.

REAL OPPORTUNITY. RIGHT NOW.
Saskatchewan, Canada

Ministry of Energy and Resources

200 – 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2H9
306.787.2591
www.er.gov.sk.ca

Enterprise Saskatchewan

300 – 2103 11th Avenue
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306.787.4765
www.enterprisesaskatchewan.ca

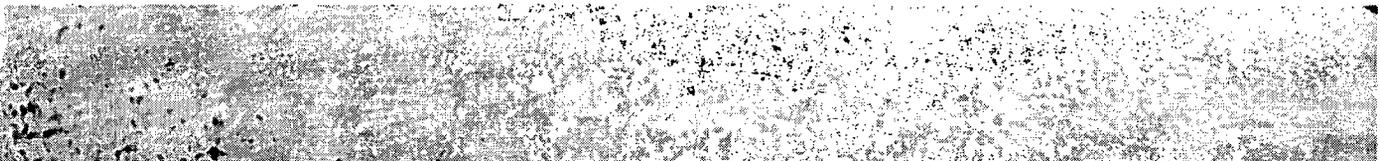
Government of
Saskatchewan

ENTERPRISE
SASKATCHEWAN



S A S K A T C H E W A N

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA
A MINERALS GIANT



S A S K A T C H E W A N

IN A LEAGUE OF ITS OWN

In 2008, the minerals sector employed 25,000 PEOPLE and contributed almost \$2 BILLION in revenue to the provincial government.

Mineral production in 2008 was OVER \$9.7 BILLION, the highest in Canada, and an increase of 76.6 PER CENT from 2007.

Saskatchewan has the LARGEST HIGH-GRADE RESERVES in the world for both potash and uranium.

The Fraser Institute of Canada ranks Saskatchewan NINTH OUT OF 71 mining jurisdictions around the world.

An International Minerals Leader

Saskatchewan is an international minerals giant. The Canadian province has an abundance of two desired commodities – potash and uranium. Saskatchewan is the world's largest producer of potash, supplying almost a third of international production. The province is also home to the largest highest-grade uranium deposits, producing about 21 per cent of the world's uranium. Saskatchewan is feeding and fuelling the world. Demand for Saskatchewan minerals in 2008 was so high that the province ranked number one in Canada for value of mineral production. This is especially impressive when you consider that Canada is one of the world's largest exporters of minerals and metals.

Investment Climate

In today's volatile global economy, Saskatchewan offers a strong, stable investment climate. The prairie province led the country in real gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2008 at 4.4 per cent and is expected to lead the way again in 2009. New capital investment intentions are forecast at \$14.2 billion for 2009, marking five years of record-breaking increases.

The government is committed to making the regulatory process as efficient as possible and the taxation environment even more competitive. In 2008, the Saskatchewan government introduced the largest single-year income tax reduction in Saskatchewan history and paid down the provincial debt by 40 per cent.

Investment in the province's minerals sector continues to grow. In potash alone, established companies have announced plans to spend



Ministry of Energy and Resources' Northern Geological Survey

approximately \$9.3 billion in expansion projects by 2020. The province also expects the number of mines to increase in the coming years due to advanced-stage projects in diamonds, potash, gold, rare earth elements and uranium.

Minerals Sector Overview

The strength of Saskatchewan's minerals sector is apparent in the numbers. For the first time, Saskatchewan was the number one province in Canada for mineral sales, with more than \$9.7 billion in sales in 2008. In dollar terms, more than one-fifth of Canadian mineral production came from Saskatchewan. Most of this growth was driven by increasing demand for potash – Saskatchewan exported \$7.3 billion worth of potash in 2008, more than double the value of exports in the previous year. Long-term prospects for the price of Saskatchewan uranium are strong due to an expected increase in global demand coupled with supply concerns. Other significant mineral resources include gold, base metals, diamonds, salt, sodium sulphate, kaolin, coal, rare earth elements and silica sand.

