

PART C — ABORIGINAL GROUPS INFORMATION
REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Section 13 – Background on Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

October 2014



LNG CANADA
Opportunity for British Columbia. Energy for the world

Joint venture companies



13 BACKGROUND ON POTENTIALLY AFFECTED ABORIGINAL GROUPS

As set out in the June 6, 2013, section 11 Order, the following Aboriginal Groups may be affected by the Project:

- Schedule B (Facility and associated activities)
 - Haisla Nation
- Schedule C (Shipping activities)
 - Haisla Nation
 - Gitga'at First Nation
 - Gitxaala Nation
 - Kitselas First Nation
 - Kitsumkalum First Nation
 - Lax Kw'alaams First Nation, and
 - Metlakatla First Nation.
- Schedule D (Notification)
 - Métis Nation British Columbia

As a Schedule D group, Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC) is included in this section of the Application. The section 13 Order issued by the EAO on August 7, 2013, amended Schedule D of the section 11 Order to clarify that the consultation activities (i.e., notification) with MNBC listed on Schedule D are to be conducted by BC on behalf of the Government of Canada, and is not an acknowledgement by BC that it owes a duty of consultation or accommodation to Métis in BC under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

In accordance with the AIR, this section of the Application provides available background information for those Aboriginal Groups identified in the section 11 Order, including traditional territories, ethnography, language, land use setting and planning, governance, economy, and reserves. Section 13.2 provides an overview of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan and summary of changes made as a result of feedback from Aboriginal Groups, LNG Canada's approach for consulting Aboriginal Groups during the Application review phase, a summary of consultation activities prior to submission of the Application, including key issues and concerns raised during preparation of the AIR and Application, and LNG Canada's approach to addressing key issues and concerns.

For the purposes of assessing Aboriginal Interests in subsequent Sections of Part C (Sections 14, 15, and 16), LNG Canada uses three LSAs. LSA #1 is used for assessing most of the effects of the Project

facility on Haisla Nation's Aboriginal Interests and is centred on the areas immediately surrounding the facility (exclusively within Haisla traditional territory). LSA #2 captures potential adverse effects of Project air emissions on the Aboriginal Interests of Haisla Nation, Gitga'at First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation, and Metlakatla First Nation. LSA #3 captures potential adverse effects of Project marine traffic on the Aboriginal Interests of all Schedule C Aboriginal Groups. For details and descriptions of these Aboriginal Interests LSAs, see Section 14.8 of the Application.

13.1 Background Information on Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

13.1.1 Haisla Nation

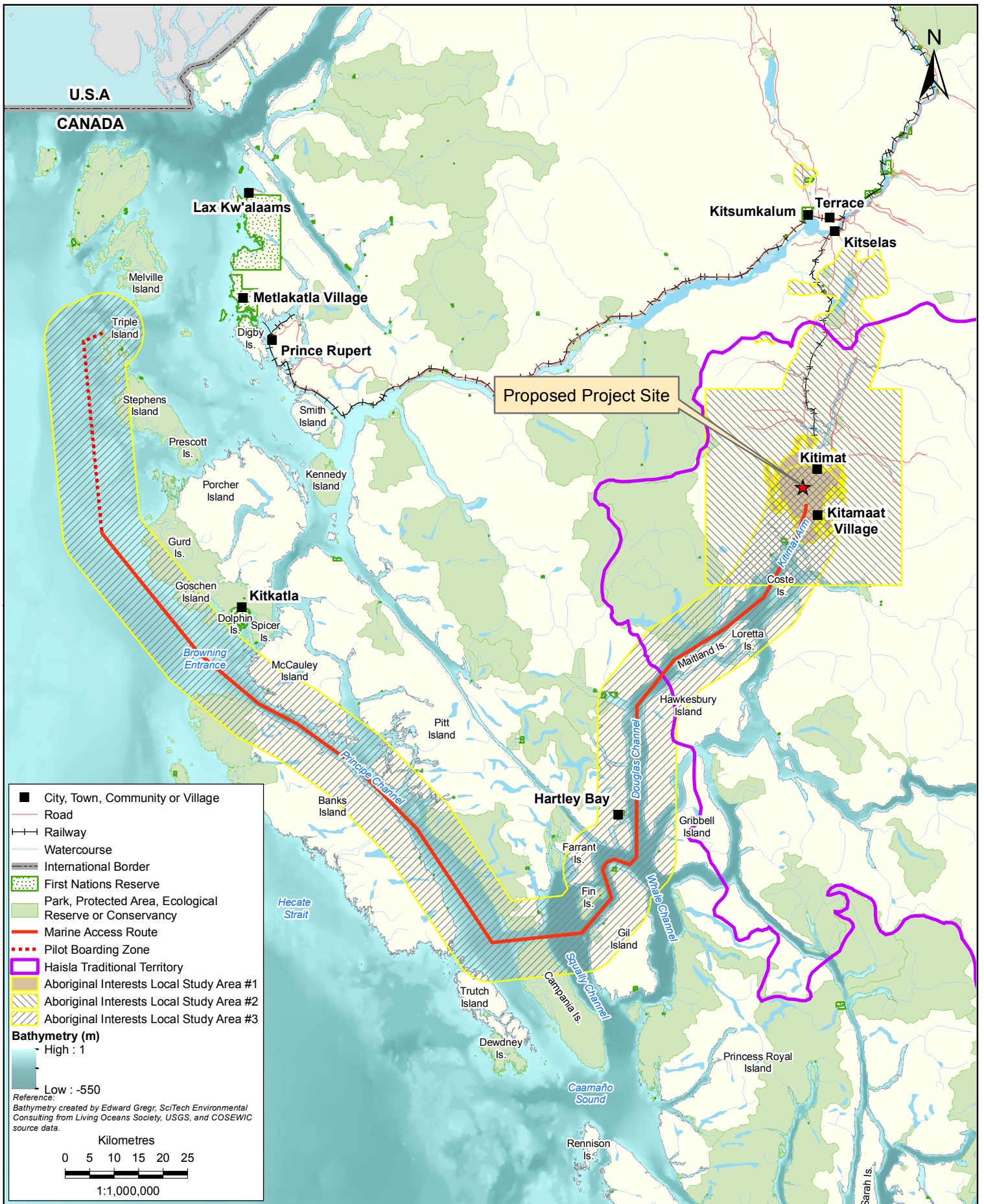
13.1.1.1 Traditional Territory

The traditional territory of Haisla Nation (see Figure 13.1-1) includes the lands and waters from the ridge that runs north of the Kitimat River valley and Douglas Channel, extending 170 km south, including the mainland shores on both sides of the upper Douglas Channel and Kitimat Arm and the saltwater channels, bays, arms, inlets, and coves that feed those waterways (Powell 2013). Haisla territory also includes Coste and Maitland islands, all but the southern tip of Hawkesbury, northern and eastern Gribbell Island, the northeast coast of Princess Royal Island from Kingcome Point to Butedale, and a number of smaller islands throughout (Barbetti and Powell, 2005:3-57 and 71-2). Haisla Nation traditional territory covers approximately 8,000 km² (Powell 2011: 9).

13.1.1.2 Ethnography

Haisla have occupied their traditional territory for about 1,200 years (Powell 2011). According to anthropological research and Haisla Nation's oral histories, the ancestors of the Haisla people migrated north, travelling along the coast to the mouth of the Kitimat River, to a location near Kitimaat Village (Powell 2013).

Before the end of the 19th century, there were two different Haisla groups: the *Gitamaat* (Kitimaat) of the Douglas Channel and the *Gitlop* (Kitlope) of the Gardner Canal. The *Gitamaat* (people of the snow) and *Gitlop* (people of the rocks) spoke similar dialects and commonly intermarried, but were distinct communities (Powell 2013). By the late 1880s, there was substantial population loss because of disease contracted during contact with Europeans, and the two groups began living together as one community, eventually amalgamating in 1948/1949 as the Haisla Nation (Hamori-Torok 1990:306, Powell 2011:7).



\\cd1183-r04\workgroup\1231\active\EM\1231\0459\gis\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_01_Haisla_Traditional_Territory.mxd

6/23/2014 - 11:31:29 AM



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

HAISLA TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-1

Haisla traditional territory is divided into a number of clan stewardship areas that are individually owned watersheds, called *wa'wais*. The *wa'wais* owners are responsible for the area and all living things within it. *Wa'wais* are integral to the Haisla ideals of stewardship and resource control. There were 54 individual *wa'wais* (Powell 2013). Since inheritance is decided via a clan council (called a campfire), ownership of any one *wa'wais* might be subject to change at any time (Powell 2011:8). Within these *wa'wais*, areas of particularly rich resources are shared by all Haisla people, regardless of clan affiliation. These areas are known as *bagwaiyas* (Powell 2013).

The traditional subsistence gathering activities of Haisla Nation were based on a seasonal mobility pattern, often termed a seasonal round by anthropologists. The Haisla system of oral traditions describes the necessity of each Haisla member to “live to the rhythm of our annual cycle” and describes monthly activities (Barbetti and Powell 2005:73). Winters were spent in larger permanent villages with many different families inhabiting the same location (Powell 2013:26-27). Village life for Northwest Coast groups focused on larger communities of a single clan, or allied clans, spending the winter together in multiple family dwellings called longhouses. These houses form the backbone of traditional life, with group events, feasting, name giving, and telling of stories making up an important aspect of winter life (Muckle 2007:44). After the winter season, families would disperse to seasonal family settlements centred on harvestable resources (Powell 2011:5).

During the spring, families would travel to fishing sites, with an emphasis on eulachon harvesting. The gathering of community members during eulachon harvesting was used as a time for elders to pass their knowledge to the younger generations (Gordon et al. n.d.). After the eulachon runs finished, families would travel to summer campsites and collect seasonally available resources from their families' territories. Intertidal resources, such as shellfish and kelp, were harvested from beachfronts. Berries and plants were collected spring through fall. During summer months, when the salmon run began, families would again move to fishing sites along rivers and spend the season catching and preserving their catch for the winter months. By the late fall, after the salmon had stopped running, groups would return to their winter village sites and spend the winters together (Hamori-Torok 1990).

The Haisla people traditionally emphasized marine resources for their subsistence, especially the yearly runs of salmon and eulachon (Powell 2013:31). Salmon was dried and preserved, whereas eulachon was rendered into highly prized fatty oil, commonly referred to as “grease.” In between the seasonal runs, numerous terrestrial and marine mammals, shellfish, rockfish, and plant species were harvested (Hamori-Torok 1990:306-307; Muckle 2007:43). The importance of the coastal ecosystem resources to the Haisla continues today. Haisla's use of, and relationship to, its territory are maintained through traditional subsistence activities of hunting and gathering, and cultural practices such as trading, potlatch, and

spiritual ceremonies. This is encapsulated by the *nuyem*, which are Haisla Nation's traditional rules of behaviour and conduct (Powell 2013).

The Haisla social system is based on matrilineal clans. Traditionally, eight clans (Eagle, Beaver, Crow, Killer Whale, Wolf, Frog, Raven, and Salmon) made up the community, with each clan having its own chief, its own resource areas, and its own winter village. However, an influenza pandemic in 1918 resulted in a substantial reduction in the Haisla population and in the loss of both the Frog and Wolf Clans (Haisla First Nation n.d.).

13.1.1.3 Language

The Haisla language, called *Xa'isla'ak'ala* (HA-ees-lah-KYAH-lah) or occasionally *Awik'ala* (ah-WEE-kyah-lah) (Powell 2013), is classified as part of the Wakashan language family, which is related to the Kwak'waka-speaking (Kwakwaka'wakw) peoples of Vancouver Island and the Heiltsuk of Bella Bella (Mithun 1999:549). Traditionally, there were two dialects spoken, split between the *Gitamaat* and the *Gitlop* (Mithun 1999:549).

In 2001, 80 Haisla Nation community members were recorded as being fluent in *Xa'isla'ak'ala*. Thirty other Haisla Nation community members reported some familiarity with the language. An additional 30 members reported presently learning the language (FPHLCC 2006). In the 2011 Canadian Census, at least 90 respondents from Kitamaat Village reported speaking a non-official language at home (Statistics Canada 2012). The village elementary school has approximately 30 students currently attending; these students are taught the Haisla language. Most Haisla Nation youth, however, attend school off reserve where there are no regular Haisla language classes (Powell 2013).

13.1.1.4 Land Use Setting

The land based component of the Haisla Nation traditional territory is part of the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone. This zone has three characteristic flora patterns: the prominence of western hemlock; a sparse herb layer; and the predominance of several moss species (Pojar et al. 1991:98). The Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone climate is characterized by cool summers and wet winters.

The coastal waters of the Haisla Nation traditional territory provide a variety of harvested fish species, including herring, eulachon, salmon, steelhead, cod, halibut, cuttlefish, bullhead, flounder, skate, and rockfish. Prior to the mid-1970s, the Kitimat River was a primary source of eulachon for Haisla Nation, yielding 27,000 to 81,000 kg per year from 1969 to 1971 (Gordon et al. n.d.).

Marine mammals in the area include seals and sea lions, sea otters, porpoises, and whales, but only seals were regularly hunted. Of these mammals, sea lions and porpoises were not usually hunted, sea

otters were not hunted out of respect, and blackfish (orca) were not hunted because they are a crest animal (Powell 2013:21). In fact, no whale species were hunted. The resource-rich intertidal zones provide shellfish and other invertebrates, seaweed, and kelp (Powell 2013:21).

The terrestrial environment provides various food and medicinal plants, as well as material for weaving and construction. Powell (2013) and Moerman (1998) list many species that are used for food, medicine, and materials. Examples of material plants include cedar, spruce, pine, and grasses; devil's club, hellebore, juniper, Labrador tea, and seaweeds are among the recorded medicinal plants. Plant resources used for food are numerous and include a variety of berries, roots, crab apples, seaweeds, and kelp (Powell 2013).

Large mammals, including black bear, moose, deer, mountain goat, wolf, wolverine, and grizzly bear occupy the terrestrial environments and have significant subsistence and spiritual values. Smaller mammals, such as beaver, porcupine, marmot, marten, fisher, otter, mink, weasel, and muskrat are also hunted and trapped, while migratory waterfowl are hunted along the flats and mouths of rivers. Seagull eggs are collected from rocky nesting sites, and other bird species are hunted for feathers and materials (Powell 2013:21-22).

Changes in Haisla Nation traditional territory brought about after contact with Europeans resulted in changes to Haisla land use and lifestyle, beginning with the fur trade in the 19th century. Between 1890 and 1950, the increase in farming and cannery operations affected the life-ways of Haisla Nation (Hamori-Torok 1996, Powell 2013:26), and industrial developments around the town of Kitimat resulted in the restriction of use of areas along Kitimat Arm (Powell 2011).

13.1.1.5 Planning Initiatives

Haisla Nation is active in various planning forums. Haisla Nation participated in the *Kalum Land and Resources Management Plan*, which provided recommendations that included protection and maintenance of eulachon spawning areas, as well as a strategy for the development of a Kitimat estuary management plan (SRMP 2002). Haisla Nation later signed a Strategic Land Use Plan Agreement (SLUPA) with the BC government (2006). Haisla Nation is developing a marine use plan for a comprehensive marine use strategy and is a member of the Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network (Haisla First Nation n.d.).

In November 2011, as a member of Coastal First Nations Turning Point Initiative, Haisla Nation signed the coastal reconciliation protocol with BC. Through this agreement, Haisla Nation participated in information sharing and recommendations related to resource and land use, as well as revenue sharing (MARR 2013). Although Haisla Nation's membership in the Coastal First Nations ended in December

2012, other agreements were signed with Coastal First Nations while Haisla Nation was a member, including:

- Land and Resource Protocol Agreement—(Signed in March 2006, this agreement between the provincial government and members of the Coastal First Nations covers land use planning on the North and Central Coast) and
- Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement (SLUPA)—(Signed in March 2006, each signatory to the Coastal First Nations SLUPA protocol agreement also signed an individual SLUPA, including the Haisla Nation).

It is not clear at the time of writing whether these agreements are still in place.

Haisla Nation has also signed additional agreements with BC separate from the Coastal First Nations Turning Point Initiative, including:

- a three-year Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement with BC (Government of British Columbia 2011) to provide economic benefits to the community based on harvest activities in its traditional territory
- the Haisla Framework Agreement, as signed with the Province of BC in 2012 (MARR 2013), which sets out the framework for a land lease or sale that will enable the development of a liquefied natural gas facility in Haisla Nation territory at IR #6 and commits the parties to land use planning around the Douglas Channel

In addition, as part of the planned development of a liquefied natural gas facility on Haisla Nation IR #6, in January 2013 (and with Haisla Nation support and agreement), the Government of Canada issued the Haisla Natural Gas Facility Regulations under authority of the *First Nations Commercial and Industrial Development Act* allowing the Province of BC to administer, enforce, and monitor compliance with applicable provincial legislation on IR #6 as part of the development of the Kitimat LNG Project (Haisla Nation 2013a).

13.1.1.6 Inherited Territories

There are three *wa'wais* in the Aboriginal Interests LSA 1 and LSA 2. The first two are: (1) *Simgas*, located on the east side of the Kitimat River and covering Kitimat Arm, and (2) *Zagwis* and *Yaksda*, a single *wa'wais* located in the estuary of Kitimat River. As described by Powell (2013:66):

The proposed LNG Canada export facility is to be located in the Haisla *wa'wais* area called *Yaksda* (YAHK-stuh, "dirty water"). This traditional Haisla Beaver clan stewardship area includes the watersheds of Moore, Anderson and Beaver Creeks, an area about 9 km west to east by 11 km north to south.

The third *wa'wais*, *C'imoca* and *Wohlstu* contains Kitamaat Village. Once *C'imoc'a* and *Wohlstu* became the settlement area open to all Haisla, it became a *bagwaiyas* (Powell 2013:66).

There are 14 *wa'wais* located outside of Aboriginal Interests LSA #1 and LSA #2 that have the potential for interactions as they are located along the marine access route (LSA #3) (Powell 2013):

- *Gwaxsdilis and T'laq'wedazis*
- *T'lekai*
- *Tosekiya*
- *Bisamut'is and Wo'axdu*
- *Awigela*
- *Ankwelalis*
- *Kitasa and Wagis*
- *Geltuis*
- *Xasutla and Aik'udiga*
- *Li'lewaqde'mis*
- *Kiyasa*
- *Mesgalhi*
- *Sawi*
- *Kwa'yilaxsnuxw*

13.1.1.7 Governance

Haisla Nation has both a traditional governance structure and an elected council.

Traditional governance structures revolve around *wa'wais* and inherited names. The traditional leadership of each *wa'wais* and chief presides over the community feasts and their opinions have an influence on wider community opinions. These hereditary chiefs are the traditional leaders of high status in the community (Powell 2013).

The elected leadership of Haisla Nation is comprised of a chief councillor and ten councillors (Table 13.1-1). Haisla chief councillor and council deal with internal and external governance matters, and represent Haisla Nation and Haisla members. Elections for chief councillor, and the five councillors with the most votes in the previous elections, occur every four years. The other five councillor positions are two-year terms (Haisla Nation Council 2013). The council office is located in Kitamaat Village.

Table 13.1-1: Haisla First Nation Elected Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Appointment Ends ^b
Chief Councillor	Ross, Ellis	07/28/2013	07/28/2017
Councillor	Amos, Henry Sr.	07/28/2013	07/28/2015
Councillor	Cross, Taylor	07/28/2013	07/28/2017
Councillor	Duncan, Brenda	07/28/2013	07/28/2017
Councillor	Grant, Godfrey	07/28/2013	07/28/2015
Councillor	Grant, Margaret	07/28/2013	07/28/2017
Councillor	Grant, Willard	07/28/2013	07/28/2015
Councillor	Harms, Lucille	07/28/2013	07/28/2017
Councillor	Ross, Joanne	07/28/2013	07/28/2015
Councillor	Ross, Russell Jr.	07/28/2013	07/28/2015
Councillor	Smith, Crystal	07/28/2013	07/28/2017

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

^b Estimated from appointment date

SOURCES: AANDC (2014); Haisla First Nation (2013b)

Haisla Nation is in Stage 4 of the BC Treaty negotiation process—negotiation of an Agreement in Principle (MARR 2013).

13.1.1.8 Population and Economy

There are 1,799 Haisla Nation members (AANDC 2013), of which 673 live on reserve. Statistics on workforce and income for the 2006 census were not available at the time of writing. A 2009 community survey found that 60% of adult respondents reported some employment income during the previous year. However, this reported income did not necessarily reflect full-time paid employment, suggesting the potential for lower employment numbers than reported (Powell 2013:58). Data from the 2011 National Household Survey indicates that Kitimaat Village had a participation rate of 47.6% with an unemployment rate of 30% (Statistics Canada 2013). More details on housing, population, and workforce for Aboriginal communities can be found in Section 6 of this Application.

