Clean water and a healthy natural environment are critical to all of us. These are central to an Anishinaabe way of life and a healthy, sustainable economy in water-rich Minnesota.

At present, there is no tribal or community consent for the proposed Talon Metals nickel-sulfide mine.

It would not provide economic security for people living in this region. Instead, the Talon Mine threatens to compound existing environmental and economic burdens facing Indigenous and rural communities.

We're calling for a real just transition to sustainable energy sources and climate justice, not a new era of corporate destruction, division and sacrifice zones under the banner of green energy.

Scan the QR code or go to bit.ly/TalonMetalsPetition to take action.
97% of nickel, 89% of copper, 79% of lithium and 68% of cobalt reserves and resources in the U.S. are located within 35 miles of Native American reservations.

- Mines like this have a well-documented track record of pollution to lakes, rivers, aquifers and wetlands that people depend on for drinking water, food and medicine.

- Acid mine drainage and water pumping threaten manoomin or wild rice, which is sacred to Anishinaabe in the Great Lakes region.

- Sulfate pollution increases the release of methylmercury into the environment, which accumulates in fish and the people who consume them.
  - Mercury is a neurotoxin that is especially dangerous to children, women, and elders.
  - Indigenous people depend on fish for sustenance, and like harvesting wild rice, fishing is a treaty-protected practice with deep cultural significance.

- Mining threatens sacred sites and the ability of Indigenous people to practice their culture and survive in their territory, which impacts mental and emotional health, as well as the health of families and communities.

- There is a documented link between extractive industries like mining, and gendered violence and exploitation, increasing the risk of missing and murdered Indigenous women and relatives.

- Talon claims they can “...produce nickel while respecting Indigenous culture;” However, they have not practiced Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with Indigenous nations or communities.
  - FPIC is a global standard set by the United Nations. Anishinaabe tribes in the region have said nickel mining here threatens their lands and treaty-protected resources.