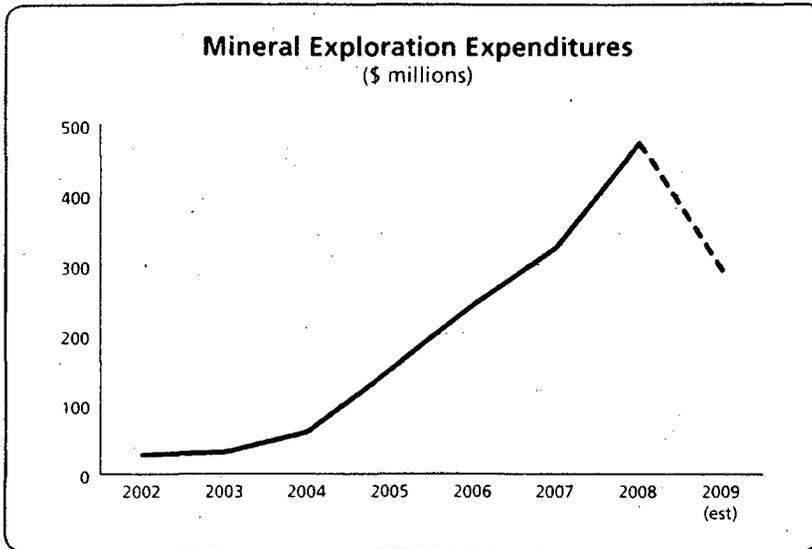
More to Explore

Mining companies from around the world are setting their sights on Saskatchewan's rich mineral wealth. In the past three years, more than \$1 billion has been spent on mineral exploration in the province. In 2008, exploration reached an all-time annual record of \$474 million, more than 10 times the 10-year average of around \$30 million. The dramatic increase in activity was driven by strong interest in potash, uranium, diamonds and coal.

More companies are taking advantage of promising new opportunities in diamonds, gold, platinum and palladium, rare earth elements, copper, zinc, nickel and mineralized brines.

Saskatchewan accounts for:

- 21.5 per cent of the value of Canada's mineral output in 2008
- more than half (53 per cent) of the world's known potash reserves and produces about 33 per cent of the globe's potash
- 21 per cent of the world's uranium production in 2008



In 2008, about 50 companies were working on approximately 250 exploration projects in Saskatchewan. A list of junior exploration companies presenting attractive investment opportunities can be found at www.er.gov.sk.ca/investment_opportunities.

Government creates environment to succeed

The Saskatchewan government is committed to helping the mineral sector grow and prosper. It is working to ensure the responsible development of the province's mineral wealth while streamlining regulations and reducing red tape. Examples include the recent reintroduction of a mineral exploration tax credit for shares issued by mining or exploration companies and ongoing work to introduce a results-based environmental regulatory system.

An annual survey of mining companies, released in February 2009 by the Fraser Institute of Canada (an independent research and policy organization), ranked Saskatchewan ninth out of 71 jurisdictions around the world. International mining executives placed Saskatchewan in the top 10 when asked to assess the resource potential

and how government policies affect the industry's growth prospects in particular jurisdictions.

Did you know?

- over \$1 billion spent on exploration from 2006 to 2008
- over 16 million hectares – one-quarter of the province's land mass – being explored
- land acquisition costs among the lowest in the country
- new uranium, base metal and coal discoveries
- many projects by junior exploration companies looking for investment partners
- high potential for new discoveries
- exploration expenditures in Saskatchewan reached a record \$474 million (M) in 2008, including \$204.4 M for uranium, \$73.2 M for diamonds, \$8.9 M for base metals, and industrial minerals (potash, clays, coal and rare earth elements) totalling \$181.7 M.

Taxation and Royalty Structure

The Saskatchewan government has created a policy and taxation environment to encourage investment in the province's minerals sector.

Key features include:

- 10-year royalty holiday on new gold and base metal mines
- 10 per cent mineral exploration tax credit for Saskatchewan residents
- fuel tax rebate for mineral exploration
- corporate income tax rate reduced to 12 per cent
- 15 per cent provincial income tax credit for scientific research and development expenditures
- no payroll taxes or health premiums
- new employers are eligible for employee training grants (up to \$5,000 per employee/\$150,000 per company)

Internationally Recognized Geoscience and Research

Saskatchewan's Ministry of Energy and Resources has a reputation for providing state-of-the-art, accessible geoscience information to help companies move their projects forward. Their award-winning geological atlas is available online at www.er.gov.sk.ca/geological_atlas.

Research and Development Support

Leading-edge technology is at work every day in Saskatchewan's minerals sector. One of the world's most advanced synchrotrons, the Canadian Light Source (www.lightsource.ca), is used by scientists from around the world for mining-related research. Innovation Place research parks (www.innovationplace.com) provide excellent research and development services.

The Saskatchewan Research Council (www.src.sk.ca) operates specialized laboratories to provide quick, confidential mineral exploration services.

Supplies and Services

Saskatchewan offers a strong network of suppliers to the mining industry, producing sophisticated equipment and technology used around the world. A few examples are:

- continuous mining equipment used in the potash industry;
- remote controlled underground mining equipment for the uranium industry; and
- advanced tailings management facilities.

The supply and services sector provides solid capabilities in fabrication (metal and plastics), machining, surveying, electronics and instrumentation.

Enterprise Saskatchewan's online Mining Goods and Services Directory (www.enterprisesaskatchewan.ca/miningguide) is designed to help

companies find the goods, supplies and services they're looking for.