Traditionally, eulachon and salmon fishing have been significant to the economy of Haisla Nation. Despite the collapse of the eulachon fishery in the Kitimat River around the year 2000, Haisla Nation members continued to fish eulachon and salmon in the rivers surrounding Kitimaat Village (SRMP 2002; Gordon et al. n.d.). At that time, commercial fishing was the largest employer in Kitimaat Village (SRMP 2002); however, the recent national household survey ranks ‘agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting’ as the least reported employment industry (Statistic Canada 2013). Industrial developments were built near the

village of Kitamaat, starting when the Aluminum Company of Canada, now RTA—an aluminum facility and associated hydroelectric works—began operations in the Kitimat area in 1952. These developments had a large economic effect on the area; however, according to Haisla Nation, “For decades, economic development passed by the Haisla Nation. Large-scale industrial operations were built and flourished in our territory, yet few benefits flowed to our people. All that is now changing.” (Haisla First Nation n.d.).

Haisla Nation economic opportunities and initiatives include a number of Haisla-owned businesses, as well as Limited partnerships and Joint Ventures. Examples of these include:

- the Kitimat LNG (KMLNG) project and associated Pacific Trails Pipeline
- a joint venture between Haisla Nation and LNG Partners of Houston; the BC LNG Export co-op
- a proposed independent power project at Europa Creek, through the Kitamaat Renewable Energy Corporation
- a forest and range agreement with the Province of BC (2004), which provides an annual allowable cut in the territory, and
- restaurants, bed and breakfasts, guiding services, transport services, and arts and graphics companies (Haisla First Nation n.d.).

Haisla Business Operations (HBO) is Haisla Nation's business development branch and operates with “a vision for Haisla workforce capacity building and band business undertakings” (Powell 2013). In addition, individual Haisla Nation members own businesses in the arts and services sectors (e.g., carving, painting, guiding, and janitorial); however, there is currently only one reported member-operated business in Kitamaat Village, the Sunrise Market, a grocery and variety store located on the waterfront. The only village restaurant was closed as of late 2013, partly because of an inability to pay employees wages that are competitive with those being paid in the work camps and construction projects of the area. The band-operated gas station, the Haisla Gas Bar, is also closed and considerations for relocation are being discussed (Powell 2013).

13.1.1.8.1 Reserves

Table 13.1-2 lists the names, locations, and sizes of Haisla Nation Indian Reserves.

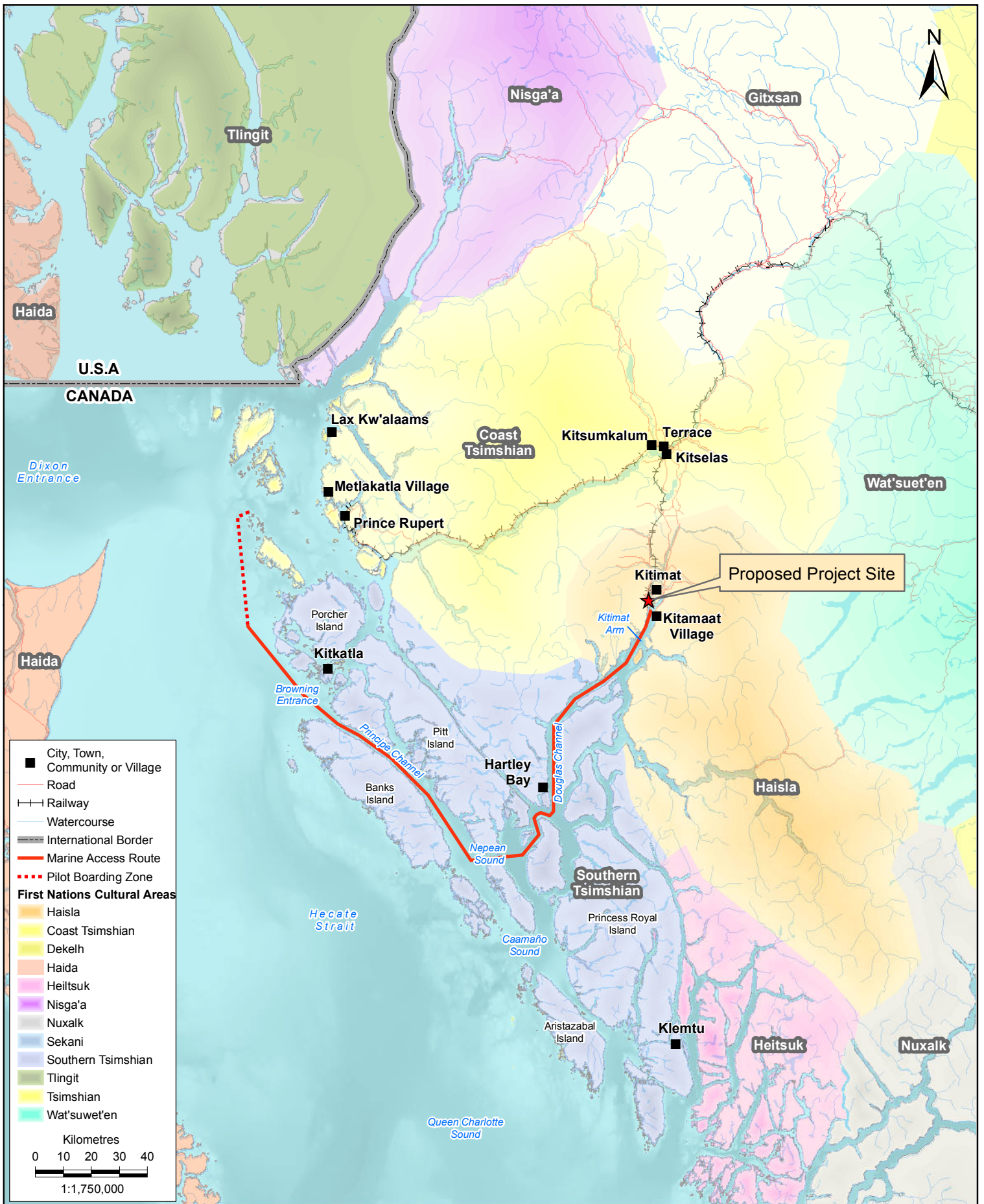
Table 13.1-2: Haisla Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Bees 6	West shore of Kitimat Arm in Bees Drainage	72.8
Crab river (crab harbour) 18	Mouth of Crab River on Gardner Canal	4
Gander island 14	Island in the Moore Islands, in Hecate Strait	121.4
Giltoeyes 13	Giltoeyes Inlet in the Douglas Channel	4
Henderson's ranch 11	East shore of Kitimat Arm, south of Minette Bay	18
Ja we yah's 99	At the Kidalo River	2.4
Jugwees (Minette Bay) 5	At the head of Minette Bay	35.5
Kemano 17	Entrance of Kemano Bay in Gardner Canal	10.3
Kitamaat 1	West bank of Kitimat River, 0.8 km north of the mouth	189
Kitamaat 2	East shore of Kitimat Arm	182
Kitasa 7	West shore of Emsley Cove	4.1
Kitlope 16	North shore of Kitlope Anchorage in Gardner Canal	45.3
Kuaste (Mud Bay) (Kildala Arm) 8	North shore of Kildala Arm, south of Clio Bay	3
Misgatlee 14	At the head of Foch Lagoon	4.7
Tahla (Kildala) 4	At the mouth of Kildala River	5.1
Tosehka (Eagle Bay) 12	In Eagle Bay, Douglas Channel, opposite Coste Island	2.5
Walth 3	East shore of Kitimat Arm, by Minette Bay	16.8
Wekellals 15	Mouth of Kitlope River, by Egeria Reach at the head of Gardner Canal	69.8

SOURCES: AANDC (2013); Powell (2011)

13.1.2 Tsimshian Cultural Overview

The Tsimshian cultural region (see Figure 13.1-2) includes the areas around the coastal waters of Milbanke Sound to the south, stretching north through the estuaries of the Skeena and Nass rivers and the inlets and islands surrounding them, on through to Portland Inlet. At the eastern boundary of Tsimshian territory, interior groups are situated along the Nass and Skeena rivers and the lands surrounding their tributaries. In the west, the Tsimshian harvest and fish along Hecate Strait, up to where Tsimshian territorial waters meet with those of Haida Nation (Halpin and Seguin 1990).



\\cd1183-404\workgroup\1231\active\EM\123110458\gifs\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_02_FN_culture_area.mxd



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

FIRST NATIONS CULTURAL AREAS

LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	18-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-2

6/18/2014 - 2:45:06 PM

Six of the seven potentially affected Aboriginal Groups for the Project are within the Tsimshian cultural region:

- Gitga'at First Nation
- Gitxaala Nation
- Kitselas First Nation
- Kitsumkalum First Nation
- Lax Kw'alaams First Nation, and
- Metlakatla First Nation.

While the Tsimshian share similar histories, oral traditions, language and social organization, they are generally subdivided by ethnographers into sub-groups including southern Tsimshian and coast Tsimshian.

13.1.2.1.1 Southern Tsimshian

Southern Tsimshian groups traditionally occupied the coastal waters around Milbanke Sound and Douglas Channel, had a common language, and shared access to certain resource use sites (Miller 1997). Gitxaala Nation lived primarily on the islands and mainland areas near Hecate Strait. Kitasoo/Xai'xais (Gidestsu) First Nation territory was located in the area of what is now called Princess Royal Island, south to approximately Queen Charlotte Sound. Gitga'at First Nation primarily occupied areas at the mouth of the Douglas Channel.

13.1.2.1.2 Coast Tsimshian

Coast Tsimshian groups traditionally occupied areas around Chatham Sound and the eastern edge of Hecate Strait, and from the headwaters of the Skeena River up the Skeena River Canyon. Lax Kw'alaams and Metlakatla First Nations are the descendants of *the Giluts'aaw, Ginandoiks, Ginaxangiik, Gispaxlo'ots, Gitando, Gitlaan, Gits'iis, Gitwilgyoots, and Gitzaxlaal* (commonly referred to as the Nine Tsimshian Tribes, Nine Tribes or the Allied Tsimshian Tribes) (Seguin Anderson 2006). Each of the Nine Tribes had their own territories, harvesting areas, villages, and traditional camping spots along the coast from the mouth of the Skeena to the mouth of the Nass. However, with increasing demographic, social, and economic pressures following European settlement in the region, the Nine Tribes coalesced into a single common entity that later separated into two groups, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and Metlakatla First Nation.

Sometimes included in discussions about coast Tsimshian groups, the Kitselas First Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation are not descended from the Nine Tribes in the same manner as the Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and Metlakatla First Nation (McDonald 2003). However, this does not mean that

they do not share common territory with other Tsimshian groups. For example, in reference to ethnographic terminology about the Kitselas specifically, Smith states: “whenever the 'coast Tsimshian' or 'all of the Tsimshian' are mentioned, this must be understood to include the Kitselas people.” Smith further notes that when ethnographic sources refer to specific locations as ‘common territories’ like fishing grounds at the mouth of the Nass River, they were accessed by all Tsimshian groups (Smith 2008). While the ancestors of the Kitsumkalum First Nation and Kitselas First Nation travelled to the mouth of the Skeena River and along the coast to harvest and gather, their primary winter villages were located east and upriver in the Skeena River canyon area (McDonald 2002; Berthiaume 1999).

Tsimshian Culture

Information about traditional Tsimshian life-ways is found in oral histories and in ethno-historic and ethnographic sources. While each Tsimshian group is unique, their shared culture makes it possible to create a general description of Tsimshian traditional life-ways. While the social structure of these Nations may be similar, their historical and contemporary land use patterns differ and should be described singularly. The general patterns are summarized in this section, followed by a more detailed description of each potentially affected Aboriginal Group’s unique history and social and cultural background.

The Tsimshian language family is a unique linguistic group that does not share common ancestry with any other North American Aboriginal language group. The Tsimshian language consists of two major divisions: one dialect is shared between the coastal and southern Tsimshian, and the other dialect is spoken by the Nisga’a and Gitksan of the interior (Halpin and Seguin 1990).

Coast Tsimshian and southern Tsimshian people speak *Sm’algyax*. Historically, an additional dialect called *Sgüüxs* was spoken by the southern Tsimshian; however, during the social and cultural upheaval associated with the contact period, most southern Tsimshian adopted *Sm’algyax* as their primary language (Satterfield et al. 2012). As *Sm’algyax* language does not easily adapt into English characters, the spelling of terms tends to change depending on sources. Here they are written as spelled from the source material and, whenever possible, multiple spellings from different sources are incorporated.

Traditionally, both coast Tsimshian and southern Tsimshian lived in large, semi-permanent winter villages consisting of multiple related groups known as “Houses,” “House-groups,” or *wuwaap* (singular: *waap*). A House is the “autonomous socioeconomic unit of Tsimshian life” (Coupland 1985:144) and each House has an individual leader (*Sm’oogyet*) who inherits both a name and associated rights of the House’s territory (McDonald 1985:7). In villages with more than one House, the leader of the most powerful House usually had leadership responsibilities for the community, with their authority derived from the status of their House group (Menzies 2011).

These Houses are connected through shared history and tradition with affiliated groups called clans, crest-groups, or Bupdeex (Singular: *pdeex*) and traditionally formed the organizing structure of village residence. In general, a Tsimshian person belongs to one of four clans (Seguin Anderson 2006, Firelight 2014):

- *Ginhada/Ganhada* (raven)
- *Gispuwudha/Gispuwada* (blackfish)
- *Lasgiik/Lasgeek* (eagle), and
- *Laxgibuu/Laxgibu* (wolf).

For most Tsimshian groups, life before contact with European explorers, traders, and settlers revolved around the harvesting of seasonally available food. Each house left its winter village during the spring to occupy small seasonal campsites, collecting different resources as they became available and returning to the same winter village in the late fall or early winter (Halpin and Seguin 2006).

The Tsimshian seasonal round began in the late winter and early spring when Tsimshian families would collect and process eulachon along major rivers. The dried eulachon and eulachon oil (commonly called “grease”) were among the most important trade commodities exchanged between many Northwest Coast groups (Smith 2008). Eulachon grease was (and remains) a highly prized and nutrient-rich commodity that was traded along the Nass and Skeena rivers and into the interior via well-established trade routes that are referred to as grease-trails (Halpin and Seguin 1990:268). After the eulachon runs, groups would gather at seaweed camps to collect and dry seaweed and kelp, harvest intertidal resources (e.g., shellfish), fish for halibut, collect herring roe, and harvest tree bark and cambium.

During the summer months, seagull eggs and abalone would be collected along the coast, and salmon were caught by fishing in the tidal waters (Halpin and Seguin 1990). During salmon runs in the early summer, Tsimshian people moved to traditional fishing sites and camps. Traditionally, the arrival of the first salmon of the year was a celebrated event, marked by ceremonies intended to give thanks and pay respect to the fish to ensure a good season (Boas 1916). During this time, berry harvesting started as well, continuing into the fall as different varieties ripened and were ready to be picked. Early autumn involved intense fishing of salmon runs, with the preservation of salmon for the winter months a priority. After the final salmon runs, the groups would return to their winter villages and hunt game. The cold months were also a time for feasting and other ceremonial events (Halpin and Seguin 1990). These travel and harvesting patterns continue today, sometimes in a modified form, and remain of central importance to modern Tsimshian culture.

13.1.3 Gitga'at First Nation

13.1.3.1 Traditional Territory

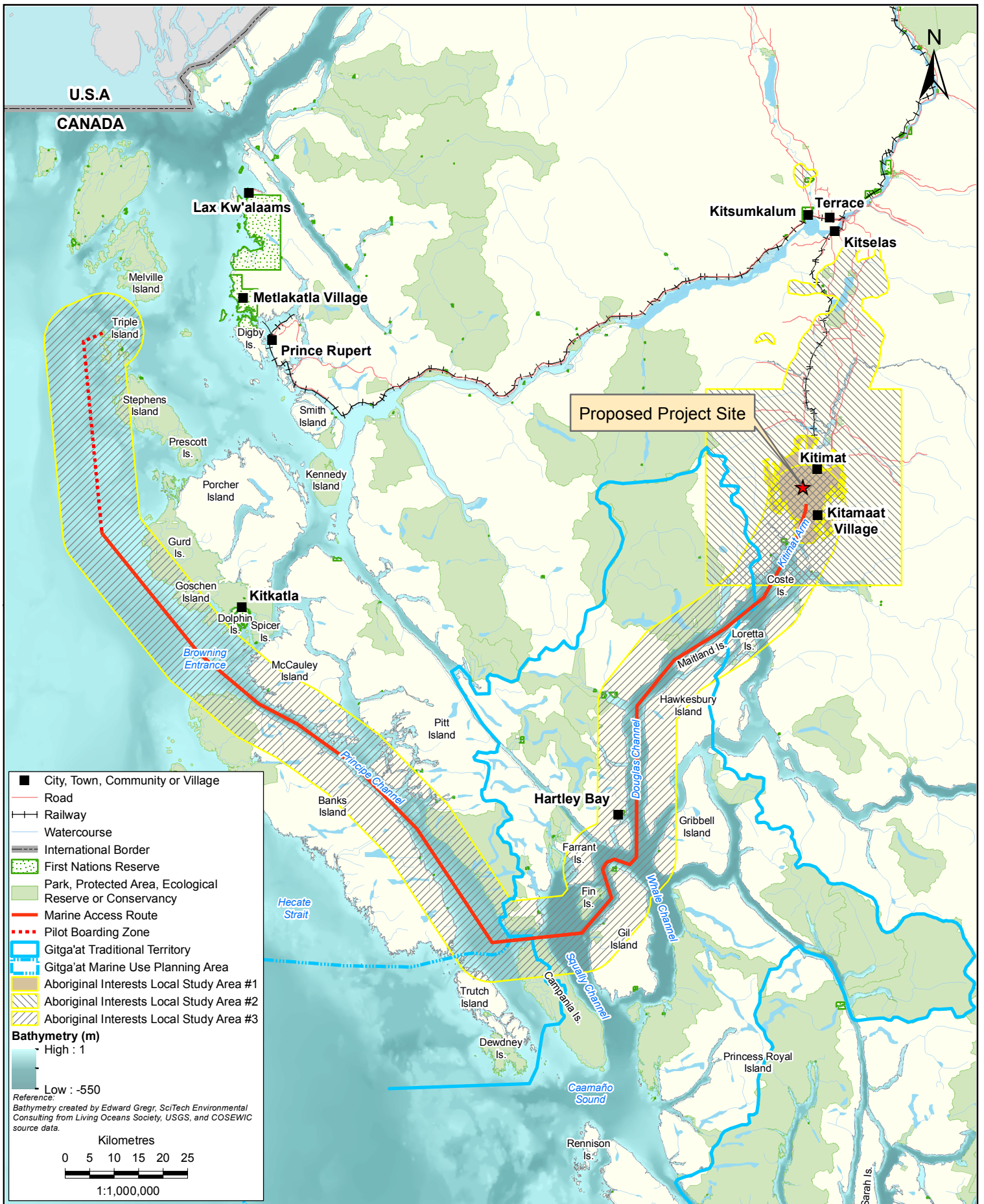
Gitga'at First Nation asserted traditional territory (Figure 13.1-3) covers about 7,500 km² of land and water, including the mainland and coastal islands of the lower Douglas Channel, Whale Channel, Wright Sound, and Lewis Pass to the edge of Caamaño Sound (Gitga'at First Nation 2011).

13.1.3.2 Ethnography

The Gitga'at people are Southern Tsimshian (see Section 13.1.2), which is defined collectively as Tsimshian inhabiting the islands and coastal mainland south of the Skeena River, and historically included two other First Nation communities: the Gitxaala and Gidestsu (Kitasoo/Xai'xais) First Nations (Halpin and Seguin 1990: 268, Marsden 2011:8). Pre-contact life for the Tsimshian was centred on the seasonal round when household groups wintered together in larger villages and dispersed into smaller camps and habitation sites to harvest resources in the spring (Halpin and Seguin 1990: 269). Tsimshian winter villages comprised a number of clans, with populations ranging from 300 to 500 people, and were structured in a way to reflect their connection to the water with a single or double row of houses facing the shorefront.