Workforce

With the highest percentage of youth under age 24 in Canada, Saskatchewan offers an energetic workforce to meet growing labour needs now and into the future. Engineering and geological science degrees are offered at the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina. The province's technical institutes and regional colleges provide training specific to the minerals sector, with some regional colleges customizing courses to fit a company's specific needs. Additional information on specialized training is available from:

- www.siastr.sk.ca
- www.parklandcollege.sk.ca
- www.northlandcollege.sk.ca

Saskatchewan Success Stories

Some of Saskatchewan's homegrown mining companies have expanded to become world leaders. Cameco Corporation is the world's largest uranium supplier, and PotashCorp

American business magazine Fortune named Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan Inc. (TSX:POT) among the top 10 of the 100 fastest-growing companies, "the world's supercharged performers."

is the world's largest potash producer. The province attracts foreign investment from major international players such as France's AREVA, Australia's BHP Billiton, Brazil's Vale, and Newmont Mining from the U.S.

The province also provides fertile ground for start-up and junior exploration companies.

Current Projects:

IN DEVELOPMENT:

- two uranium, two gold and five potash

PRE-FEASIBILITY/FEASIBILITY:

- three uranium, one gold, one rare earth elements

ADVANCED

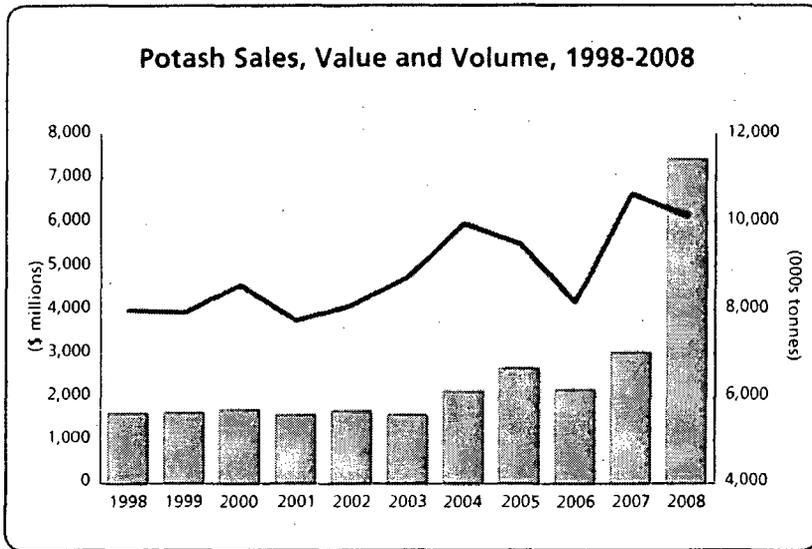
- several advanced projects in uranium, potash, base metals, diamonds and coal

An inventory of major (each costing more than \$2 million) Saskatchewan projects, including mining developments, is available at: www.enterprisesaskatchewan.ca/majorprojects.

Saskatchewan is the first jurisdiction in the world to establish a framework and fund for managing all mine and mill sites in perpetuity. The province established ground-breaking legislation with the introduction of *The Reclaimed Industrial Sites Act*.



Cameco Corp.'s uranium mine at McArthur River, SK



"The resource-rich province has the brightest prospects of any region in Canada."

The Globe and Mail

uranium saves Canada the greenhouse gas equivalent of 18 million vehicles, or 90 million tonnes of carbon dioxide, every year. In China alone, construction on 14 nuclear power plants has begun, with an additional 10 to start construction in 2009. Anticipated increase in demand, combined with concerns about availability of supply, is expected to spur exploration and lead to increased uranium prices in the long term.

Saskatchewan Minerals

Potash

Potash is the primary source of the potassium used to make fertilizer. As the world's population grows and arable farmland decreases, demand for fertilizer to help feed a hungry planet also increases. In 2008, potash producers saw record-breaking prices for their product. Potash prices reached US\$872 per tonne in November 2008, 229 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Three companies are currently mining potash in Saskatchewan - PotashCorp, Mosaic, and Agrium. All three companies are expanding their mines due to increased demand - \$9.3 billion in expansions to 10 existing mines will increase the industry's capacity by almost 90 per cent by 2020.

More than a dozen companies are involved in potash exploration in the province. The world's largest mining company, BHP Billiton, plans to build Saskatchewan's first new potash mine in 30 years. The company is studying the Jansen area east of Saskatoon.

Uranium

Saskatchewan uranium helps power the world. Six per cent of the electricity produced in the United States - enough to power New York City - is generated from Saskatchewan uranium. Many countries are becoming increasingly interested in nuclear power as an option to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Power production using Saskatchewan

"Saskatchewan boasts the fastest economic growth rate of any Canadian province not just because of wheat but...potash, uranium, oil, and natural gas"

The Economist



Ministry of Energy and Resources' core lab in La Ronge, SK



Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Energy and
Resources

MINERAL RESOURCE MAP OF SASKATCHEWAN

2009 Edition

KEY TO NUMBERED MINERAL DEPOSIT[†]