During the spring, summer, and early fall, subsistence gathering is centred on the ocean and rivers, both for food and for travel to hunting grounds. In the early spring, Gitga'at First Nation families would traditionally move to the major rivers for the first eulachon run and occupy seasonal camps while drying the eulachon or rendering it into nutritious and valued grease (Satterfield et al. 2012). Plant harvesting usually started at the same time and continued through the summer and fall. In the summer, groups moved to different camps to fish halibut and collect shellfish and other beach resources. In the late summer and early fall, they occupied fishing camps to take advantage of the salmon runs. After the end of the last salmon run, the remainder of the fall was spent hunting and harvesting the last of the seasonally available plants before returning to the larger multi-group winter village sites (Halpin and Seguin 1990, Satterfield et al. 2012).

The community of Hartley Bay is the home of Gitga'at First Nation. Before the mid-19th century, a site named *Laxgal'tsap* (Old Town) was a major winter village site of the Gitga'at people. However, after the establishment of the new community of Metlakatla, immediately east of Port Simpson, most residents of *Laxgal'tsap* moved to Metlakatla to join the Anglican Mission. After a doctrinal dispute led to a splitting of the Mission, a number of Gitga'at people returned to their traditional territory and relocated to Hartley Bay (Haggarty and Lutz 2006:6).



I:\cd1183-r04\workgroup\1231\active\EM\1231\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_03_giate_traditional_territory.mxd 6/23/2014 - 11:33:29 AM



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

GITGA'AT TRADITIONAL TERRITORY
LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-3

13.1.3.3 Language

Traditionally, the Gitga'at people spoke a dialect of Coastal Tsimshian called *Sgüüxs*, but during their time at Metlakatla with Anglican missionaries, the Gitga'at people adopted the northern Coastal Tsimshian dialect known as *Sm'algyax* (Satterfield et al. 2012:19). By the 1970s, *Sgüüxs* nearly became extinct (Halpin and Seguin 1990:267).

According to the 2006 Canadian Census, 40 respondents from Hartley Bay claimed knowledge of an Aboriginal Language (Statistics Canada 2007); there is no data available from the 2011 Census or National Household Survey. The *Wap Sigatgyet* Aboriginal Education Service, located in Prince Rupert, offers Sm'algyax language classes in Lach Klan (Aboriginal Education Council 2013). At the time of writing, no further information about participation in these or other programs was available.

13.1.3.4 Land Use Setting

Gitga'at First Nation traditional territory is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone, which provides for abundant marine and wildlife (Pojar et al. 1991:98). The traditional territory comprises large and small islands in and around the entrance to the large Douglas Channel fjord. These islands and the mainland portion of Gitga'at First Nation traditional territory are characterized by forested mountains and hills, with very little valley bottom type topography.

Terrestrial mammal species identified as important to the Gitga'at First Nation include all bear species, mountain goat, moose, deer, wolves, wolverines, beavers, mink, martin, otters, weasels, and porcupine, while bird species, including ducks, geese, and other sea birds, are also reported as important resources (Satterfield et al. 2011). Of particular importance are Kermode bears, also known as spirit bears, which occupy an important spiritual place in Gitga'at culture (Satterfield et al. 2011). A variety of plant species are harvested for medicine, food, and materials, including different species of berries, various roots, nettles, yew, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (Marsden 2012, Moerman 1998).

Marine species, especially fish and shellfish, are extremely important, not just for subsistence but also for cultural and spiritual reasons. Herring, eulachon, salmon, snapper, cod, trout, halibut, flounder, and a variety of different rockfish are important fish species. Abalone, clams, cockles, octopus, prawns, scallops, shrimps, chitons, and sea urchins are important intertidal resources. Marine mammals in the area include harbour seals and sea lions, otters, and a variety of whales and porpoises (Satterfield et al. 2011).

The community of Hartley Bay is classified as a renewable resource community by sociologists. This classification is applied to communities "whose primary cultural, social and economic existences are based on the harvest and use of renewable natural resources" (Gill and Ritchie 2011, see also Picou and Gill 1996:881).

A number of forestry companies have operations within Gitga'at First Nation territory, including the band-owned Gitga'at Forestry Inc., which was established in 2004. While not currently active, the company was formed to manage business operations resulting from a community forest licence that covers a harvest area of over 295,000 m³ of timber over a 10-year period (Gitga'at First Nation 2011).

Three sport fishing lodges, and one wilderness resort were operating in the territory from May until August, along with several sailing tour companies and numerous pocket cruise and charter operations. The lodges and three of the sailing and cruising operations had protocol agreements signed with the Gitga'at First Nation by 2003 (Gitga'at First Nation 2003). A Gitga'at First Nation economic profile lists seven economic sectors that are either underway or proposed: aquaculture, energy, fisheries, forestry, real estate, tourism, and traditional economy. All of these industries are oriented toward protecting resources integral to Gitga'at identity, community, and culture (Gill and Ritchie 2011).

13.1.3.5 Planning Initiatives

In 2003, the Gitga'at First Nation published a draft *Land Use Plan* that provides a framework for achieving core sustainability goals, and land and resource objectives. They were also involved in the North Coast Land Use Planning Agreement, and signed a SLUPA in 2006 (Gitga'at First Nation 2013a).

Gitga'at First Nation is also a member of the Coastal First Nations and has signed a number of agreements as a member of this group, including:

- General Protocol on Land Use Planning and Interim Measures, which included a commitment to work in a spirit of mutual recognition, respect and reconciliation to resolve land use conflicts and implement interim measures initiatives, and
- Land and Resource Protocol Agreement, which establishes further understandings and commitments that focus on land and resource management plan implementation, development, and implementation of ecosystem-based management and development of approaches to cooperatively prevent, minimize, and resolve disagreements.

Gitga'at First Nation has signed agreements with the Province of BC separate from their participation with the Coastal First Nations initiative, including a:

- Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement, which provides the Gitga'at with economic benefits that are provided directly to their community based on harvesting activities that take place within their traditional territory
- Coastal First Nations Reconciliation Protocol, which includes the building of a new ferry terminal at Klemtu, sharing of a portion of resource revenue, and provides carbon offsets, and

- Memorandum of Understanding on the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area Collaborative Oceans Governance—signed with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and other members of Coastal First Nations, the parties agreed to adopt a collaborative governance model and to work towards the development of an integrated management plan for the PNCIMA Large Ocean Management Area.

13.1.3.6 Governance

Gitga’at First Nation is represented by a dual governance system that blends traditional laws, customs, and structures with modern laws and policies. Affairs related to the community of Hartley Bay, band administration, and delivery of social programs and services are governed by a village council, which is elected by the members. Village administration and maintenance is handled by community administrative and technical staff (Gitga’at First Nations n.d.). Elections are held every two years and the council office is located at Hartley Bay. The current elected council is listed in Table 13.1-3.

Table 13.1-3: Current Gitga’at First Nation Elected Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Appointment Ends
Chief	Clifton, Arnold	12/11/2013	12/10/2015
Councillor	Clifton, Kyle	12/11/2013	12/10/2015
Councillor	Hill, Ernest D.C.H	12/11/2013	12/10/2015
Councillor	Reece, Gregory Bruce	12/11/2013	12/10/2015
Councillor	Robinson, Marven J.	12/11/2013	12/10/2015

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

SOURCES: AANDC (2014)

Traditional inherited leadership consists of hereditary leaders (chiefs) and elders. These individuals retain control over cultural institutions, which include systems of traditional governance, trade or exchange; systems of naming, marriage, and inheritance; systems of decision-making; and systems of social organization, including kinship, clans, and the social ordering and assignation of rank or status (Satterfield 2012).

Gitga’at First Nation is a member of the Tsimshian First Nations Treaty Society (which also represents Kitselas First Nation, Kitasoo/Xai’xai Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Metlakatla First Nation). The Gitga’at First Nation is in Stage 4 of Treaty negotiations, the negotiation of an Agreement in Principle (MARR 2013).

13.1.3.7 Population and Economy

According to AANDC (2013), there are 733 Gitga'at First Nation members, of which 147 live on reserve. AANDC data from the 2006 census indicates that the largest sectors of employment at that time were manufacturing, construction, and other services. The unemployment rate was 18.2% and none of the 110 members over 15 years of age responding to the census had post-secondary education. No information from the National Household Survey in 2011 was available.

A number of seasonal tourism businesses operate in Gitga'at First Nation's traditional territory, and they have established tourism development protocols with several tourism operations (Gitga'at First Nation 2013b). These protocols outline principles for a variety of development areas, including sustainable tourism, the use of Gitga'at First Nation marine and terrestrial resources, coordinated planning, monitoring and information sharing, and employment and training commitments. These protocols include the goals of generating employment opportunities and economic benefits for Hartley Bay community members.

The protocol agreements are viewed as a tool for shifting economic activities taking place in Gitga'at First Nation's traditional territory to support and complement Gitga'at First Nation development objectives and priorities (Turner 2010:52).

Gitga'at First Nation has also developed a Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement that provides economic benefits based on timber harvests. Gitga'at First Nation also developed a band-owned forest company, Gitga'at Forestry Inc., which conducts logging on Crown Land (GFN 2013c). Gitga'at First Nation is also in the process of planning the Hartley Bay Salmon Hatchery, which has a projected completion date of 2015. This hatchery will employ two community members full time and is expected to increase employment through increased use of recreational fisheries (Gitga'at First Nations 2014).

Development of Gitga'at First Nation's proposed Gabion River watershed small storage, micro-hydro project is ongoing. It is expected to provide Hartley Bay with sufficient energy to meet the community's needs and is supported by BC's First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund (AANDC 2012).

13.1.3.8 Reserves

The names, locations, and sizes of Gitga'at First Nation Indian Reserves are listed in Table 13.1-4.

Table 13.1-4: Gitga'at First Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Gander Island 14	First island of the Moore Group; off the west coast of Aristazabal Island, Hecate Strait	121.4
Gill Island 2	On left bank of the Quaal River, at its mouth on Kitkiata Inlet, Douglas Channel	0.1
Gribble Island 10	West coast of Gribble Island, between Verney and Ursula channels	2
Kahas 7	On west coast of Princess Royal Island at Barnard Harbour	16.5
Kayel 8	West shore of Princess Royal Island fronting on Campania Sound	1.6
K'ka'at (Kitkahta) 1	The north shore of Kitkiara Inlet of Douglas Channel	112.5
Kulkayu (Hartley Bay) 4	On south shore of Hartley Bay of Douglas Channel	130.7
Kulkayu (Hartley Bay) 4a	On south shore of Hartley Bay of Douglas Channel	45.3
Kunhunoan 13	On small bay along the west coast of Gil Island, near Black Rock Point, Squally Channel	2.3
Lachkul-jeets 6	East side of Fin Island, west of Gil Island, Hecate Sound	1.6
Lackzuswadda 9	Sager Island, at entrance to Surf Inlet, west coast of Princess Royal Island	2.2
Maple Point 11	At Maple Point, east Shore of Gil Island between Squally and Whale channels off Hecate Sound	50.2
K'waal (Quaal) 3	On right bank of the Quaal River, 1.6 km west of the mouth on Kitkiata Inlet, Douglas Channel	29
K'waal (Quaal) 3a	Mouth of the Quall River, Kitkiata Inlet, Douglas Channel	74.5
Turtle Point 12	Turtle Point, north end of Gil Island fronting on Wright Sound	51.8

SOURCES: AANDC (2013); Marsden (2012)

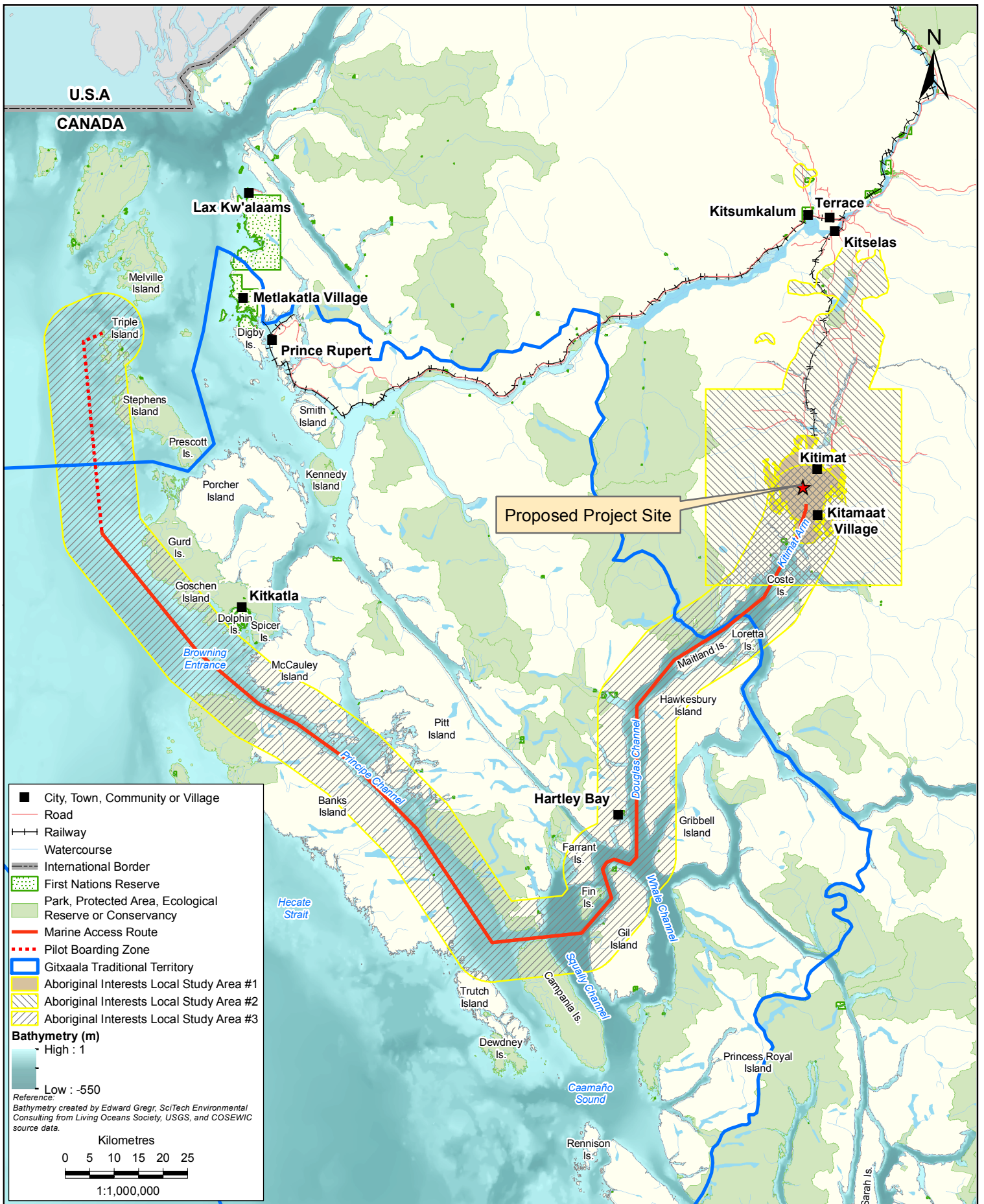
13.1.4 Gitxaala Nation

13.1.4.1 Traditional Territory

Gitxaala Nation's traditional territory (Figure 13.1-4) extends from the north edge of the Nass River south to Aristazabal Island and Moore Islands just north of Kitasu Bay (Calliou Group 2014). The western edge of Gitxaala Nation's traditional territory extends seaward, abutting the marine traditional territories of the Haida Nation. To the east, Gitxaala Nation traditional territory extends to the mainland shore of Grenville Channel where it meets Haisla Nation and Gitga'at First Nation traditional territories (Menziés 2011:24).

13.1.4.2 Ethnography

Most written information available on traditional Gitxaala culture is derived from accounts of early European explorers and traders, ethnographic work completed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, oral traditions, and more recent ethnographic and anthropological field work (see Halpin and Sequin 1990; Marsden 2011; Menziés 2011).



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

GITXAALA TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-4

6/23/2014 - 11:36:36 AM \\cdd1183-f04\workgroup\1231\active\EM\1231\0459\gis\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_04_gitxaala_traditional_territory.mxd

Gitxaala Nation is often discussed in the context of the larger collective Tsimshian cultural group because of cultural and linguistic similarities with other Tsimshian groups (e.g., Halpin and Sequin 1990); however, Gitxaala Nation views itself as distinct from other Tsimshian groups and does not self-identify as Tsimshian (Menzies 2011:25; Matthew Hill in Menzies 2011:24). According to Gitxaala Nation members and oral history, it is more appropriate to Gitxaala Nation tradition to describe the Nation as Gitxaala (Calliou Group 2014).

The first recorded direct contact between Gitxaala Nation and European explorers occurred in 1792 with James Colnett, a British naval officer and trader (Galois in Menzies 2011), and with Spanish explorer Jacinto Caamaño (Menzies 2011:10). In 1795, Charles Bishop, a British trader, documented his meetings with the Gitxaala leader *Seax*. *Seax* is an important figure in Gitxaala oral histories, and his meetings with Bishop are similarly recorded in Gitxaala Nation oral histories (Marsden 2011).

Gitxaala Nation traditionally followed a seasonal round, similar to the coastal and southern Tsimshian groups (see Section 13.1.2), and had seasonal fishing, hunting, and gathering camps spread out throughout their territory. Terrestrial mammal species identified as important to the Gitxaala include deer, mountain goats, bear, beaver, mink, marten, otter, and weasel (Marsden 2011; Menzies 2011). Bird species, including ducks, geese, and other sea birds, were also important resources (Marsden 2011; Menzies 2011; Calliou Group 2014). A variety of plant species were harvested (and continue to be harvested) for medicine, food, and materials. Herring, eulachon, salmon, steelhead, cod, halibut, flounder, and a variety of rockfish are collected by Gitxaala community members. The intertidal zones are rich with clams, cockles, mussels, and other invertebrates, as well as seaweed and kelp, all of which are harvested for food (Marsden 2011; Menzies 2011; Calliou Group 2014). Marine mammals in the area include seals and sea lions, sea otters, porpoises, and whales.

Gitxaala people traditionally moved throughout a large expanse of territory, including the particular *walp* (House) territories over which they held exclusive ownership, and other areas for which they held various customary rights and forms of ownership (Menzies 2011:22). Contemporary research with Gitxaala community members outlines a similar seasonal round to that documented by early ethnographers with 75% of surveyed Gitxaala members reporting that they harvest traditional foods to meet their food consumption needs (Firelight 2014).

Contact with European explorers and traders, epidemic disease outbreaks, increased European presence, and the expanding commercial interests of settlers within Gitxaala territory led the remaining Gitxaala Nation population to centralize in the area surrounding Dolphin Island (Menzies 2011; Calliou Group 2014). A quote from a Gitxaala Nation community member summarizes this transition: “There were so many little villages where the Gitxaala lived before they chose Lach Klan to live” (Thelma Hill in Menzies 2011). More recent Gitxaala Nation use studies have demonstrated that, while the

population is centred on Lach Klan, the importance of traditional use areas extends throughout Gitxaala Nation territory (Calliou Group 2014; Firelight 2014).

13.1.4.3 Language

The Gitxaala language is *Sm'algayax* or coast Tsimshian. They share this language with other coast Tsimshian groups. Historically, a separate dialect of *Sm'algayax* was spoken by Gitxaala Nation, but this has disappeared (Halpin and Sequin 1990:268). The 2006 Canadian Census records that 11.9% of the community members living on reserve had knowledge of an Aboriginal language (Stats. Can. 2007). A similar report by the Aboriginal Languages Initiative in 2008 found that 15% of community members on reserve spoke *Sm'algayax* and 1.5% were participating in a language education program (FPHLCC 2006). The *Wap Sigatgyet* Aboriginal Education Service, located in Prince Rupert, offers *Sm'algayax* language classes in Lach Klan (Aboriginal Education Council 2013). At the time of writing, no further information about participation in these or other programs was available.

13.1.4.4 Land Use Setting

Gitxaala Nation's traditional territory is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone (Pojar et al. 1991:98) (see Section 13.1.1.4).

Gitxaala people traditionally followed a similar seasonal round to that described in Section 13.1.2. They moved throughout a large expanse of territory, including both the particular territories over which a House held exclusive ownership, and other areas for which they held various customary rights and forms of ownership (Menzies 2011:22).

Marine resources make up a large part of Gitxaala subsistence, and the reliance on these resources goes beyond commercial and food procurement; it forms part of Gitxaala identity and community. Important valued species include herring, salmon species, a variety of rockfish, halibut, eulachon, a variety of invertebrates (including shrimp, crab, shellfish, and octopus), seaweed, and kelp (Calliou Group 2014). Harvesting of shellfish and other tidal resources is an important harvesting activity and includes chitons, sea prunes, sea cucumbers, clams, cockles, mussels, urchins, and sea gull eggs (Calliou 2014). Abalone, or *Bilhaa*, is an important "cultural keystone species." These keystone species "play a unique role in shaping and characterizing the identity of the people who rely on them" (Garibaldi and Turner 2004:1). Gitxaala Nation histories contain many references to the importance of abalone as a marker of prestige (Menzies 2012:216).

Hunting and trapping are also important to the Gitxaala culture, both pre- and post- contact. Gitxaala hunted deer, mountain goats, and bear. Although traded, furs and meat were harvested mainly for home use during the pre-contact period (Menzies 2011). Trade in animal pelts rose considerably along the North Coast after European contact (Haggarty and Lutz 2006). After the collapse of the fur trade industry,

trapping remained culturally important to Gitxaala people, although it does not represent an important economic resource. Plant species such as berries, tree cambium, roots, and crab apples also play a large part in Gitxaala traditional diet. Medicinal and material plants such as hellebore, devil's club, Labrador tea, yew, cedar, water parsley, juniper, and ferns were also used (Calliou Group 2014).

13.1.4.5 Planning Initiatives

Gitxaala Nation was involved in the North Coast Land Use Planning agreement that began in 2004; and in 2006 they signed a SLUPA. Gitxaala Nation is a member of the Central and North Coast Ecosystem Based Management Implementation Land and Resource Forums (LRFs), as part of the Tsimshian Stewardship Committee. The terms of reference for the LRFs were ratified in 2008 (MFLNRO 2013). A portion of Porcher Island, and Gurd, Goschen, and Spicer islands (which are located centrally to Gitxaala Nation traditional territory) are listed as provincial conservancies, and collaborative management planning is under development (BC Parks 2013).

Gitxaala Nation's resources management principles are rooted in an understanding of its environment developed over generations of living in its traditional territory. These principles include traditional practices around tidal shellfish harvesting and seasonal harvesting practices (Calliou Group 2014).

13.1.4.6 Governance

Gitxaala Nation's traditional leadership consists of inherited chiefs, elders, and clan councils. This system is interwoven throughout Gitxaala Nation culture and identity. As well as dealing with matters of cultural, spiritual, and traditional governance (Menzies 2011), representatives from traditional governance structures convene as a "hereditary table" and play an active role in decision-making throughout Gitxaala Nation's territory (Calliou Group 2014). Gitxaala Nation has also developed a custom electoral system that recognizes the traditional hereditary structure of Gitxaala governance. Gitxaala Nation has seven elected councillors elected every three years (Firelight 2014). The positions of chief councillor, deputy councillor, and youth councillor are elected at large, whereas the remaining four positions are elected within the clans (Gitxaala Nation 2009). This structure ensures there is a representative on Council from each of the four clans. The seat of governance is located in the village of Lach Klan (referred to as Kitkatla or "the Village"), located on Dolphin Island (Calliou Group 2014).

Table 13.1-5: Gitxaala First Nation Elected Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Appointment Ends
Acting Chief	Innis, Clarence	04/15/2013	04/15/2016
Councillor	Barker, Kirsten	04/15/2013	04/15/2016
Councillor	Innes, Bruce	04/15/2013	04/15/2016
Councillor	Innes, Timothy	04/15/2013	04/15/2016
Councillor	Moody, Emma	04/15/2013	04/15/2016
Councillor	Nelson, Warren	04/15/2013	04/15/2016

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

SOURCES: AANDC (2014)

13.1.4.7 Population and Economy

The main community of Gitxaala Nation is the village of Kitkatla (Lach Klan), on Dolphin Island. The number of registered Gitxaala Nation community members as of January 2014 was 1,916, with 421 living on reserve (Calliou Group 2014). According to the 2006 Canadian census, the average total earnings for Gitxaala community members over 15 years old was \$10,277, with an unemployment rate of 64% (Statistics Canada 2007).

Data from the 2011 National Household Survey indicate that Kitkatla Village had an employment participation rate of 35.8%, with an unemployment rate of 37.5% (Statistics Canada 2013). Of the 270 Gitxaala Nation members in the workforce, the 2011 National Household Survey results indicate that agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, manufacturing and construction, health and education, retail and business services, and 'other' services sectors all employ Gitxaala Nation members (Statistics Canada 2013). See Section 6 for further details on employment, education, housing, and industry participation.

The 2006 Skeena Native Development Society survey listed similar labour sectors by participation, with most employed Gitxaala Nation members working in the public sector (64%), followed by fisheries (28%), and then forestry and tourism (both 2%) (FERENCE Weicker & Co 2009). Gitxaala Nation members have participated in the commercial fishing industry since its establishment in the early 1800s, supplying the nearby canneries with salmon caught at the drag seine camps (Calliou Group 2014). Gitxaala Nation fishers used to participate in a broad range of commercial fisheries throughout their territory and along the entire BC coast. However, participation in commercial fishing and in the ownership of fishing boats has declined over the years due to regulatory changes and industry restructuring (Calliou Group 2014). Commercial fisheries remain an important resource to Gitxaala Nation, with about 67% of Gitxaala survey

respondents indicating that they have relied on the commercial fishing industry for wage work, of which almost 70% have been employed in canneries and about 50% in fishing (Firelight 2014). The community has engaged in a variety of efforts to increase participation in commercial fisheries, entering an Aboriginal Fisheries Agreement in 2010 (DFO 2010).

According to the socio-economic baseline report provided to LNG Canada, 44% of Gitxaala Nation members surveyed have an income under \$12,000 per year and almost 66% have an income of less than \$20,000 per year (Firelight 2014). Income figures are low when compared with incomes of other Aboriginal Groups in BC. However, these figures do not provide a complete understanding of the full socio-economic well-being of members, particularly for those living on reserve (Firelight 2014). Traditional economic activities play a major role in the lives of Gitxaala people, with non-commercial harvesting, sharing, and trading providing a substantial portion of food and resources for a large sector of the population on reserve. For example, over 75% of Gitxaala Nation members surveyed reported that they have harvested traditional foods to meet their needs during the last 12 months, and just over half of people surveyed as part of the socio-economic baseline information gathering indicated that more than 40% of their food is given to them by others (Firelight 2014).

13.1.4.8 Reserves

Gitxaala Nation has 21 reserves covering 1,885.2 ha (see Table 13.1-6).

Table 13.1-6: Gitxaala Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
<i>Citeyats 9</i>	South end of Pitt Island, north of McReight Point	14.8
<i>Clowel 13</i>	West shore of Pitt Island, at entrance to Patterson Inlet from Principe Channel	6.1
<i>Dolphin island 1</i>	Island in Browning Entrance of Hecate Strait	1,557.3
<i>Grassy Islet 2</i>	Small island northeast of Dolphin Island in entrance to Ogden Channel off Hecate Strait	0.4
<i>Keecha 11</i>	East shore of Banks Island at Keecha Point on Principe Channel	1.6
<i>Keswar 16</i>	West coast of McCauley Island fronting on Browning Entrance to Principe Channel	8.5
<i>Keyarka 17</i>	East coast of Banks Island, 9.6 km from north end fronting on Principe Channel	5
<i>Kitlawao 10</i>	East shore of Banks Island, 9.6 km from south end fronting on Principe Channel	2.4
<i>Kitsemenlagan 19</i>	Lot 2585 on west shore of Pitt Island at Curtis Inlet off Ala Passage east of Anger Island	2
<i>Kitsemenlagan 19a</i>	Lot 2585a, on west shore of Pitt Island at Curtis Inlet off Ala Passage	5.4
<i>Klaphlon 5</i>	Northeast coast of Pitt Island fronting on Grenville Channel, south of Gibson Island	45.3
<i>Klaphlon 5a</i>	Northeast coast of Pitt Island fronting on Grenville Channel, west of IR 5	51
<i>Kooryet 12</i>	East shore of Banks Island fronting on Principe Channel west of Littlejohn Point, Pitt Island	5.5
<i>Kul 18</i>	West shore of Bonilla Island in Hecate Strait, 12.8 km west of Banks Island	38.4
<i>Kumowdah 3</i>	On the stream between Lowe Inlet and Lowe Lake, east shore of Grenville Channel	74.5
<i>Pa-aat 6</i>	East shore of Pitt Island, at mouth of Salmon Inlet, Grenville Channel	6

Name	Location	Size (ha)
<i>Sand Island 4</i>	An island north of Dolphin Island (IR no.1) off Hecate Strait	2
<i>Sheganny 14</i>	West coast of Pitt Island at head of Patterson Inlet, off Principe Channel	11
<i>Toowitz 8</i>	South shore of Pitt Island, at head of Tuowitz Inlet, west of Fin Island	21
<i>Tsimlairen 15</i>	West coast of Pitt Island, on the south shore of Curtis Inlet, off Principe Channel	16
<i>Tsimtack 7</i>	On southeast part of Pitt Island fronting on Union Passage, north of Farrant Island	11

SOURCES: AANDC (2013)

13.1.5 Kitselas First Nation

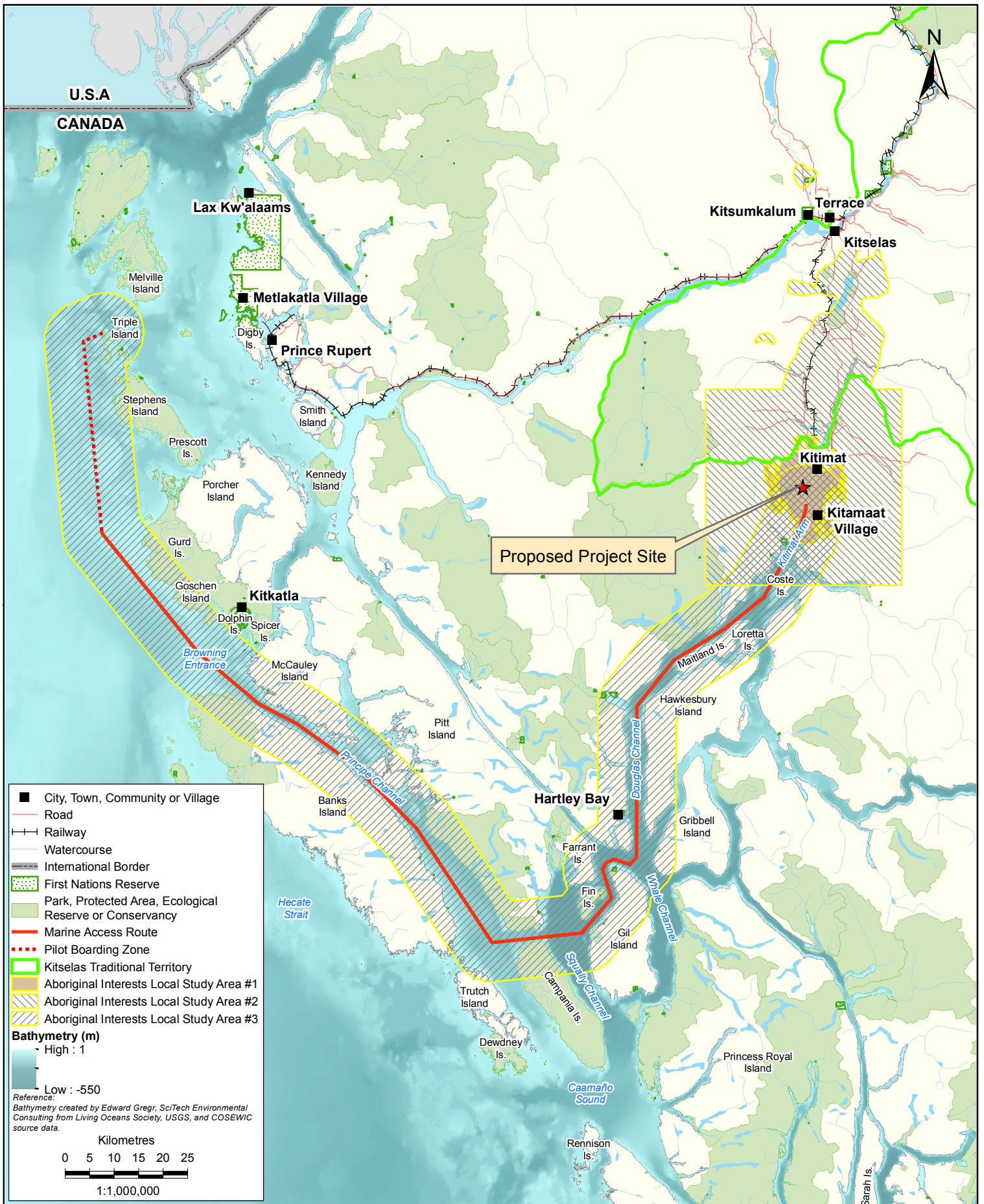
13.1.5.1 Traditional Territory

Kitselas First Nation describes its traditional territory as including the watersheds of the Skeena and Kitimat rivers, from Lorne Creek in the east to the Skeena and Kitimat estuaries (see Figure 13.1-5) (Kitselas First Nation 2010). Kitselas First Nation also states that it has traditional harvesting areas that overlap with those of other Aboriginal Groups in coastal areas, the lower Skeena River, the Skeena estuary, and in the Nass watershed (Kitselas First Nation 2010).

13.1.5.2 Ethnography

Kitselas First Nation shares similar social organization with other Tsimshian Nations (Section 13.1.2) and have four clans and multiple multi-family houses (*wilp*). Historically, Kitselas were less nomadic than other Tsimshian groups (Coupland 1985:120) and spent the summer and winter in the Kitselas Canyon. Because of their emphasis on territories within the canyons in the Skeena River drainage, the Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nations have been referred to as the Canyon Tsimshian (Coupland 1985; McDonald 2003).

The Kitselas Canyon was a critical fishing location and a major trade route between inland areas and the coast, which allowed the Kitselas people to control the trade-lines between these two areas (Berthiaume 1999). Trade in berries, mountain goat, wool, and other materials from the eastern side of the Coast Mountains regularly moved through the canyon, west to coastal Aboriginal communities (Smith 1999). Evidence of the antiquity of these trading networks has been recovered in excavations at the site of *Gitlaxdzawk* along the banks of the river in the Kitselas Canyon (Coupland 1985:124; Kitselas First Nation 2010). Ethnographic records also indicate participation in eulachon fishing along the Nass River by Kitselas people (Smith 1999).



Proposed Project Site

- City, Town, Community or Village
- Road
- +— Railway
- Watercourse
- International Border
- ▨ First Nations Reserve
- ▨ Park, Protected Area, Ecological Reserve or Conservancy
- Marine Access Route
- ⋯ Pilot Boarding Zone
- ▭ Kitselas Traditional Territory
- ▨ Aboriginal Interests Local Study Area #1
- ▨ Aboriginal Interests Local Study Area #2
- ▨ Aboriginal Interests Local Study Area #3

Bathymetry (m)

- High : 1
- Low : -550

Reference:
Bathymetry created by Edward Gregr, SciTech Environmental Consulting from Living Oceans Society, USGS, and COSEWIC source data.

Kilometres

0 5 10 15 20 25

1:1,000,000



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

KITSELAS TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-5

6/23/2014 - 11:35:12 AM \\cld1183-r04\workgroup\1231\active\EM\1231\0459\gis\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_05_kitselas_traditional_territory.mxd

The Kitselas gathered plants and berries from lower elevations, frequently beside wetlands located along the upper Wedeene River and the headwaters of the upper Kitimat River. Cottonwood and alder were used for smoking salmon, and plant fibers were collected for twine. Birch bark and skunk cabbage provided food wrappings, and birch, cedar, and spruce-root were used for fibres and containers (Smith 2008: Appendix B). Commonly hunted terrestrial mammals included mountain goat, deer, and moose. Smaller furbearing mammals, such as mink and beaver, were commonly trapped. Freshwater species of trout, whitefish, and sturgeon were caught in Kitselas territory (and continue to be caught), and the annual salmon runs brought all salmon species into the canyon. Because the Kitselas were less nomadic than other coastal groups, the harvesting of returning salmon along the Skeena River was an important activity (Smith 2008).

The Hudson Bay Company and other traders started travelling up the Skeena River during the early 1800s, mostly with the use of local First Nation guides; by the 1860s, the Skeena River was an established supply route to the interior of BC (Berthiaume 1999).

In the early 1870s, a trading post was established at the mouth of the Skeena River at a Tsimshian village site known as *Spaksut* or *Spokeshute* (Miller 1997:23). This site was traditionally a fall village site and a place of Tsimshian congregation (Milner 1997:23). Once the post was built, the English name, Port Essington, was used and it developed into a trading and fishing centre (Large 1996:37). Port Essington became the starting point for steamships that travelled about 145 km upriver to a landing site at *Gitaus*—an ancient Kitselas village (Berthiaume 1999). With the discovery of gold in the Kitselas Canyon in the 1870s, and the resulting disruption of the local traditional economy, the Kitselas village of *Gitaus* was abandoned as Kitselas people dispersed downriver to Port Essington and New Kitselas (*Endudoon*), now the site of the Kshish Indian Reserve No.4 (Allarie et al. 1979). In the late 19th century, growth of the commercial fishing industry and construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad led to increased settlement in the area by non-Aboriginals; and the town of Kitselas was built at the steamboat landing site at *Gitaus* (Berthiaume 1999).

13.1.5.3 Language

The Kitselas language is almost identical to the coast Tsimshian language and is also called *Sm'alg yax*. However, some subtle differences are present among the different Tsimshian Nations. For example, the Kitselas word *wilp* translates as house, whereas the Kitsumkalum use the word *waap* (Halpin and Seguin 1990; Berthiaume 1999; McDonald 2003).

According to the 2006 Canadian census, 11.8% of Kitselas First Nation community members living on reserve speak some *Sm'alg yax*, or another Aboriginal language (Statistics Canada 2007). Currently the Kermode Friendship Society provides cultural education classes, including Aboriginal language programs

to preschool-aged Aboriginal children (Kermode 2014). The program operates in Kitselas First Nation traditional territory (as well as in the traditional territories of Haisla Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation). No further information about language programs or education was available at the time of writing.

13.1.5.4 Land Use Setting

Most of Kitselas First Nation's traditional territory is characterized by the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone, with higher elevations in the Subalpine Mountain Hemlock and the Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir biogeoclimatic zones. The Coastal zone is known for cool summers and wet winters. Inland and up the Skeena River into the Kitselas Canyon, the moderating effects of the coastal climate diminishes and is replaced by a climate that is more characteristic of the BC interior, with longer frost seasons and reduced precipitation (Coupland 1985:73).

Fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering of wild plants were always important traditional activities to Kitselas people. Currently, Kitselas First Nation reports hunting ungulates, bears, and mountain goats in the upper Wedeene River and at the headwaters of the upper Kitimat River. Ungulates and bears are also hunted along the lower Kitimat River and Clore River valley. The area around Lorne Creek was likely an important hunting area, particularly marmot in the sub-alpine and alpine zones. Hunting of mountain goats is limited to certain areas and occurs between July and February, whereas bears are harvested in the spring months and between September and November (KFN 2010). In most cases, harvested animals are distributed amongst Kitselas First Nation members.

Traditionally, members of the Kitselas First Nation fished using dip nets, traps, and weirs, although historic fishing technologies are poorly documented (Coupland 1985). Kitselas First Nation has a strong reliance on annual salmon runs and consequently less involvement in the collection of other fish species, especially those located in areas along the coastal waters (Coupland 1985). The *Kitselas Strategic Land and Resource Management Plan* (in Smith 2008: Appendix B) lists some freshwater species traditionally harvested by the neighbouring Kitsumkalum, which include sturgeon, trout, whitefish, suckers, chubs, and Kokanee salmon; these were likely also harvested by Kitselas First Nation at different times.

Forest plants and berries were traditionally gathered from lower elevations adjacent to wetlands along the upper Wedeene River and the headwaters of the upper Kitimat River, while the lower Kitimat River and Clore River valley were reported as areas for "gathering," with few specific species provided. Cottonwood and alder have been described as being used for smoking salmon (Coupland 1985). Plant species collected for fibers, twine, and containers included birch, cedar, and spruceroor. Birch bark and skunk cabbage were used for food wrappings (McDonald 2006).

13.1.5.5 Planning Initiatives

The *Kitselas Land Use Plan*, developed by the Kitselas Lands Management Office, details plans and development goals for the Kitselas reserves. The *Kitselas Land and Interest Law* (K.B.C. 2006 No.1) regulates the creation, granting, assigning, or transferring of an interest or licence on Kitselas First Nation IR land. The law also regulates Kitselas First Nation register lands and any zoning and land use planning. Kitselas First Nation has also been involved in the North Coast Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement and signed a SLUPA with the BC government in 2006. As part of the Tsimshian Stewardship Committee, Kitselas First Nation is also a member of the Central and North Coast EBM Implementation LRFs. The terms of reference for the LRFs were ratified in 2008 (MFLNRO 2013).