● URANIUM

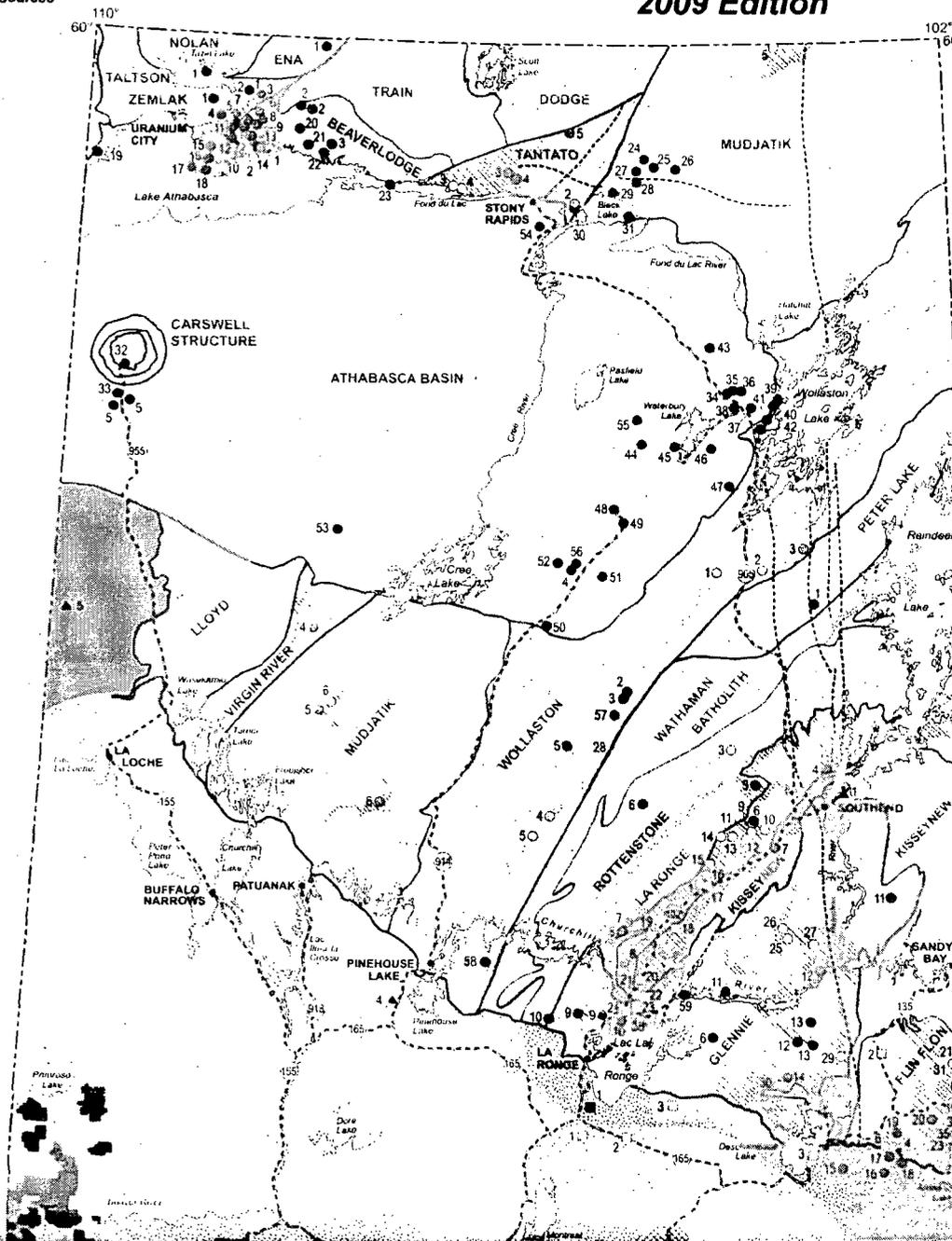
1. Dewdney Island and Laird Island deposits
2. Don Henry deposit
3. Ary Lake deposit
4. Pitch-ore Mine (closed)
5. Beta Gamma Mine (closed)
6. Eldorado HAB Mine (closed) and Baska prospect
7. Eldorado Eagle Mine (closed) and ABC deposit
8. National Explorations and Eldorado Dubyna mines (closed) and Strike deposit
9. Eldorado Vorna, Aca-Fay, Nesbitt Labine (Eagle-Ace) and Beaverfodge mines and Boiger Open Pit (closed)
10. Martin Lake Mine (closed)
11. Rix-Altabasca, Smitty, Leonard, Cinch Lake and Cayzer Altabasca mines (closed); St. Michael deposit
12. Lorado Mine (closed) and Uranium Ridge deposit
13. Black Bay/Murmac Bay Mine (closed)
14. Consolidated Nicholson Bay and Fish Hook Bay mines (closed)
15. Gulch Mine (closed)
16. Gunnar Mine (closed)
17. Johnson Island deposit
18. Stewart Island deposit
19. Maurice Bay deposit
20. Hawker Lake deposit
21. VIC Claims deposit
22. Matthews Lake deposit
23. Fond-du-Lac deposit
24. Spreckley Lake, Charlebois Lake and David deposits
25. Leo deposit
26. Mozzie Lake deposit
27. Row West Row and ART deposits
28. Higginson Lake (Dianne) deposit
29. Fisher-Hayes and Paisley Lake deposits
30. Nisto Mine (closed)
31. Corrigan (Guppy Lake) deposit
32. Cluff Lake Mine (closed) - D. Dominique-Peter, Claude and Dominique-Janine (North, EX OP, UG and EX Pods) deposits
33. Shea Creek - Anne, Kianna and Colette deposits
34. Midwest Mine - Midwest and Midwest A deposits (AREVA Resources Canada Inc., 69.16%; Denison Mines Inc., 25.17%; OURD [Canada] Co. Ltd., 5.67%; start-up 2011?)
35. Roughrider Zone deposit
36. Dawn Lake deposit
37. McClean Lake Mine - JEB, Sue A and C deposits (mined out); McClean Lake, Cantou Lake, Sue B and E deposits; (AREVA Resources Canada Inc., 70%; Denison Mines Inc., 22.5%; OURD [Canada] Co. Ltd. 7.5%)
38. Collins Creek showing
39. Eagle Point Mine (Cameco Corp.)
40. Collins Bay 'A' and 'B' Zone deposits (mined out)
41. Rabbit Lake Mine (mined out); mill processing Eagle Point Mine ore
42. Horseshoe and Raven deposits
43. La Rocque Lake deposit
44. Close Lake deposit
45. Cigar Lake Mine (Cameco Corp., 50.025%; AREVA Resources Canada Inc., 37.1%; Idemitsu Uranium Exploration Canada Ltd., 7.875%; TEPCO Resources Inc., 5%; start-up 2011?)
46. Wolf Lake and Sand Lake deposits
47. West Bear deposit
48. McArthur River Mine (P2 Zone deposit; Cameco Corp., 69.805%; AREVA Resources Canada Inc., 30.195%)
49. McArthur River - BJ Zone deposit
50. Kay Lake Mine - Gaertner and Deilmann deposits (mined out); mill (Cameco Corp., 63.333%; AREVA Resources Canada Inc., 16.667%) processing McArthur River Mine ore
51. Moore Lake - Maverick deposit; 525 and 527 showings
52. Millennium deposit
53. Centennial deposit
54. Black Lake showing
55. Gumbot showing
56. Phoenix deposit
57. Burbridge Lake (BURR) deposit
58. Duddridge Lake (Thor) deposit
59. La Ronge Mine (closed)