13.1.5.6 Governance

Kitselas First Nation elected leadership consists of a chief and council (see Table 13.1-7). The council is elected in June and serves two-year terms. The seat of governance is located in IR 6, Kulspai (*Gn spa*), just outside of Terrace, BC, although most of the population resides at Kitselas IR 1.

Table 13.1-7: Kitselas First Nation Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Expiry Date
Chief	Bevan, Joseph	06/13/2013	06/12/2015
Councillor	Bennett, Wilfred	06/13/2013	06/12/2015
Councillor	Bennett, Wilfred Sr.	06/13/2013	06/12/2015
Councillor	Gerow, Judith	06/13/2013	06/12/2015
Councillor	Seymour, Gerald	06/13/2013	06/12/2015
Councillor	Spencer, Clarisa	06/13/2013	06/12/2015

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

SOURCE: AANDC (2014)

Kitselas social organization is based on the Tsimshian concepts of matrilineal decent, chiefs, clans, and houses (Berthaiume 1999). These traditional forms of governance focus on matters of culture and heritage, and are associated with feasts, inherited names, and other cultural matters (Berthaiume 1999).

Kitselas First Nation is a member of the Tsimshian First Nations Treaty Society (which also represents Gitga'at First Nation, Kitsoo/Xai'xai Nation, Kitsumkalum Band, and Metlakatla First Nation) and is entering Stage 5 (negotiation to finalize a treaty) of the BC Treaty Commission process (MARR 2014). On February 21, 2013, Kitselas First Nation voted to approve an Agreement in Principle (MARR 2013c).

13.1.5.7 Population and Economy

The registered population of Kitselas First Nation is 618, with 326 members living off-reserve (AANDC 2014). The two main reserves (Kitselas IR 1 and Kulsapai IR 6) have a combined population of 315. The discrepancy in numbers between the totals is likely due to other non-Kitselas First Nation community members living on reserve, with most living at Kitselas IR 1 (Statistics Canada 2012). The median age at Kitselas IR 1 is 26.8, with 70% of the population over the age of 15; Kulsapai IR 6 has a higher median age of 40 years, with 78.6% of the population over the age of 15. National Household Survey data on labour and employment indicates an unemployment rate of 33.3% in Kitselas 1, and 35.7% in Kulsapai 6, and lists the healthcare and social services sector, as well as 'other' services sector as the main employers (Statistics Canada 2013). See Section 6 for further details about employment, education, housing, and industry participation.

Kitselas First Nation signed a Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement (FCRSA). These types of agreements provide First Nations with “economic benefits that return directly to their communities based on harvest activities in their traditional territories” (MARR 2013). Kitselas First Nation owns and administers Kitselas Forest Products Ltd. A Kitselas First Nation consortium with Enbridge and Borealis GeoPower signed a deal in early 2014 to explore the development of a geothermal power facility in Kitselas First Nation traditional territory (Killen 2014). Kitselas Development Corp. has also negotiated the sale of 66.7 ha of Skeena Industrial Development Park land from the city of Terrace (Massey 2014). The *Kitselas Land Use Plan* has identified some potential commercial interests on Kitselas First Nation reserves, including a rock quarry, recreational and cultural tourist sites, and a sawmill (Kitselas Land Management Office 2012).

13.1.5.8 Reserves

Kitselas First Nation has 10 reserves, one of which (Port Essington) is jointly administered with Kitsumkalum First Nation (see Table 13.1-8). Including Port Essington, Kitselas First Nation reserves cover 1,069.1 ha.

Table 13.1-8: Kitselas First Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Chimdimash 2	On the Skeena River at mouth of Chimdemash Creek	65.1
Chimdimash 2a	Left bank of Skeena River between mouths of Chimdemash and Mannix creeks and adjoining IR 2	119.3
Ikshenigwolk 3	Left bank of Skeena River at mouth of Legate Creek, 3.2 km south of Pacific CN station	28.7
Ketoneda 7	Left bank of Skeena River, 3.2 km southeast of Doreen CN station	40.8
Kitselas 1	On the Skeena River at mouth of Kleanza Creek, 1.6 km south of Usk CN station	434.6
Kshish 4 (includes Kshish 4a)	On right bank of the Skeena River, north of mouth of the Zymoetz River	258.3
Kshish 4b	An addition to IR 4, lot 2169, north of and adjoining IR 4	4
Kulspai 6	On left bank of Skeena River, 4.8 km south of Terrace, BC	6.9
Port Essington ^a	Port Essington town site, on left bank of the Skeena River, at mouth of the Ecstall River	2
Zaimoetz 5	On left bank of the Skeena River at mouth of the Zymoetz River	109.4

NOTES:

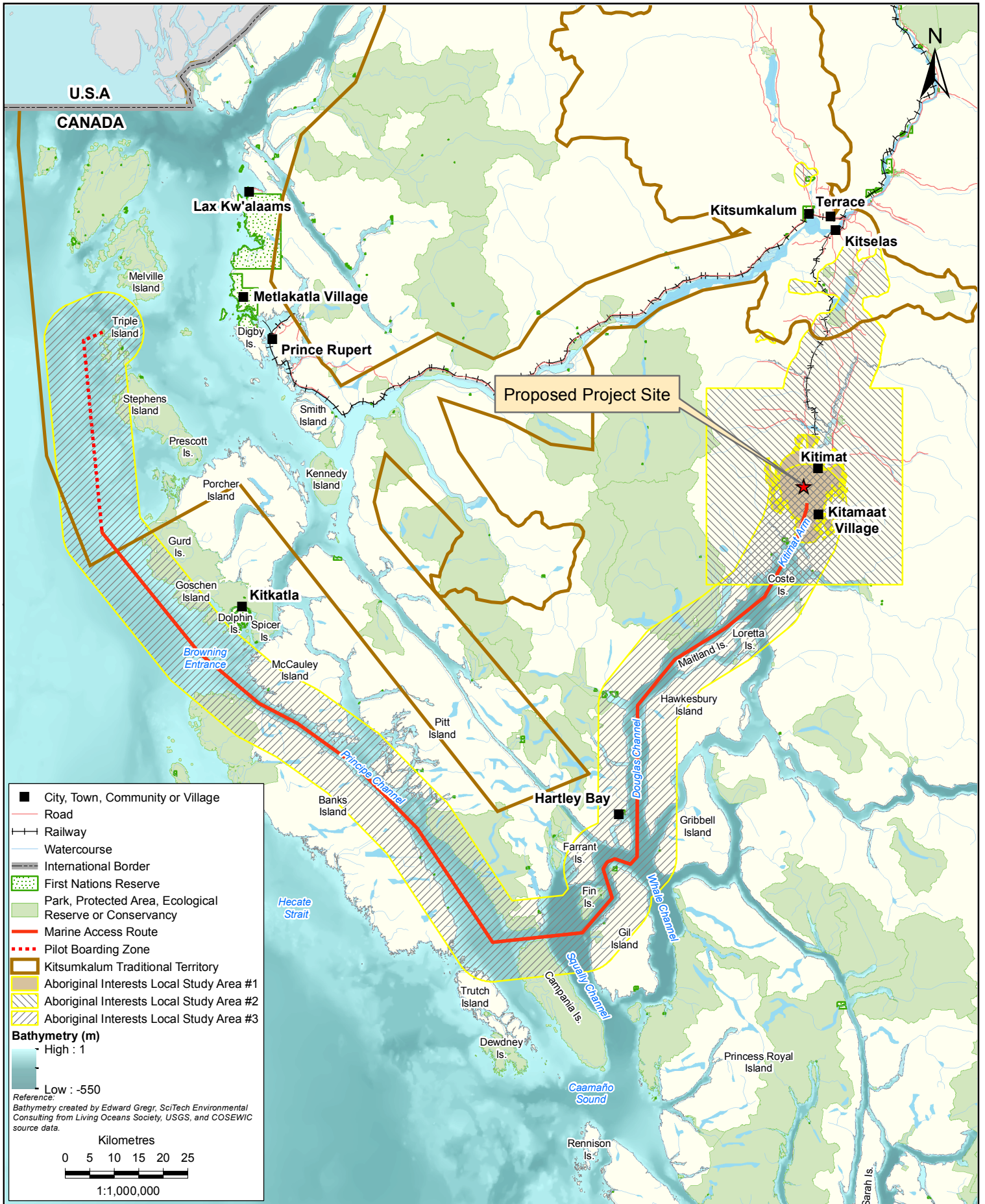
^a Port Essington is a shared Reserve between Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nations

SOURCES: AANDC (2013); *Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act*

13.1.6 Kitsumkalum First Nation

13.1.6.1 Traditional Territory

Kitsumkalum First Nation identifies its traditional territory as the areas surrounding the Kitsumkalum and Zymacord watersheds, as well as the Cedar River watershed (see Figure 13.1-6) (Kitsumkalum First Nation n.d.). It has also claimed the use of areas outside these territories as seasonal camps, including Lakelse River, Cheweanlaw, Kiwnitsa (Skeena River), Ecstall River and locations along Grenville Channel, Edy Pass, Stephens Island, and Work Channel. Kitsumkalum First Nation also asserts shared territory down to Low Inlet in Grenville Channel and Cape George in Hecate Strait, extending north to the Alaska border and to the edge of Nisga'a Nation territory (Kitsumkalum Band 2012).



■ City, Town, Community or Village
 — Road
 —+— Railway
 — Watercourse
 — International Border
 ■ First Nations Reserve
 ■ Park, Protected Area, Ecological Reserve or Conservancy
 — Marine Access Route
 - - - Pilot Boarding Zone
 ■ Kitsumkalum Traditional Territory
 ■ Aboriginal Interests Local Study Area #1
 ■ Aboriginal Interests Local Study Area #2
 ■ Aboriginal Interests Local Study Area #3

Bathymetry (m)
 - High : 1
 - Low : -550

Reference:
 Bathymetry created by Edward Gregr, SciTech Environmental Consulting from Living Oceans Society, USGS, and COSEWIC source data.

Kilometres
 0 5 10 15 20 25
 1:1,000,000

I:\cd1183-r04\workgroup\1231\active\EM\1231\0458\gis\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_06_kitsumkalum_traditional_territory.mxd
 6/23/2014 - 11:37:35 AM



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT
KITSUMKALUM TRADITIONAL TERRITORY
 LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
 KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-6

13.1.6.2 Ethnography

Kitsumkalum First Nation core territory focused on locations around river canyons along the Skeena River, with a tendency toward focusing winter activities farther inland (Halpin and Sequin 1990:267). This seasonal inland occupational pattern, combined with their proximity to the neighbouring Nisga'a and Gitksan Nations, gave the Kitsumkalum and Kitselas First Nations cultural distinctiveness within the common heritage they share with other Tsimshian (McDonald 2006). Although it traditionally had an inland focus, Kitsumkalum First Nation still “exercises rights to ocean resources and maintains important connections to coastal sites and communities” (McDonald 2003:14).

Kitsumkalum First Nation traditionally participated in a seasonal round similar to other coast Tsimshian groups. Because Kitsumkalum First Nation traditionally used areas stretching out to the mouth of the Skeena River and up Grenville Channel, its traditional land use patterns involved harvesting marine species including seal, sea lions, salmon, halibut, herring, flounder, shellfish, crabs, a variety of rockfish, and marine plants such as seaweed and kelp (Kitsumkalum Band 2012; Crossroads 2014).

Kitsumkalum First Nation traditionally fished for eulachon and processed its catch during the spring along the mouth of the Nass River (McDonald 1985). These fish and the oil rendered from them were traded all along the Nass and Skeena rivers and into the interior along traditional trade routes that have come to be known as grease-trails (Halpin and Sequin 1990:268). The biotic diversity in Kitsumkalum First Nation territory has provided the opportunity for harvesting a variety of plants used for food, traditional medicines, and materials for crafts and manufactured goods. Plant gathering traditionally occurred throughout the seasons as plant resources became available and was usually conducted around residential sites (McDonald 1985:171).

A modified version of the traditional seasonal round is practiced by Kitsumkalum First Nation members. The start of the eulachon run in the early spring marks the beginning of the spring harvesting season, followed by berry collecting in the late spring. Berries are also collected into the summer and into the fall. Seaweed and other foods are gathered throughout the late spring and summer. The first salmon run in June marks the start of salmon fishing season, which continues through the fall. The hunting of small game and fowl continues year round (McDonald 1985:103). Kitsumkalum First Nation members hunt a variety of animals throughout their territory. McDonald (1985:105) describes the diversity of traditionally harvested species as “a list of all available fauna, other than most small rodents, insectivores, reptiles, and amphibians.”

Ethnographic research was limited in the Kitsumkalum area until the arrival of anthropologist Franz Boas in 1888, who visited the *Spaksut* (Spokeshute) village (McDonald 2003). This was also the trading post known as Port Essington (see Section 14.1.2.4); most of the European interactions with Kitsumkalum people occurred here. As a result, very little was written about the wider territory of the Kitsumkalum until

the late 20th century, when the establishment of the Kitsumkalum Social History Research Project began its research into Kitsumkalum culture (see McDonald 1984).

13.1.6.3 Language

Like other coast Tsimshian groups, the Kitsumkalum speak *Sm'algayax* (Halpin and Seguin 1990:267); however, some Kitsumkalum pronunciation and word use differ from other coast Tsimshian groups.

According to the 2006 Canadian census, 6.9% of Kitsumkalum First Nation members have some knowledge of *Sm'algayax* or another Aboriginal language (Statistics Canada 2007). A 2008 language needs-assessment reported that 4.3% of community members had some knowledge of *Sm'algayax*, while a further 4.8% were learning the language. Currently the Kermode Friendship Society provides cultural education classes, including Aboriginal language programs to preschool-aged Aboriginal children (Kermode 2014). The program operates in Kitsumkalum First Nation traditional territory, as well as in the traditional territory of Haisla Nation and Kitselas First Nation; however, there is no information available about the level of participation in this program.

13.1.6.4 Land Use Setting

Kitsumkalum First Nation occupies an environment similar to that described in Section 14.1.2.4, with the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone at lower elevations and the Subalpine Mountain Hemlock and the Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir biogeoclimatic zones in higher elevations. Although Kitsumkalum asserted traditional territory spans the Kitsumkalum and Zymacord watersheds, Kitsumkalum First Nation has also claimed use of areas from the mouth of the Skeena River and up Grenville Channel (Kitsumkalum First Nation 2011).

Deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain sheep, bear, porcupine, raccoons, eagles, marmot, caribou, moose, cougar, hare, lynx, swans, geese, ducks, and, other waterfowl are listed as significant food sources in the *Kitsumkalum First Nation Interim Letter Report* (Crossroads 2014). Hunting primarily occurred within the Kitsumkalum, Skeena, and Ecstall river valleys, as well as “certain coastal islands” (Crossroads 2014:3). Plant species harvested by the Kitsumkalum First Nation include a variety of berry species; numerous trees for bark, wood, cambium, and sap; roots and bulbs; Labrador tea; and wild mushrooms (Crossroads 2014).

McDonald suggests the Kitsumkalum had a winter trapping season based on the seasonality of prime fur-harvesting (1985:206). Post contact, trapping constituted a large part of Kitsumkalum economic activity, with the early records from the Port Simpson journals of the Hudson Bay Company demonstrating the consistent trade in pelts from various Tsimshian communities (McDonald 1985:207). Species identified as trapped, either currently or in the past, include beaver, martin, lynx, mink, river otter, squirrel, weasel, and wolf (McDonald 1985).

13.1.6.5 Planning Initiatives

Kitsumkalum First Nation was involved in the North Coast Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement and signed a SLUPA in 2006 (ILMB 2013). It is also a member of the Central and North Coast EBM Implementation Land and Resource Forums as part of the Tsimshian Stewardship Committee. The Terms of Reference for the LRFs were ratified in 2008 (Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations 2013). Kitsumkalum First Nation (2014) has also conducted a community marine use plan, which outlines the community's policies on decision making, economic development, revenue sharing, and the mitigation of effects from industrial development.

13.1.6.6 Governance

Kitsumkalum First Nation has traditional inherited leadership structures made up of hereditary chiefs and elders, as well as an elected chief and council (see Table 13.1-9). Council offices are located in Kitsumkalum, BC. Elections are held every two years.

Table 13.1-9: Kitsumkalum First Nation Elected Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Appointment Ends
Chief	Roberts, Donald Terrence	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Bohn, Cynthia Rose	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Bolton, Wayne Herbert	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Sam, Tracy Selina Margret	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Sam, Troy Alexander	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Spalding, Susan Elizabeth	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Wesley, Katherine Cecilia	03/08/2013	03/07/2015
Councillor	Wesley, Lisa Lorraine	03/08/2013	03/07/2015

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

SOURCES: AANDC (2013)

Kitsumkalum First Nation is a member of the Tsimshian First Nations Treaty Society (which also represents Gitga'at First Nation, Kitasoo/Xai'xai Nation, Kitselas Band, and Metlakatla First Nation), and is entering Stage 5 (negotiation to finalize a treaty) of the BC Treaty Commission process (MARR 2011). In 2013, the Kitsumkalum voted in favour of their Agreement in Principle.

13.1.6.7 Population and Economy

Kitsumkalum First Nation has a registered population of 738, with 499 members living off-reserve (AADNC 2014). The population of its main reserve, Kitsumkaylum IR 1, was listed as 302 people in the 2011 Canadian census, with a mean age of 32 years (Statistics Canada 2012). The discrepancy in numbers between the two population numbers is likely due to other non-Kitsumkalum First Nation community members living on reserve. At the time of writing, there was no current employment and labour data available for Kitsumkalum First Nation; however, the 2006 Canadian census data listed an unemployment rate of 28%, with an average total income of \$24,962 (Statistics Canada 2007). Reported occupations for community members in 2006 included management, natural sciences and health, social science and government, sales and services, trades, and other occupations related to primary industry.

Kitsumkalum First Nation operates two commercial resource companies: a forestry services company (Kalum Ventures Ltd.), and Kalum Rock Quarry and Logistic Park, which produces a variety of aggregate products (Kalum Quarry n.d.). Other businesses associated with Kitsumkalum First Nation include the House of Sim-oi-Ghets (an arts and craft shop located in the Kitsumkalum Community Centre), a gas bar, and an R.V. park (Kitsumkalum First Nation n.d.).

13.1.6.8 Reserves

Kitsumkalum First Nation has four reserves (Table 13.1-10), one of which (Port Essington) is shared with Kitselas First Nation. Including Port Essington, Kitsumkalum First Nation reserves cover 597 ha.