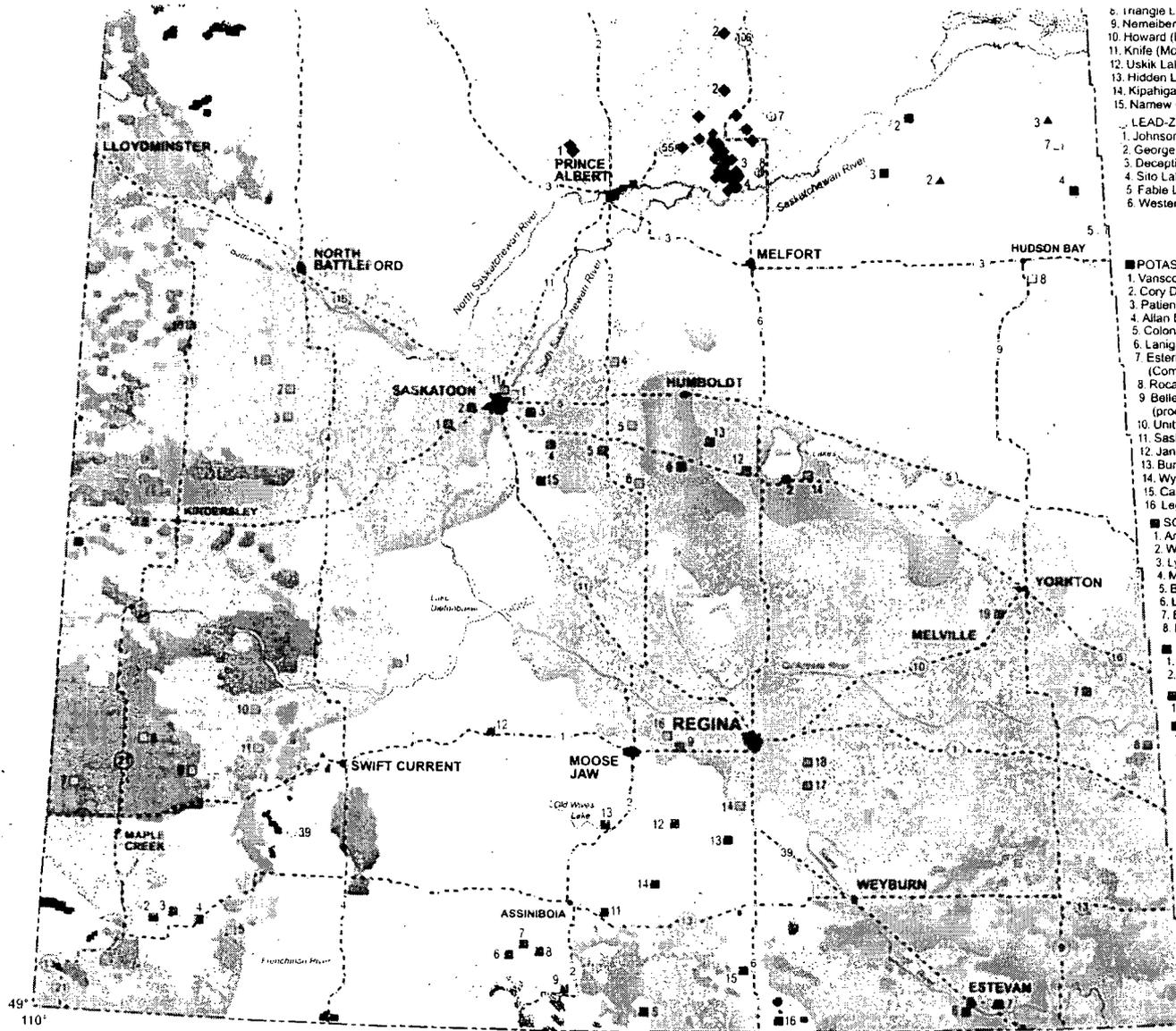
● COPPER-NICKEL AND COPPER-COBALT

1. Dianne Lake deposit
2. Dirty Lake deposit
3. Currie Lake deposit
4. Axis Lake and Rea Lake deposits
5. Dumas Lake deposit
6. Rattlesnake Mine (closed)

● GOLD

1. Neeley Lake deposit
 2. Box mine (closed) and Athona deposit
 3. ELA deposit
 4. Camille Bay deposits
 5. Nirdac Creek showing
 6. Ilhingo Lake deposit
 7. Rosie and Narrow Lake showings
 8. Henry and Fleming lakes showings
 9. Twin Zone and Wedge Lake deposits
 10. Golden Heart deposit and Weedy Lake showing
 11. Komis Mine (closed) and EP deposit, Dog Creek and Stock showings
 12. Corner Lake (Augustus) deposit and Ovan Lake showing
 13. Tower East and Memorial deposits
 14. Niko deposit, Kaslo and Birch Crossing showings
 15. Joyay deposit
 16. Star Lake and Jolu mines (closed) and Rod, Mallard and Rush Zones (mined out)
 17. Jasper Mine (closed); Fork Lakes, Tamar and Transom deposits
 18. Greywacke deposit
 19. Bingo deposit
 20. North Lake deposit
 21. Contact Lake (Bakos zone) Mine (closed)
 22. Preview North and South, PAP A, B and C deposits
 23. Sulphide Lake deposits
 24. Lynx Lake (GEM) deposit
 25. Seabee Mine (Claude Resources Inc.) and Boundary Zone deposit (ore milled at Seabee Mine) (Claude Resources Inc. and Currie Rose Resources)
 26. Porky Lake showing
 27. Santoy Lake showings
 28. Georges Lake showings
 29. Prongua Lake showings