Table 13.1-10: Kitsumkalum First Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Dalk-ka-gila-quoieux 2	On the right bank of the Kitsumkalum River, 9.6 km northwest of Terrace	114.10
Kitsumkaylum 1	On the right bank of the Skeena River at mouth of the Kitsumkalum River, 4.8 km west of Terrace	449.90
Port Essington	Port Essington town site, on left bank of the Skeena River, at the mouth of the Ecstall River	2
Zimagord 3	On right bank of the Skeena River, at Remco CN station	31

SOURCES: AANDC (2013)

13.1.7 Lax Kw'alaams First Nation

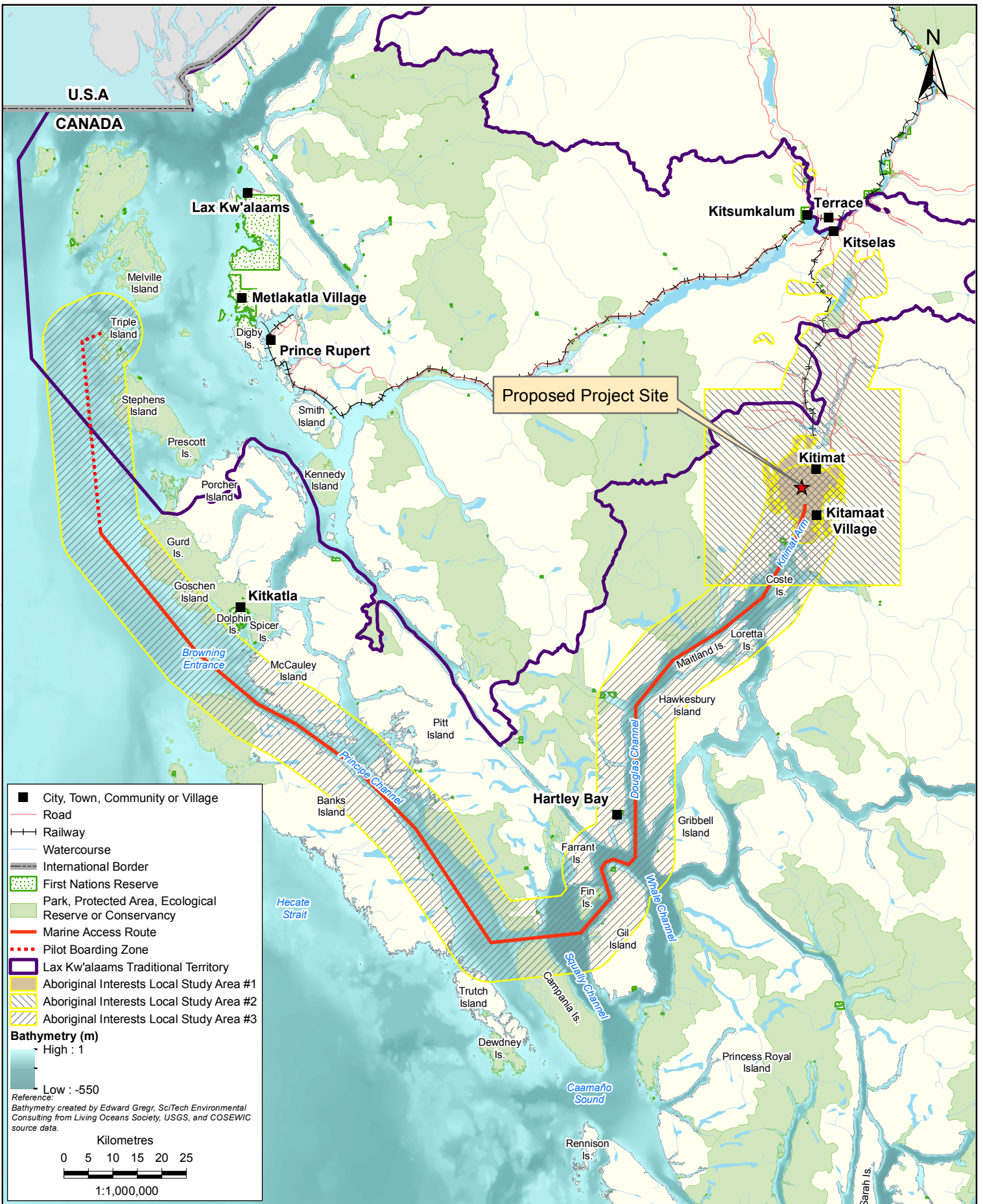
13.1.7.1.1 Traditional Territory

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation has described its traditional territory as all of the lands and waters encompassed between the land surrounding the tributaries of the Skeena River, the height of land east of the Zymoetz River, and the Kitsumkalum River. To the west, they include Nass Bay and the Nass River. To the north, they include Wales and Pearse islands, the Dundas and Stephens islands groups, and the lands and waters at the mouth of the Skeena River, extending south along Grenville Channel (Lax Kw'alaams Band 2010) (see Figure 13.1-7).

13.1.7.2 Ethnography

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation is descended from the Allied Tsimshian Tribes or Nine Tribes (Sequin Anderson 2006). Each one of the Nine Tribes had its own territory where they hunted, fished, and harvested resources using seasonal camps, and returned to their main winter village each year (Lax Kw'alaams 2004). Each tribe is made up of multiple family divisions called Houses, or *wuwaap*. Each of these Houses belong to a Clan, which is the underlying social organization of the Lax Kw'alaams; and each of the Nine tribes contained Houses from all, or most, of the Tsimshian Clans (Lax Kw'alaams 2004). See Section 13.1.2 for additional information on the Nine Tribes and the pre-contact life-ways for the Tsimshian groups.

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation formed as a result of the demographic and economic pressures during the post-contact colonial period. Disease and declining populations, along with government programs and economic incentives, resulted in the Nine Tribes amalgamating together at the Hudson Bay Company's established trading post, Fort Simpson (later Port Simpson). Located at a *Gispaxlo'ot* seasonal campsite, the site became the primary winter village for all of the Nine Tsimshian Tribes (Marsden and Galois 1995) and would later be named Lax Kw'alaams, which is derived from the word *Laxlgu'alaams*, meaning "the Island of the Wild Rose" (Lax Kw'alaams n.d.). Lax Kw'alaams First Nation maintain strong spiritual and cultural attachments to their asserted traditional territory and the resources collected from it, and view their relationship with the land as one of stewardship and responsibility (Sequin Anderson 2006).



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

LAX KW'ALAAMS TRADITIONAL TERRITORY
LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-7

13.1.7.3 Language

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's traditional language is *Sm'algayax*, the language of the Coast Tsimshian (see Section 13-11). A 2007 Aboriginal Languages Initiative indicated that less than 1% of community members speak or understand *Sm'algayax*; however, 160 community members were involved in programs to learn the language (FPHLCC 2007). The *Wap Sigatgyet* Aboriginal Education Service, located in Prince Rupert, offers *Sm'algayax* language classes from grades 5 through 12 in Prince Rupert and Port Edward, and as part of the all-day kindergarten program in Prince Rupert (Aboriginal Education Council 2013). More recent Statistics Canada census data are not available on Lax Kw'alaams' Aboriginal language use.

13.1.7.4 Land Use Setting

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation occupies the same biogeoclimatic zone (Coastal Western Hemlock) as the other coast Tsimshian groups, and their natural environment and valued species are similar to those valued by the Metlakatla First Nation (Section 13.1.8).

Traditionally, hunting and trapping took place in owned territories, or at sites set aside for use by all Tsimshian members. Resources on *waap* territories were actively managed, and each House's leader was responsible for stewardship and control of these resources (Sequin Anderson 2006:64). Important species include ungulates, mountain goats, bear, small mammals, and waterfowl (Lax Kw'alaams First Nation 2004).

Ethnographic sources for the Tsimshian record the use of trapping for the collection of furs and meat. The trade in furs occurred before European contact, particularly up the canyon with groups in the interior (Sequin Anderson 2006:79); however, many of the details regarding trapping practices were collected after increased commercial fur trapping and government restrictions had already affected traditional trapping practices (McDonald 1985).

The gathering of plants for medicinal, materials, and foodstuffs was an integral part of Tsimshian yearly subsistence strategies. Cedar was an important species for building materials, while numerous berries were both collected and traded. The writings of an important Tsimshian chief recorded by William Duff, called the *Chief Kelly Manuscripts*, list the collection of berries, tree cambium, and medicinal plants for food and trade (See Duff 1965 in Sequin Anderson 2006).

13.1.7.5 Planning Initiatives

In 2004, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation finished their *Interim Land and Marine Resource Plan*, which lays out the communities' vision for the future, includes three different categories of management areas and provides "high level direction for a wide range of natural values and resources" (Lax Kw'alaams 2004:3).

In 2008, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and the BC government signed a SLUPA, setting out land use objectives in the Lax Kw'alaams' traditional territory (Lax Kw'alaams Band and The Province of British Columbia 2008).

13.1.7.6 Governance

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's traditional inherited leadership consists of hereditary leaders (*sm'gyigyeyt*) and elders. These individuals guide traditional aspects of Lax Kw'alaams First nation culture. The elected council includes a mayor, deputy chief, and several councillors (see Table 13.1-11). Elections are held every four years, and the council office is located in Lax Kw'alaams, BC.

Table 13.1-11: Lax Kw'alaams First Nation Elected Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Appointment Ends
Mayor	Reece, Garry	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Deputy Chief	Johnson, Helen	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Alexcee, Geraldine	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Sankey, Chris	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Dennis, Stan	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Sampson, Carl	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Henry, Barb	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Hughes, Rob	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Mather, Russell Jr.	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	White, Ted	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Kelly, Victor	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Sankey, Lawrence	11/24/2011	11/24/2015
Councillor	Tait, Andrew	11/24/2011	11/24/2015

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

SOURCES: AANDC (2014)

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation formerly participated in the treaty process as part of the Tsimshian Nation; however, they separated from that group in the spring of 2004 and participate in the treaty process independently. They are currently at Stage 2 (Readiness) of the six-stage treaty process (MARR 2014).

13.1.7.7 Population and Economy

In 2011, there were 3,675 members of Lax Kw'alaams First Nation, with 20% of the population living on a reserve (AANDC 2014). The main community (Lax Kw'alaams 1) is located north of Prince Rupert and has a population of 678 (Statistics Canada 2011).

An article published in 2004 (using information from Lax Kw'alaams First Nation) indicated that the community at that time had experienced economic growth and that the number of able-bodied community members who were unemployed had dropped from around 80% in 2000 to less than 5% by 2004 (Mathews and Young 2005). This decrease in unemployment was largely attributed to the Lax Kw'alaams business ventures, including substantial forestry and fisheries operations. The Lax Kw'alaams Fishery is Lax Kw'alaams-owned and produces canned fish, canned crab, canned seafood, fish roe, and fish-oil for the natural health industry, and exports products to the United States and China (Lax Kw'alaams 2009).

Forestry development is conducted by the Coast Tsimshian Resource LP, which is owned by the Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and managed by Brinkman Forest Ltd. This partnership holds two forest tenures in northwestern BC, with a combined allowable annual cut of over 550,000 m³ (CTRLP n.d.).

In 2003, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation signed a forestry accommodation agreement with the Province of BC, providing the community with access to 650,000 m³ of timber and \$6.85 million in shared revenue over five years.

In 2005, the BC government paid \$3.1 million to the Coast Tsimshian Resources Limited Partnership (a Lax Kw'alaams First Nation business entity) for the return of timber harvesting rights that totaled 120,782 m³. This partnership has also received funding as part of the *Tsimshian Accord* to support cruise-ship tourism opportunities and the development of a shellfish aquaculture business (MARR 2013). In 2011, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and the province of BC signed an updated Forest and Range Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement that is intended to assist in stability and certainty for forest and range sharing resource development within Lax Kw'alaams First Nation traditional territory.

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation operates a variety of businesses that employ more than 450 people in nine different companies with 50% of employees being First Nations (Lax Kw'alaams n.d.). The Lax Kw'alaams Business Solutions Group of Companies is a group of businesses and new initiatives formed with the objective of "serving mutual interests through the development of the LNG projects" (Lax Kw'alaams n.d.). This group has five different disciplines, ranging from engineering services, workforce accommodations, construction, technical services, and LNG services (Lax Kw'alaams n.d.).

13.1.7.8 Reserves

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation has 78 reserves throughout its asserted traditional territory, on approximately 11,899 ha (see Table 13.1-12).

Table 13.1-12: Lax Kw'alaams First Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Alastair 80	Lot 7184, east shore of Alastair Lake, 21 km south of the Skeena River	4
Alastair 81	Lot 7183, east shore of Alastair Lake, 25 km south of the Skeena River	4
Alastair 82	Lot 7182, south end of Alastair Lake, 29 km south of the Skeena River	4
Alder creek 70	Lot 3935, on the left bank of Skeena River at the mouth of Alder Creek	4
Bill lake 37	Lot 3953, north end of Bill lake, 3 km east of Work Channel	1.4
Birnie Island 18	Entire Birnie Island in Inskip Passage, 6.5 km northwest of Lax Kw'alaams	45.9
Burnt cliff Islands 20	Two Islands off the west shore of Tsimpsean Peninsula, west of s1/2 Tsimpsean 2 IR; 8 km southwest of Lax Kw'alaams	27.1
Carm Creek 38	Lot 3969, on the right bank of the Khutzeymateen River flowing into Khut Inlet, just west of the mouth of Carm Creek	2
Channel Islands 33	Two most northerly islands of the Nares group, in Hudson Bay Passage, south of Dundas Island	28.2
Dashken 22	East shore of Smith Island at mouth of the Skeena River	3
Dundas Island 32b	Lots 3923, 24, 25, 27, 61, 62, 72, and 73, on Dundas Island in Chatham Sound and Lot 3919	18.2
Dzagayap 73	Lot 3937, on the left bank of the Skeena River, 3 km southwest of the mouth of the Exchamsiks River	8.1
Dzagayap 74	Lot 3937, on the left bank of the Skeena River, 3 km southeast of the mouth of the Exchamsiks River	4.1
Ensheshese 13	On the east shore of Work Channel at the mouth of the Exchamsiks River	18.2
Ensheshese 53	Lot 3946, on the east shore of Work Chanel at the mouth of the Exchamsiks River	2.3
Far west point 34	Lot 3920, on the most westerly point of Dunira Island, west Chatham Sound	4
Finlayson Island 19	On the southeast shore of Finlayson Island, 5 km southwest of Lax Kw'alaams	165.9
Gitandoiks 75	Lot 7180, on left bank of the Skeena River, 1.5 km west of the mouth of the Gitnadoix River	4
Gitandoiks 76	Lot 7187, on an Island in the Skeena River at the mouth of the Gitnadoix River	4
lakgwas 69	Lot 2584, on Klewnuggit Inlet at entrance to Brodie Lake, off Grenville Channel	0.4
lakvas 68	Lot 2586, at the first rapids on the Ecstall River, 3 km southwest of Johnston Lake	20
lakwulgyiyaps 78	Lot 7186, on right bank of the Gitnadoix River, 8 km south of the mouth of the Skeena River	4.2
Imkusiyen 65	Lot 3929, on right bank of Windsor River, 1 km south of the mouth of the Skeena River at Windsor Point	5
Kasika 36	Lot 3952, on east shore of Work Channel at mouth of stream from Bill Lake	2.5
Kasika 71	Lot 3934, on the right bank of Kasiks River, 1.5 km north of the mouth on the Skeena River	3.8
Kasika 72	Lot 3933, on left bank of Kasiks River, 3 km north of the mouth on the Skeena River	4.2
Kasiks River 29	Lot 3978, at head of Kasiks River, 16 km north of Kwinitsa CN Station	27.8
Kateen River 39	Lot 3968, on right bank of Kateen River, 8 km east of the head of Khutzeymateen Inlet	1.6
Ketai 28	Lot 2588, on north shore of Hevenor Inlet, west coast of Pitt Island	1.9
Khtahda 10	On left bank of the Skeena River at mouth of Khtada River	1.4
Khutzeymateen 49	Lot 3966, at mouth of the Khutzeymateen River at head of Khutzey. Inlet off Portland Inlet	2.6
Khyex 8	On the right bank of the Skeena River at mouth of Khyex River	15.4

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Klakelse 86	Lot 7179, on the left bank of the Skeena River 3 km southwest of mouth of the Lakelse River	14.2
Knamadeek 52	Lot 3943, on easterly shore of Work Channel, 18 km from Portland Inlet	2
Knames 45	Lot 3970, on Kwinamass River near the head of Kwinamass Bay, off Steamer Passage	6.6
Knames 46	Lot 3971, on the Kwinamass River adjoining Lachmach IR 16 and Knames IR 45	11.1
Knokmolks 67	Lot 2587, on the right bank of the Ecstall River	2.2
Ksabasn 50	Lot 3940, in section 27, twp.1, on Tsimpsean Peninsula fronting on Work Channel	1.6
Ksadagamks 43	Lot 3958, on east Tip of Wales Island at Swain Point. Entrance to Portland Inlet and includes Small Islands	2.3
Ksadsks 44	Lot 3957, on south coast of Wales Island north of Tracy Island	1.8
Ksagwisgwas 62	Lot 3977, on left bank of the Khyex River 13 km north of mouth of the Skeena River	19.3
Ksagwisgwas 63	Lot 3930, on left bank of the Khyex River 8 km north of mouth on the Skeena River	3.5
Ksames 85	Lot 7178, on left bank of the Skeena River, 1.5 km southeast of Shames CN station	8.1
Kshaoom 23	At north end of De Horsey Island at mouth of the Skeena River	2.6
Kstus 83	Lot 7176, on right bank of the Exstew River, 5 km above mouth on the Skeena River	11.4
Kstus 84	Lot 7177, on left bank of the Exstew River, 8 km above mouth on the Skeena River	14.6
Ktamgaodzen 51	Lot 3941, on easterly shore of Work Channel, 8 km from Portland Inlet	4.4
Kyex 64	Lot 3928 on left bank of Khyex River, 5 km north of mouth of Skeena River	3.1
Lachmach 16	Near the head of Work Channel at mouth of Lachmach River	11.2
Lakelse 25	On right bank of Lakelse River, 1.5 km northwest of Lakelse Lake	1.7
Lakgeas 87	Lt3967, on right bank of Lakelse River, 3 km northwest of Lakelse Lake	4.9
Lax Kw'alaams 1	At Lax Kw'alaams, on Tsimpsean Peninsula	10,857.3
Maganktoon 56	Lot 3945, on west shore of Davies Bay at head of Work Channel	7.4
Maklaksadagmaks 41	Lot 3955, on Pearse Island on a bay on northeast side of Wales Passage off Portland Inlet	3.6
Maklaksadagmaks 42	Lot 3956, on most northerly tip of wales Island west entrance to Portland Inlet	17.3
Me-yan-law 47	Lot 3939, on south coast of Somerville Island fronting on Steamer Passage	2.9
Meanlaw 24	On right bank of the Skeena River, 3 km north of Veitch point	8.4
Meyanlow 58	Lot 3954, at head of Quottoon Inlet off Work Channel	33.4
Ndakdolk 54	Lt 3949, on east shore of Work Channel, 9.5 km north of entrance to Quottoon Inlet	2.1
Nishanocknawnak 35	Lot 3951 on easterly shore of Work Channel at entrance to Quottoon Inlet	49.4
Pitt Island 27	Lot 2589, west shore of Pitt Island at entrance to Hevenor Inlet from Petrelk Channel	2.2
Prince Leboo Island 32	Lot 3918, entire Prince Leboo Island, off southwest tip of Dundas Island	83.4
Psacelay 77	Lot 7181, on right bank of the Gitnadoix River, at mouth of Clay Creek	3.9
Red bluff 88	Lot 3965, on north side of Nass Bay, at mouth of the Nass River	135.5
Salvus 26	Lot 3979, on right bank of Skeena River, at mouth of Kasiks River	1.3
Scuttsap 11	On left bank of the Skeena River, 1.5 km southwest of Kwinitza CN station	1.5
Scuttsap 11a	Lot 3932, left bank of the Skeena River 1.5 km southwest of Kwinitza CN station. Adjoins IR 11	11.3

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Spakels 17	On east shore of Sommerville Island, fronting on Steamer Passage	7.7
Spanaknok 57	Lot 3948, on east shore of Quottoon Inlet of Work Channel	1.8
Spayaks 60	Lot 3947, on easterly shore of Work Channel, about 5 miles from its head	1.1
Spokwan 48	Lot 3942, on southeast shore of Steamer Passage, off Portland Inlet	2
Toon 15	At head of Quottoon Inlet of work channel, at mouth of Toom River	8.1
Tsemknawalqan 79	Lot 7185, on left bank of Gitnadoix River, 13 km south of mouth on the Skeena River	4.8
Tymgowzan 12	On south shore of Hogan Island, at entrance to Work Channel from Portland Inlet	29.5
Union bay 31	Lot 3938, at south end of Union Inlet, 6.5 km southeast of Hogan Island, Chatham Sound	41.2
Wiskaskammel 14	On east shore of Quottoon Inlet of Work Channel, 21 km northeast of Prince Rupert	3.2
Wudzimagon 61	Lot 3944, on southerly shore near head of Work Channel, off Portland Inlet	2.2
Zayas Island 32a	Lots 3926,59, and 60, three parcels on north, east, and south shore of Zayas Island, west of Dundas Island	6.4

SOURCES: AANDC (2013)