 30. Brownell Lake showings
 31. Manson Bay (Schotts Lake) deposit
 32. Eccles Lake (Dolly) deposit
 33. Graham Mine (closed) and deposit
 34. Robinson Creek deposit
 35. Prince Albert (Monarch) Mine (closed) and Laurel Lake deposit
 36. Newcor, Bootleg (Rio), and Henning-Maloney mines (closed)
 37. Phantom Lake and McMillan mines (Canada) Co. Ltd. 7.5%)
 38. Simmie paleoplacer showing
- ### ● COPPER-ZINC
1. Campbell River showings
 2. Janice Lake showings
 3. Janssem showings
 4. Stackhouse Bay showing
 5. Elephant Lake deposit
 6. Discovery Lake deposits
 7. Brabant Lake PEG/McKenzie deposit
 8. Borys Lake deposit
 9. Elizabeth Lake deposit
 10. Anglo-Rouyn Mine (closed)
 11. Pitching Lake deposit
 12. SAD Zone (HED Zone) deposit
 13. Hook Lake (Gee Lake) deposit
 14. Brownell Lake deposit
 15. Bigstone Lake deposit
 16. Miskat Lake deposit
 17. McIlvenna Bay deposit
 18. McDermott Lake (Balsam Zone) deposit
 19. Ramsay (Quandt/Keputch) deposit
 20. FON Zone deposit
 21. Schotts Lake deposit
 22. Otonadah Lake deposit
 23. Black Prince showing
 24. Fin Flon and Catlin mines (closed)
 25. Birch Lake and Flexar mines (closed)
 26. Konuto Lake Mine (closed)
 27. Coronation Mine (closed)
- ### ● IRON FORMATION
1. Fish Hook Bay showing
 2. Trana deposit
 3. Spence Lake showing
 4. Nyberg Lake (VH) deposit
 5. Ilhingo Lake showing
 6. Dot Lake showing
 7. Keisay Lake deposit
 8. Cloteland deposit

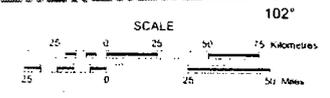




- LEGEND**
- Uranium potential
 - Base metal potential
 - Gold potential
 - Diamond potential
 - Major peat resource potential
 - Carbon dioxide (CO₂) resource potential

- Oil pool
- Gas pool
- Oil sands potential
- Coal field
- Potash and salt resource area
- Carnallitic region (magnesium)

- SYMBOLS**
- Edge of Precambrian Shield
 - Precambrian domain boundary and name
 - Major bounding shear zone
 - Major fault
 - Road
 - City
 - Town



Mine = Past, present, and test producing mines
 Deposit = Deposits (calculated reserves - resources not 43-101 compliant in all cases) and developed prospects (drilling delineated mineralization)
 Showing = Mineral occurrence with assays

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- 6. Triangle Lake deposit
- 9. Nemeiben Lake (Dunlop) deposit
- 10. Howard (Little Clam) Lake deposit
- 11. Knife (Mokoman) Lake deposit
- 12. Uskik Lake deposit
- 13. Hidden Lake deposit
- 14. Kipahigan Lake deposit
- 15. Nameau Lake Mine (closed) (in Manitoba)
- 1. Alces Lake
- 3. Arche Lake (+ uranium)
- 4. Maw Zone (+ uranium)
- 5. Douglas River
- 6. Kulyk Lake (+ uranium)
- 7. Jahala Lake (+ uranium)
- ◆ **KIMBERLITE OCCURRENCES**
- 1. Sturgeon Lake
- 2. Caridle Lake
- 3. Fort à la Corne kimberlite field
- 4. Star Kimberlite
- ▲ **MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES**
- 1. Deep Bay graphite deposit
- 2. Pasquia Hills oil shale deposit
- 3. Bainbridge River nodular manganese deposit
- 4. Pinehouse limestone deposit
- 5. Axe Lake oil sands deposit
- **POTASH AND SALT**
- 1. Vanscoy potash mine and salt plant (Agrum Inc.)
- 2. Cory Division potash mine (PotashCorp) (by-product CaCl₂ brine)
- 3. Patience Lake Division potash solution mine (PotashCorp)
- 4. Allan Division potash mine (PotashCorp)
- 5. Colonsay potash mine (The Mosaic Company)
- 6. Lanigan Division potash mine (PotashCorp)
- 7. Esterhazy K-1 and K-2 potash mines (The Mosaic Company) and salt plant (Compass Minerals)
- 8. Rocanville Division potash mine and salt plant (PotashCorp)
- 9. Belle Plaine potash solution mine (The Mosaic Company) and fine salt plant (processes waste salt from potash mine) (Mosaic Canada ULC)
- 10. Unity solution salt mine and plant (Sifto Canada Inc.)
- 11. Saskatoon chloride-based chemical plant (ERCO Worldwide)
- 12. Jansen potash project
- 13. Burr potash project
- 14. Wynyard potash project
- 15. Canada Juyit potash project
- 16. Legacy potash project
- 17. Milestone potash project
- 18. VALE potash project
- 19. Triton potash project
- **SODIUM SULPHATE**
- 1. Aroma Lake deposit
- 2. Whiteshore Lake (Palo) deposit
- 3. Lydford Lake deposit
- 4. Muskiki Lake deposit
- 5. Berry Lake deposit
- 6. Little Manitou Lake deposit
- 7. Bitter Lake deposit
- 8. Ingebrigte Lake plant (closed)
- 9. Vincent Lake deposit
- 10. Snakehole Lake plant (closed)
- 11. Verlo East deposit
- 12. Clayton Lake (Salt Lake) deposit
- 13. Chaplin Lake plant (Sask. Minerals)
- 14. Frederick Lake (Bishopric) plant (closed)
- 15. Horseshoe (Shoo) Lake plant (closed)
- 16. Sybouts East (East Coteau Lake) plant
- **POTASSIUM SULPHATE**
- 1. Assask Lake plant (closed)
- 2. Big Quill Lake plant (Big Quill Resources Inc.)
- **MAGNESIUM SULPHATE**
- 1. Beechy plant (Touchwood Resources)
- **CLAY RESOURCES**
- 1. Saskatoon clay quarry and plant (Cindercrete Products Ltd.)
- 2. Ravenscrag clay quarry (brick) (I-XL Industries Ltd.)
- 3. PR-1 and PR-3 clay deposits (stoneware)
- 4. Eastend clay deposit
- 5. Frenchman clay prospect
- 6. Wood Mountain - Fir Mountain kaolin prospect
- 7. Flintoft clay pit (refractory and ball clay) (closed)
- 8. Gollier Creek kaolin mine (Whitemo Resources)
- 9. Rockglen clay pit (brick clay)
- 10. St. Victor bentonite deposit (swelling bentonite)
- 11. Readyln ball clay deposit and Willows clay pit (refractory and ball clay)
- 12. A.P. Green Claybank brick plant (closed)
- 13. Truax bentonite quarry (stoneware) (Canadian Clay Products Inc.)
- 14. Wilcox bentonite plant (Canadian Clay Products Inc.)
- **COAL AND PEAT**
- 1. Lac La Ronge lignite (sub-bituminous) deposit
- 2. Carrot River Peat Moss Mine (Premier Sask. Inc.)
- 3. Carrot River peat moss plant (Premier Sask. Inc.)
- 4. Hudson Bay area coal deposits
- 5. Poplar River Coal Mine (Prairie Mines)
- 6. Boundary Dam (Shand, Costello, and Utility) Coal Mine (Prairie Mines)
- 7. Bienfait Coal Mine (Prairie Mines)
- **BUILDING MATERIALS**
- 1. Neyrink Lake black and grey granite (diorite) building stone
- 2. Sahli green granite building stone
- 3. Deschambault marble (dolomite) quarry (Graham Construction)
- 4. Mystic Lake "Verde Antique" marble (veined amphibolite) building stone
- 5. McNally Lake buckskin marble (dolomite) building stone
- 6. Amisk Lake red marble (dolomite) building stone
- 7. Waskew River cement rock deposit
- 8. Hudson Bay cement rock deposit
- **SILICA SAND**
- 1. Bow River silica sand deposit
- 2. Nipekamew River silica sand deposit
- 3. Wapawekka Lake silica sand deposit
- 4. Hanson Lake silica sand quarry (Winn Bay Sand)
- 5. Red Deer River silica sand deposit