13.1.8 Metlakatla First Nation

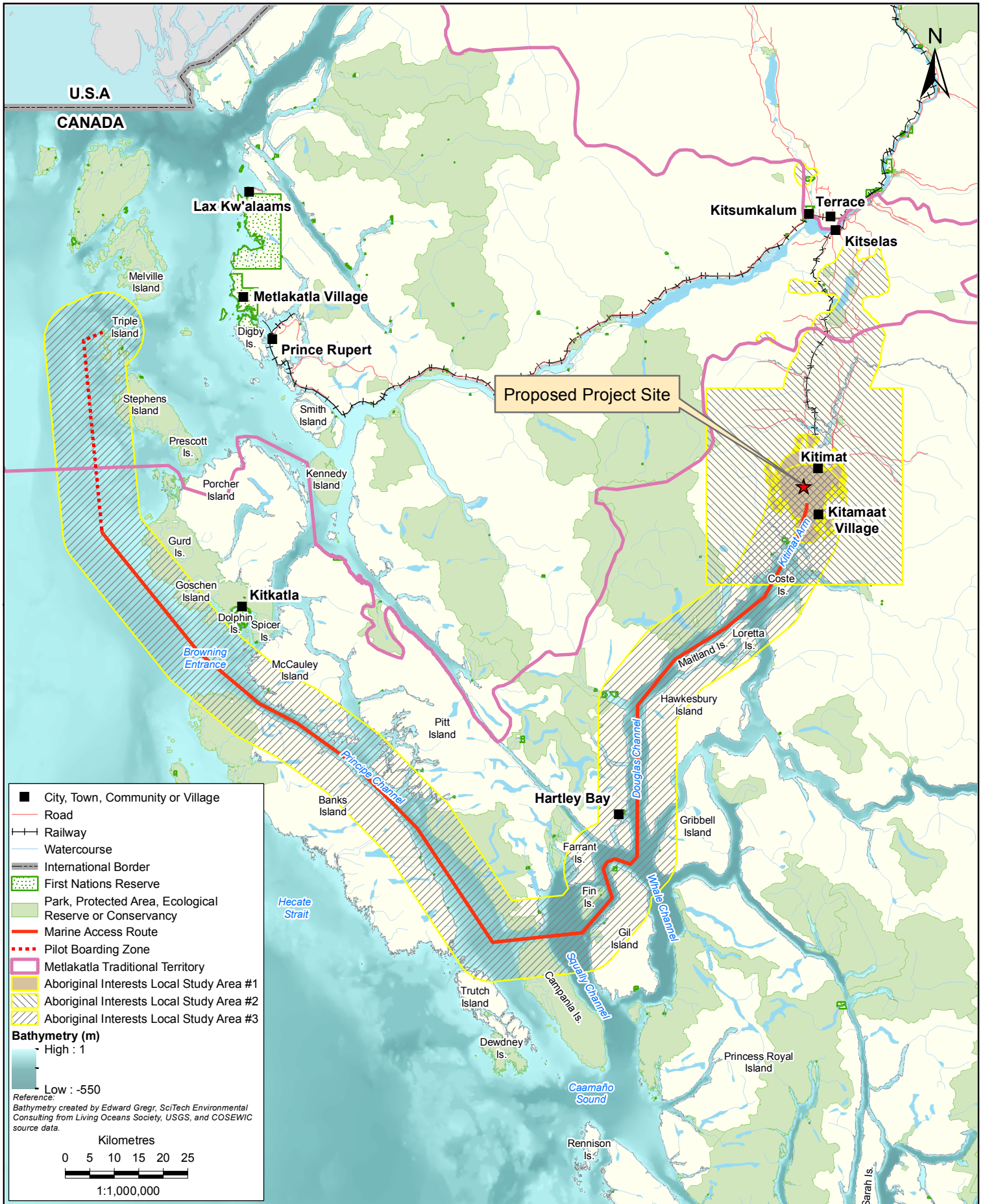
13.1.8.1 Traditional Territory

Metlakatla First Nation asserts that its traditional territory extends from the coastal islands in eastern Hecate Strait to Lakelse Lake near Terrace, BC; from the Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet in the north to the headwaters of the Ecstall River in the south; and the lower portions and the mouth of the Skeena River and its tributaries (DMCS 2014) (see Figure 13.1-8).

13.1.8.2 Ethnography

Metlakatla First Nation members are descended from the Allied Tsimshian Tribes, or the Nine Tribes, and are part of the Coast Tsimshian cultural group. For additional information on the Nine Tribes, and the life-ways of the Coast Tsimshian see Sections 13.1.7.2 and 13.1.2.

In 1847, the Hudson Bay Company established a trading post called Fort Simpson at the location of a *Gispaxlo'ot* seasonal campsite. Disease and declining populations, along with government programs and economic incentives, resulted in the Nine Tribes amalgamating together at that location. The community would later be renamed Port Simpson and become the main village of the Nine Tribes (DMCS 2014).



6/23/2014 - 11:30:03 AM \\cdd1183-r04\workgroup\1231\active\EM\1231\0459\gis\figures\EA\section_13.1_aboriginal_background\fig_10458_ea_aboriginal_13_01_08_metlakatla_traditional_territory.mxd



ABORIGINAL GROUPS- BACKGROUND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

METLAKATLA TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

LNG CANADA EXPORT TERMINAL
KITIMAT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECTION	UTM9	DRAWN BY	SS
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	SW
DATE	23-JUN-14	FIGURE NO.	13.1-8

After Fort Simpson was founded, an Anglican missionary named William Duncan began preaching at the fort and converted a number of Tsimshian people to Christianity. In an effort to remove his congregation from the influences of non-Aboriginal settlers in the area, Duncan led a group of Tsimshian away from Fort Simpson and settled them at a fishing village site in what is now known as Metlakatla Pass. Once there, the group established the community of Metlakatla, and Duncan imposed new rules banning traditional cultural activities, such as the potlatch ceremony and the use of traditional medicines. Disputes with church officials caused Duncan to eventually leave Metlakatla and move again with part of his congregation to a new village site in Alaska in 1887 (Rettig 1980). Some Aboriginal community members remained at the Metlakatla Pass location and continued to reside there at a site known as Metlakatla (Halpin and Sequin 1990). These Tsimshian people formed the community that is now Metlakatla First Nation.

13.1.8.3 Language

Like other Coast Tsimshian people, the traditional language of the Metlakatla is *Sm'algyax*. According to the 2006 Canadian census, just over 5% of Metlakatla community members speak or understand *Sm'algyax* or another Aboriginal language (Statistics Canada 2007). At the time of writing, LNG Canada was not aware of any specific Metlakatla language or education programs underway; however, the *Wap Sigatgyet* Aboriginal Education Service, located in Prince Rupert, offers *Sm'algyax* language classes for grades 5 through 12 in Prince Rupert and Port Edward, and as part of the all-day kindergarten program in Prince Rupert (Aboriginal Education Council 2013).

13.1.8.4 Land Use Setting

Metlakatla First Nation's asserted traditional territory between the Nass and Skeena rivers is classified as part of the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone. The coastal waters in the region provide a large variety of harvested fish species, including herring, eulachon, salmon, cod, halibut, cuttlefish, dogfish, flounder, and rockfish. Marine mammals that inhabit the area include seals, sea lions, sea otters, porpoises, and whales. The intertidal zones are rich with shellfish and other invertebrates, as well as seaweed and kelp, which are harvested for food (Sequin Anderson 2006). A specific importance is placed on the Triple Island area as a marine harvesting location, used year round for multiple different harvesting activities. This area has been referred to as the "bread-basket" and "pantry" by community members, and at least one family member from each Metlakatla family group uses the area on a consistent basis (Metlakatla First Nation 2014).

In keeping with the traditional seasonal use of their territory, the Metlakatla Fisheries has introduced a multi-species calendar, describing which species are harvested throughout the calendar year with months recorded in *Sm'algyax*. Each month has a corresponding *Sm'algyax* name, referencing the seasonal use

that occurs during that timeframe. For example, the *Sm'alg yax* term for January translates to "time when trapping and hunting occurs," whereas March translates to "time when eulachon first run" (Metlakatla Fisheries 2013).

A large number of berries, trees (cambium and bark), and medicinal plants have been recorded for use as food, medicine, materials, and trade. These plant species include hemlock, cedar, Sitka spruce, juniper, various berries, skunk cabbage, cow parsnip, crabapple, salal, Labrador tea, juniper, hellebore, and many others (DMCS 2014).

Large mammals, such as moose, deer, mountain goats, bears, and wolves, occupy the terrestrial environment and have subsistence, trade, and cultural and spiritual value (Metlakatla First Nation 2013). Smaller mammals, such as beaver, marten, fox, otter, mink and porcupine, are also hunted and trapped, while migratory waterfowl are hunted along the flats and mouths of rivers. Seagull eggs are collected from nesting sites along the coast, and other bird species are hunted for feathers and other materials (Sequin Anderson 2006). Traditional freshwater, marine and terrestrial foods used by the community include eulachon, salmon, clams, seaweed, octopus, ungulates, bears, herring roe-on-kelp, and a variety of medicinal and food plants (DMCS 2014; Metlakatla Fisheries 2013).

13.1.8.5 Planning Initiatives

In 2006, the Metlakatla First Nation, along with the Gitxaala Nation, Gitga'at First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation, signed the North Coast Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement and then agreed to a SLUPA in 2008. Metlakatla First Nation also signed a *Reconciliation Protocol* with the Province of BC in 2009, which continues to identify and implement initiatives that recognize Metlakatla First Nation's Aboriginal title, Aboriginal rights, and interests in its traditional territory (Metlakatla and the Province of BC 2009). Through land use planning processes, 28 new provincial conservancies in Metlakatla traditional territory have been established for which Metlakatla First Nation is developing conservancy management plans.

Metlakatla First Nation is in the process of producing a marine use plan to inform stewardship and future marine development priorities for the community (Metlakatla First Nation 2013, 2014). Two important areas included in this plan are Stephens Island conservancy, which includes Triple Island and the Tree Knob group, and Metlakatla Pass (Metlakatla First Nation 2014). In addition, Metlakatla First Nation is participating in the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Areas initiative. A draft of the resulting integrated management plan has been circulated for public comments and will be revised before final endorsement (PNCIMA 2013). Metlakatla First Nation is also an active member of the Coastal Guardian Watchmen network, which provides resources for stewardship initiatives and helps establish a monitoring presence throughout its traditional territory (CGW n.d.).

The Metlakatla Fisheries Program (MFP) monitors marine resources and administers the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy agreements between Metlakatla and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Metlakatla First Nation 2013). Metlakatla First Nation has programs to monitor a variety of different species and is also involved in research on the remediation efforts for salmon habitat and a eulachon survey for the Ecstall River (Metlakatla First Nation 2013).

13.1.8.6 Governance

Metlakatla First Nation's traditional inherited leadership consists of hereditary leaders (*sm'gyigyet*) and elders. These individuals lead aspects of traditional Metlakatla culture. The elected council and chief (Table 13.1-13) have government offices located at Metlakatla, BC. Elections are held every three years.

Table 13.1-13: Metlakatla First Nation Elected Leadership^a

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Appointment Ends
Chief	Leighton, Harold	08/30/2013	08/29/2016
Councillor	Nelson, Robert	08/30/2013	08/29/2016
Councillor	Smith, Cindy	08/30/2013	08/29/2016
Councillor	Leask, Alrita	08/30/2013	08/29/2016
Councillor	Leask, Alvin	08/30/2013	08/29/2016
Councillor	Nelson, James Sr.	08/30/2013	08/29/2016
Councillor	Haldane, Wayde	08/30/2013	08/29/2016

NOTES:

^a As of July 1, 2014

SOURCES: AANDC (2014); Metlakatla First Nation (2014, pers. comm.)

Metlakatla First Nation also belongs to the Tsimshian First Nations Treaty Society, along with the Gitga'at First Nation, Kitasoo/Xai'xai Nation, Kitselas First Nation (Gitselasu), and Kitsumkalum First Nation. Metlakatla First Nation is in Stage 4 (the negotiation of an agreement-in-principle stage) of the BC Treaty Commission process (MARR 2013).

13.1.8.7 Population and Economy

Metlakatla First Nation has a registered population of 867, with 773 individuals living off-reserve. According to the 2011 Canadian census, the s1/2 Tsimpsean 2 IR, which encompasses Metlakatla Village, had 48 private dwellings (Statistics Canada 2012). The median age of the population is 39.2 years, with 71.1% of the population over the age of 15. Publicly available data on employment rates comes from the 2006 Canadian census, which recorded a higher population on reserve (n = 101) and an unemployment rate of 45.5% (Statistics Canada 2007).

Reported occupation sectors for Metlakatla First Nation community members from the 2006 census include management, natural sciences and health, social science and government, sales and services, trades, and related primary industry.

In 1989, Metlakatla First Nation established a development corporation, which oversees the community's economic interests. Business operations under the Metlakatla Development Corporation include the Metlakatla Ferry Service, two gas stations, and the Coastal Shellfish Corporation (a hatchery facility and farm located in Prince Rupert). The Metlakatla Development Corporation also operates the Coastal Training Centre that has offered a number of different programs, including Early Childhood Education program from the Native Education College; the Natural Resource Tech Program; First Nations Public Administration; Aboriginal Tourism Management Diploma program; and Family & Community Counselling. Currently, the centre is offering an Adult Basic Education program and, in conjunction with the Justice Institute of BC, an Aboriginal Leadership Certificate program (Metlakatla Development Corporation 2013). The corporation is also involved in a number of joint partnerships, including the North Co-Corp (a chartered ferry service) and the Gat Leedm Transportation Group, which provides an integrated supply chain for the north coast (Metlakatla Development Corporation 2013).

13.1.8.8 Reserves

Metlakatla First Nation has 16 reserves covering 3,464.4 ha (Table 13.1-14). The Nation's primary community is Metlakatla, BC, on the s1/2 Tsimpsean 2 IR.

Table 13.1-14: Metlakatla First Nation Reserves

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Avery Island 92	Entire Avery Island, north of Stephens Island in Bell Passage	20.4
Dashken 22	On east shore of Smith Island at mouth of the Skeena River	3
Edye 93	All of a small Island in Edye Passage, south of Prescott Island	0.4
Khtahda 10	On left bank of the Skeena River at mouth of Khtada River	1.4
Khyex 8	On right bank of the Skeena River at mouth of Khyex River	15.4
Kshaoom 23	At north end of De horsey Island at mouth of Skeena River	2.6
Lakelse 25	On right bank of the Lakelse River 1.5 km northwest of Lakelse Lake	1.7
Meanlaw 24	On right bank of the Skeena River 3 km north of Veitch Point	8.4
Rushton Island 90	Rushton Island and one small island to the north, in Brown Passage at the entrance to Chatham Sound	6.8
s1/2 Tsimpsean 2	On the west coast of Tsimpsean Peninsula and north end of Digby Island, on the east shore of Chatham sound	3,270
Scuttsap 11	On left bank of the Skeena River, 1.5 km southwest of Kwinitisa CN station	1.5
Shoowahtlans (shawtlans) 4	West end of Shawattan Lake, north end of Morse Basin, 3 km northeast of Prince Rupert	0.5

Name	Location	Size (ha)
Squaderee 91	Lot 3914, on a point on the southwest coast of Stephens Island, north entrance to Hecate strait	2.2
Tuck Inlet 89	Lot 390, at the head of Tuck Inlet, 16 km north of Prince Rupert	1.6
Tugwell Island 21	Entire Tugwell Island, entrance to Venn Passage, 13 km west of Prince Rupert	126.2
Wilnaskancaud 3	On the east shore of Kaien Island, 3 km east of Prince Rupert	2.3

SOURCES: ANDC (2013)

13.1.9 Métis Nation British Columbia

13.1.9.1.1 Territory

The Métis emerged as a distinct culture or nation in the Northwest during the 18th and 19th centuries. Métis on the northwest coast of BC do not have an established traditional territory in the same way that First Nations in northeastern BC do, and do not have any formal Métis settlement areas such as Indian Reserves. MNBC has six geographical divisions with 35 chartered communities and provides services to Métis across BC. The Northwest BC Métis Association is the local chartered community located in Terrace (MNBC 2013).

The Métis National Council adopted the following definition of Métis in 2002: “Métis means a person who self-identifies as Métis, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples, is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry and who is accepted by the Métis Nation” (MNBC 2013).

In *Powley (R. v. Powley 2003¹)*, the Supreme Court of Canada defined the Métis as a distinct group of people who have a mixed ancestry of Aboriginal and European descent and have developed their own unique customs. The Métis Nation has a recognizable group identity separate from their Aboriginal and European forbearers, and as such the Métis communities claiming Aboriginal rights “must have emerged in an area prior to the Crown effecting control over a non-colonized region” (AANDC 2010).

13.1.9.2 Ethnography

The origin of Canada’s Métis Nation has its roots in the early European expansion westwards. Métis history is well documented east of the Rockies, but historic information on Métis groups in BC is less available and almost exclusively restricted to the Northeast (Dolmage 2010). The Métis accompanied early explorers such as James Douglas, Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and David Thompson, but

¹ R. v. Powley, 2003 SCC 43, [2003] 2 S.C.R. 207

typically did not establish communities as a result of these expeditions. There is history of Métis communities established at Kelly Lake, Dease Lake, and Prince George (BCMF 2013).

Historically, many Métis and their paternal ancestors were fur traders for the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. Combined with this mobile economic structure, subsistence activities related to hunting and gathering and traditional indigenous practices is part of Métis culture. Métis people also infused elements of Aboriginal culture such as music, artwork such as beading, and governance structures into the unique Métis culture (Goulet and Goulet 2009).

13.1.9.3 Language

The Métis language combines a variety of languages, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, with a focus on French and Cree (Bakker and Papen 1997). Across Canada, there are two languages, Bungii, which is spoken in communities in Manitoba, and Michif, which is more widespread across the western part of the country. In BC, the language became a mixture of French, Michif, and some Northwest Coast languages:

The working language of the forts west of the Rocky Mountains was French since this was the language of most of the Métis....West of the Rocky Mountains Chinook Jargon was developed as the trade patois with the First Nations. Both Chinook Jargon and Michif had as one of their root languages French. Chinook Jargon combined the Native Chinook language with French and also added a few English words (Goulet and Goulet 2009).

13.1.9.4 Land Use Setting and Planning

At the time of writing, LNG Canada is not aware of Métis involvement in land use and planning within the Aboriginal Interests LSAs (see Figure 13.1-2). In general, however, Métis citizens of BC have expressed a need for the sustainable use of their natural resources. These needs include:

- managing natural resources to meet present needs without compromising the needs of future generations
- providing stewardship of natural resources based on an ethic of respect for the land
- balancing economic, productive, spiritual, ecological, and traditional values of natural resources to meet the economic, social, and cultural needs of the Métis peoples and other Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and
- conserving biological diversity, soil, water, fish, wildlife, scenic diversity, and other natural resources, and restoring damaged ecologies (MNBC 2013).

13.1.9.5 Governance

The MNBC is governed by the Métis Nation Governing Assembly. It represents 37 Métis Chartered Communities in BC, including the Northwest BC Métis Association in Terrace and is “mandated to develop and enhance opportunities for Métis communities by implementing culturally relevant social and economic programs and services” (MNBC 2013).

13.1.9.6 Population and Economy

The Northwest BC Métis Association in Terrace, the closest association to the Project, has approximately 164 Members (MNBC 2013). Based on 2006 census data, there are 935 Métis residing in the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine (Stats. Can. 2007). The large variation in population numbers between the MNBC statistics and the 2006 census can be attributed to a variety of circumstances, including the lack of chartered communities in the area; the range from voluntary members to existing chartered communities; differences for self-identification of Métis; and different definitions of Métis (Rescan 2013).

13.2 Consultation Activities Undertaken

13.2.1 Approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan – Overview

The section 11 Order issued by the EAO on June 6, 2013, delegated LNG Canada to conduct procedural aspects of consultation with the Aboriginal Groups identified on the section 11 Order. In July 2013, pursuant to section 14.1.1 of the section 11 Order, LNG Canada prepared the Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which outlines LNG Canada’s proposed consultation activities with Aboriginal Groups during the pre-Application and Application review stages of the environmental assessment process (LNG Canada 2013). A draft version of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan was provided to Aboriginal Groups for comment, and a final version, incorporating feedback from Aboriginal Groups, was submitted to the EAO in August 2013.

The Aboriginal Consultation Plan sets out LNG Canada’s framework for a meaningful and transparent consultation and engagement process. Consultation and engagement activities will be conducted in a timely manner consistent with the established Project schedule and the direction provided by the EAO in the *Proponent Guide for Providing First Nations Consultation Information – Non-Treaty First Nations* (BCEAO 2013). The Guide states:

Pursuant to the Section 11 Order, a proponent is assigned certain responsibilities related to procedural aspects of the Crown’s duty to consult with potentially impacted First Nations. This includes responsibility to gather information about how the First Nations’ asserted rights including title that may be impacted by the proposed project and

consideration of ways in which First Nations concerns and interests can be accommodated.