Although the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources has exercised all reasonable care in the compilation, interpretation, and production of this map, it is not possible to ensure total accuracy, and all persons who rely on the information contained herein do so at their own risk. The Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Government of Saskatchewan do not accept liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies that may be included in, or derived from, this map.

The Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan is the world's premier destination for high-grade uranium deposits. About 40 companies are currently exploring for uranium in this area; in 2008, \$195 million was spent on exploration. About 100 projects – ranging from grassroots exploration to pre-feasibility stage – are underway, some of them funded through joint ventures with companies from China, Japan, Korea and Brazil.

With headquarters in Saskatoon, Cameco operates the world's largest uranium mine at McArthur River. The French company AREVA and Saskatoon-based Denison Mines are also major producers. Saskatchewan is home to four uranium operations. Others are planned in the next decade.

Diamonds

The Fort à la Corne area, northeast of Prince Albert, is home to the world's largest kimberlite deposits (kimberlite is a volcanic 'host' rock that may or may not contain diamonds). Appraisals have determined that the majority of the more than 70 kimberlites in the area appear to be diamond-bearing; work to determine the feasibility of an operating diamond mine is underway. Two advanced-stage projects – one by Saskatchewan company Shore Gold Inc, the other a joint project of Shore Gold and its American partner, Newmont Mining – are underway with a large bulk sampling program determining representative grades and values for the recovered diamonds.

Rare Earth Elements

The demand for rare earth elements (REE) is growing in response to increased concerns about greenhouse gas emissions. REE are used in the manufacture of batteries for hybrid vehicles and other varieties of rechargeable batteries. Great Western



Drill samples containing up to 84 per cent U₃O₈ from a recent discovery in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin. Photo courtesy of Huthor Exploration Ltd.

Minerals Group has completed a pre-feasibility study of an REE deposit in northern Saskatchewan.

Kaolin

In 2008, Whitemud Resources opened a mine following the discovery of kaolin deposits near Wood River. Metakaolin, a cement substitute, improves the quality of concrete, making it faster setting, less permeable and stronger, while producing 55 per cent less greenhouse gas emissions.

Gold

Opened in 1991, Claude Resources' Seabee mine has produced 840,000 ounces of gold. An additional two gold mines are in development.

Base Metals

While there is currently no base metal production, exploration expenditures in Saskatchewan have increased dramatically over the past few years, reaching \$10 million in 2008. A significant number of copper and zinc deposits have been found in the northeast area of the province.

Coal

Coal mining in Saskatchewan dates back to 1857, making it one of the earliest commodities to be mined in province. In 2008, Saskatchewan produced approximately nine million tonnes of coal, most of which was consumed in the province by mine-mouth electricity generating plants.

"With more than half of the world's reserves, Saskatchewan is to potash what Saudi Arabia is to oil."

Montreal Gazette

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