The scope and extent of the consultation with each Aboriginal Group is affected by the scope of Aboriginal Interests identified by each Aboriginal Group and the degree to which their respective Aboriginal Interests might be affected by the Project. The primary purpose of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan is to describe LNG Canada's approach to consultation, including the methods and activities LNG Canada will use to share Project information and seek input from Aboriginal Groups on the Project. The Aboriginal Consultation Plan is constructed around LNG Canada's Principles for Aboriginal Consultation (LNG Canada 2013):

- **Shared Process** – LNG Canada's consultation program has been developed based on a shared process that seeks and considers input from Aboriginal Groups
- **Respect** – LNG Canada respects Aboriginal Groups' cultures and values and is committed to developing relationships based on mutual respect and understanding
- **Timeliness** – LNG Canada is committed to undertaking early engagement with Aboriginal Groups and to providing timely and accurate exchange of information about the Project and opportunities to participate in consultation activities
- **Relationships** – LNG Canada will seek to establish and maintain long-term relationships with potentially impacted Aboriginal Groups. These relationships will evolve through ongoing engagement and participation in the Project
- **Responsiveness** – LNG Canada will work to understand, consider and respond to input from Aboriginal Groups and provide feedback on how input has been considered in Project planning, including mitigation plans. Results from the consultation process will be compiled in Consultation Summary Reports
- **Open Communication** – LNG Canada will consult closely with Aboriginal Groups with respect to the Project and regulatory process. LNG Canada will openly gather and listen to feedback and work with Aboriginal Groups to address concerns that might be identified, as required.

The Aboriginal Consultation Plan describes LNG Canada's four-stage consultation process, as detailed in Table 13.2-1.

Table 13.2-1: Staged Approach to Consultation and Engagement

Stage	Overview	Timing/Status
STAGE 1 Initial Engagement	Covers the period from Project inception to the filing of the Project Description in March 2013.	2011 – March 2013 <i>COMPLETE</i>
STAGE 2 Pre-Application Phase Consultation	From the filing of the Project Description through the filing of the final Application and supporting permitting applications.	March 2013 – Q3 2014 <i>CURRENT</i>
STAGE 3 Application review phase consultation	From the acceptance of the Application by the EAO, including any supporting permitting applications that may be submitted synchronously, to the receipt of the EAO and or federal decision regarding an EAC.	Q3 2014 – Q2 2015 <i>FUTURE STAGE</i>
STAGE 4 Ongoing Engagement	From the receipt of the EAO and or federal decision regarding the EAC through potential construction operations, and decommissioning phases of the Project.	Post-decision/Ongoing <i>FUTURE STAGE</i>

SOURCE: LNG Canada (2013)

LNG Canada will seek to understand, consider, and address potential effects of the Project on asserted Aboriginal rights and title. Through the consultation process, measures have and will be developed to mitigate, avoid, reduce, or address these potential effects. The EAO or CEA Agency (or both) may also provide input and guidance regarding the scope of consultation.

13.2.1.1 Changes to the Aboriginal Consultation Plan

On June 28, 2013, LNG Canada provided Aboriginal Groups with the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan for their review and comment. Fifty-eight comments from four Aboriginal Groups were received during the four-week comment period. Topics of importance to Aboriginal Groups focused on issues regarding Aboriginal Interests, Project information, and the consultation process. LNG Canada incorporated this feedback into the Aboriginal Consultation Plan, as appropriate, and circulated the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan to Aboriginal Groups at the time that it was submitted to the EAO on August 30, 2013. Since submission to the EAO, LNG Canada has not received additional feedback, including through consultation, from Aboriginal Groups on the Aboriginal Consultation Plan that would require changes to the approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan. As a result, at the time of Application submission, LNG Canada has no proposed changes to the approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan.

LNG Canada anticipates continuing to work closely with Aboriginal Groups to implement the approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan, and to refine consultation and communication methods as appropriate to provide meaningful opportunities for Aboriginal Groups to participate in the Project and the Application review stage.

13.2.2 Summary of LNG Canada's Consultation with Aboriginal Groups

13.2.2.1 Haisla Nation

13.2.2.1.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Haisla Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Haisla Nation in the fall of 2010 through introductory meetings and correspondence. LNG Canada held several meetings with Haisla Nation throughout 2011 to discuss Haisla Nation's interest in the development of an LNG facility in Kitimat and potential Haisla Nation business opportunities. On December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. LNG Canada and Haisla Nation met on January 27, 2012, to discuss the Project and for LNG Canada to provide an LNG overview. LNG Canada also met with Haisla Business Operations on February 8, 2012, to discuss the Project and potential business opportunities. In February 2012, LNG Canada invited Haisla Nation to an LNG 101 information session to provide general information about the LNG industry.

In July 2012, LNG Canada and Haisla Nation signed an agreement for the provision of capacity funding, including participation in the environmental assessment and regulatory processes.

Haisla Nation and LNG Canada met throughout Stage 1 to discuss the Project, including with respect to capacity funding arrangements, commercial arrangements and opportunities, shipping, seeking feedback and participation in environmental baseline studies, including noise monitoring and marine mammal studies, and permitting including providing the AIA application for review and comment. Throughout this period, Haisla Nation participated in environmental fieldwork and provided feedback on an additional location to include for underwater noise monitoring. In addition, LNG Canada held a site visit with Haisla Nation in October 2012.

In March 2013, LNG Canada notified Haisla Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advance copy of the Project Description was provided to Haisla Nation for its review with an invitation to initiate more specific discussions with respect to the Project and the potential effects on their Aboriginal Interests. On March 11, 2013, LNG Canada met with Haisla Nation to discuss the draft Project Description. While Haisla Nation expressed overall support, it identified an interest in better understanding LNG Canada's plans regarding water intake, wastewater, habitat compensation plans, dredging, social effects, GHGs, and the environmental assessment process. LNG Canada has engaged in ongoing discussion with Haisla Nation regarding these interests and provided further information throughout its consultation activities. On April 5, 2013, LNG Canada notified Haisla Nation that the final Project Description had been submitted to and accepted by the EAO.

13.2.2.1.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Phase Consultation with Haisla Nation

Following the filing of the Project Description in March 2013, LNG Canada initiated Stage 2 pre-Application Phase Consultation with Haisla Nation. Throughout this stage, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with summaries and updates and sought their feedback on relevant environmental baseline study programs, including air quality, socio-economic data collection, marine mammals, noise and underwater noise, visual quality, health, wildlife, intertidal and subtidal data, vegetation, archaeology, and soil sampling. In response to feedback from Haisla Nation, LNG Canada installed a baseline air quality monitor in Kitamaat Village. In addition, Haisla Nation participated in the environmental baseline study programs, which included the provision of relevant training.

Throughout the pre-Application stage, LNG Canada has engaged in ongoing discussions with Haisla Nation and requested their feedback regarding permits for fieldwork activities, including various OGC permit applications related to geotechnical work, as well as AIA permits. In consultation regarding the LNG Canada geotechnical drilling program, Haisla Nation identified a concern with respect to work occurring over the February and March eulachon spawning window. In response, LNG Canada agreed to delay the site preparation activities and geotechnical drilling around the side channel of Kitimat River in question until April 1, 2014, following the end of the eulachon spawning window. In addition, on June 2, 2014, LNG Canada and Haisla Nation met to discuss instream works. LNG Canada also consulted Haisla Nation on the Environmental Management Plan for the geotechnical program, seeking and incorporating their feedback obtained through consultation.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, LNG Canada provided its draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan to Haisla Nation for review and feedback on June 28, 2013. Haisla Nation did not provide any comments and the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan was provided to Haisla Nation at the same time as it was submitted to the EAO.

LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with an advance copy of the dAIR for review and comment on August 15 and October 26, 2013, respectively. In addition, LNG Canada offered to meet with Haisla Nation to discuss the dAIR during this period. Feedback was received from Haisla Nation on the dAIR through the EAO Working Group and during the EAO-mandated public comment period. LNG Canada responded to Haisla Nation's comments through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on the dAIR. Haisla Nation was invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed by LNG Canada team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with a copy of the final dAIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

In July 2013, LNG Canada held youth engagement workshops to seek preliminary feedback from Haisla Nation youth on the Project, to obtain input into best practices for youth engagements, and to understand

how youth would like to participate in engagement and consultation related to the Project. Feedback received by LNG Canada helped inform its engagement activities with Haisla Nation youth.

In October 2013, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with a letter summarizing LNG Canada's understanding of specific issues raised by Haisla Nation to date through consultation activities and requested its feedback to ensure issues were characterized accurately. Haisla Nation did not provide any comments on this letter.

Throughout the pre-Application stage, LNG Canada and Haisla Nation met on numerous occasions to discuss the Project and to address questions and concerns identified by Haisla Nation. In addition to the meetings above, further meetings and workshops were held to discuss disposal at sea options for consideration, marine dredging, habitat compensation, a socio-economic impact assessment (SIA), a traditional use study (TUS), capacity funding, commercial and Aboriginal fisheries, shipping, and potential effects from the proposed facility. In addition, LNG Canada held site visits with Haisla Nation staff in the fall of 2013 and in April 2014 to discuss the geotechnical drilling program, as well as the Project more generally.

LNG Canada provided funding to Haisla Nation for a Project-specific TUS to help inform the Application, which LNG Canada received in October 2013. LNG Canada also undertook a Project-specific SIA with Haisla Nation and worked collaboratively with Haisla Nation on the collection of this information, which also helped inform the Application.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report for its review and comment. Haisla Nation provided comments to LNG Canada on February 12, 2014, which included concerns regarding potential effects of the Project site on the Kitimat River estuary, as well as the Project's contribution to cumulative effects. LNG Canada responded to these comments on March 4, 2014. The finalized first Aboriginal Consultation Report was provided to Haisla Nation on March 13, 2014. In addition, LNG Canada and Haisla Nation have discussed consultation methods for the Application review stage, including how to effectively communicate and share information and seek feedback from Haisla Nation members, as well as opportunities to hold community meetings.

On January 15, 2014, LNG Canada held a marine dredge disposal workshop with Haisla Nation where options regarding log capping and disposal at sea were discussed. Haisla Nation identified potential concerns regarding sediment dispersal, adverse effects on marine life on the sea floor, and effects on fishing and other marine use activities, as well as an interest in better understanding the composition of the material that would be disposed of. In addition, Haisla Nation identified a preference for marine disposal options that it indicated could have a positive net effect on the environment. This could take the

form of log capping of areas of the sea floor believed to have been contaminated by historical logging operations, or dredge disposal in areas that have previously been contaminated. In follow-up to this workshop, LNG Canada held a disposal at sea meeting with Haisla Nation on April 24, 2014, which included representatives from Environment Canada, to discuss the updated proposed dredging and disposal plans, as well as the concerns identified by Haisla Nation in the previous workshop. Haisla Nation reiterated their preference for LNG Canada to undertake log capping or placing clean dredge material at historically contaminated sites at the head of Kitimat Arm. LNG Canada and Haisla Nation met on May 14, 2014, to further discuss dredge disposal potential locations. Following this meeting, LNG Canada shared updated dredge disposal plans with Haisla Nation on June 26, 2014, and met to discuss them on July 17, 2014. Discussions regarding the dredging plans are ongoing and will continue into the Application review stage.

Haisla Nation has expressed limited interest in participating in the Transport Canada-led TERMPOL process; however, LNG Canada has committed to keeping Haisla Nation up to date on the process. On January 17, 2014, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with an update on the TERMPOL review process. On April 25, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft scope of work for the TERMPOL review process and requested feedback to which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it wishes to contribute information. Haisla Nation responded to the scope of work for the TERMPOL review process on April 29, 2014, expressing interest in participating in the fisheries study of TERMPOL. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. The final TERMPOL scope of work was provided to Haisla Nation on July 10, 2014.

In January and February 2014, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with a map of the marine access route and requested input on specific locations of interest that could be modelled for potential wake effects as part of the proposed wake study. No feedback has been received from Haisla Nation to date. In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to seek their feedback on the outcome of the review and how LNG Canada could incorporate local input into the scope of work for the Third Party Wake Study. Haisla Nation did not provide comments on the Third Party Wake Study. On April 25, 2014, LNG Canada provided Haisla Nation with the draft scope of work for the LNG Canada wake study, as well as information on the contractor that had been selected to lead the wake study, for Haisla Nation's review and comment. Haisla Nation responded to the scope of work for the wake study on April 29, 2014, specifically with respect to information regarding baseline studies for intertidal species. LNG Canada responded to the comments provided by Haisla Nation and will continue to discuss concerns regarding intertidal species through the Application review phase.

On April 23, 2014, LNG Canada held a Proposed Site Layout and Potential Interactions with the Estuary workshop with Haisla Nation technical staff and council. The purpose of this workshop was to present a detailed rendering of the facility, discuss potential interactions with the estuary, and identify any related issues and concerns. The workshop also provided a forum to discuss potential habitat compensation measures, based in part on feedback received during consultation on habitat compensation undertaken throughout 2013. Haisla Nation identified concerns regarding the size and frequency of flaring, potential air emissions, and terrestrial and marine effects of the facility, including on fish habitat. Haisla Nation's Fisheries Manager expressed support for the proposed re-route option of Beaver Creek to the south of the Project site, where it would join with Anderson Creek. Haisla Nation also provided suggestions regarding additional options for habitat compensation, which LNG Canada will consider in its Fish Habitat Offsetting Plan. LNG Canada shared the draft Habitat Compensation and Offsetting Plan with Haisla Nation on August 13, 2014 for review and comment. LNG Canada will continue to consult with Haisla Nation regarding the facility and its potential effects, as well as proposed mitigation measures to address potential effects.

During the pre-Application phase, LNG Canada also hosted a LNG demonstration at the Kitimaat Village School and invited Haisla Nation council and members of the administration to attend a similar demonstration in the town of Kitimat. LNG Canada also participated in the Haisla Nation career fair in February 2014. In addition, LNG Canada's Project Leadership team provided a Project update to the Haisla Nation council in Vancouver on April 28, 2014.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Haisla Nation for review and comment. Haisla Nation did not provide comments and LNG Canada provided the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report to Haisla Nation on July 29, 2014.

On July 14, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft of Part C of the Application for review and comment, along with an offer to meet. LNG Canada and Haisla Nation met on July 17, 2014, to review the draft of Part C of the Application (see Section 17 for comments provided by Haisla Nation through the meeting).

13.2.2.2 Gitga'at First Nation

13.2.2.2.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Gitga'at First Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Gitga'at First Nation on December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, through an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. At this time, LNG Canada requested a meeting with Gitga'at First Nation for early 2012. On March 28, 2012, Gitga'at First Nation and LNG Canada met to discuss the Project, environmental stewardship and marine use planning, shipping traffic, safety concerns regarding shipping, and economic development opportunities for Gitga'at First Nation members and contractors. In February 2012, LNG Canada invited

Gitga'at First Nation to an LNG 101 information session to provide general information about the LNG industry.

Throughout Stage 1, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation engaged in discussions on LNG Canada's preliminary environmental baseline studies including, but not limited to, air quality monitoring, noise monitoring, marine mammal surveys, and underwater noise monitoring. In addition, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation continued to discuss the Project in general, as well as potential effects on the marine environment, LNG carriers and shipping safety, and emergency response measures. On November 6, 2012, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation signed a Protocol Agreement for the provision of capacity funding for participation in the regulatory process, including the environmental assessment process.

On January 31, 2013, LNG Canada notified Gitga'at First Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advanced copy of the Project Description was provided to Gitga'at First Nation on March 20, 2013, for its review and comment with an invitation to initiate more specific discussions with respect to the Project and potential effects on Gitga'at First Nation's Aboriginal Interests. On March 25, 2013, Gitga'at First Nation provided comments to LNG Canada and identified concerns regarding the potential effect of the facility on the local airshed and the potential effect of increased shipping traffic on the marine environment. LNG Canada engaged in ongoing discussion with Gitga'at First Nation regarding these identified concerns, which have helped inform the Application. On April 5, 2013, LNG Canada notified Gitga'at First Nation that the final Project Description had been submitted to and accepted by the EAO.

13.2.2.2.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Consultation Phase with Gitga'at First Nation

Following the filing of the Project Description in March 2013, LNG Canada initiated Stage 2 pre-Application Phase Consultation with Gitga'at First Nation. LNG Canada met with Gitga'at First Nation to provide an update on the Project on April 25, 2013. Throughout Stage 2, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation had numerous meetings and discussions with respect to the various biophysical and socio-economic baseline studies being conducted in support of LNG Canada's Application. Gitga'at First Nation expressed an interest in participating in baseline studies, provided input into the scope of the studies to include locations of importance to Gitga'at First Nation, and requested information on LNG Canada's assessment methods. As a result, Gitga'at First Nation members received training and participated in environmental field programs related to the marine mammal and bird surveys, noise monitoring, air quality monitoring, and visual impact assessment. In addition, LNG Canada made changes to its environmental baseline study program as a result of feedback received from Gitga'at First Nation regarding the scope and extent of study programs and provided information on the approach to the assessment process and methods.

On July 3 and 4, 2013, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation held a workshop to discuss the environmental baseline study program and VCs, as well as to discuss LNG Canada's proposed emergency response procedures, a SIA, human health impact assessment, a TUS, cumulative effects, the TERMPOL process, and the proposed wake study. In response to concerns identified regarding potential air quality effects and underwater noise, LNG Canada held subsequent topic-specific technical meetings with discipline experts from LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation in July 2013.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on June 28, 2013, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan for its review and comment. Gitga'at First Nation provided comments to LNG Canada on July 29, 2013, and LNG Canada provided specific responses to the comments when it submitted the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan to the EAO on August 30, 2013.

In addition, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with an advanced copy of the dAIR for review and comment on August 15 and October 26, 2013, respectively. LNG Canada offered to meet with Gitga'at First Nation to discuss the dAIR during this period. Gitga'at First Nation provided written comments on the dAIR through the public comment period, to which LNG Canada responded to through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on the dAIR. Aboriginal Groups were invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed with LNG Canada team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with a copy of the final AIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

Through the Protocol Agreement executed in November 2012, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with funding to undertake a SIA, an economic impact assessment, and an Aboriginal Rights impact assessment. In January 2014, LNG Canada discussed the health impact assessment for the Project and offered Gitga'at First Nation the opportunity to collect health-related information to inform the Application. Gitga'at First Nation expressed that most information would be collected through its above-noted studies and, therefore, did not participate in the health impact assessment. LNG Canada has not received the studies at the time of writing.

On January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with a copy of the first draft Aboriginal Consultation Report for review and comment. Gitga'at First Nation provided comments to which LNG Canada responded when it provided a copy of the final first Aboriginal Consultation Report to Gitga'at First Nation on March 13, 2014.

In December 2013, LNG Canada notified Gitga'at First Nation of its intent to conduct a third-party review of the wake study conducted for the Enbridge Northern Gateway Project and provided the scope of the third-party review to Gitga'at First Nation. In response to Gitga'at First Nation's strong interest in LNG

Canada's wake study, LNG Canada sought feedback from Gitga'at First Nation on specific locations of interest that could be modelled for potential wake effects as part of its proposed study. In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to discuss the Third Party Wake Study and any comments or additional concerns that may be identified by Gitga'at First Nation regarding the approach to the wake study.

Through April 2014 and in particular at meetings on April 15 and 16, 2014, Gitga'at First Nation and LNG Canada discussed the proposed approach to LNG Canada's wake study in detail and received feedback from Gitga'at First Nation regarding the scope and timelines for the proposed study. Gitga'at First Nation's comments included a concern regarding the timeline for the wake study, an interest in a comprehensive wake study that relies on sound metocean data, as well as consideration of wake propagation across the channel. On April 24, 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with the draft scope of work for the wake study for its review and comment, as well as information on the contractor that had been selected to lead the wake study. Gitga'at First Nation responded with comments on May 9, 2014, which LNG Canada will consider in the scope for its wake study.

On January 16, 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with an update on the TERMPOL process. Following this update, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation discussed the TERMPOL process in detail during meetings on April 15 and 16, 2014. Gitga'at First Nation expressed concerns regarding the lack of technical capacity at the federal government level for managing technical shipping issues, as well as concerns regarding the limited opportunity for Gitga'at First Nation participation in the Transport Canada TERMPOL review committee. Furthermore, Gitga'at First Nation expressed interest in having a qualitative risk assessment undertaken, as well as a quantitative risk assessment that considers local community input as part of the TERMPOL review process. On April 24, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft scope of work for the TERMPOL review process to Gitga'at First Nation for its review in addition to a request for feedback on which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it wished to contribute information into. Gitga'at First Nation provided comments to LNG Canada on May 9, 2014, for consideration in the final scope of work. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. The final TERMPOL scope of work was provided to Gitga'at First Nation on July 11, 2014.

LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation have engaged in detailed discussions regarding the marine access route and the potential adverse effects of shipping activities on Gitga'at First Nation's Aboriginal Interests. At the April 2014 meetings, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation had a preliminary discussion regarding potential measures to mitigate the potential adverse effects of the Project on Gitga'at First Nation's Aboriginal Interests. Preliminary mitigation measures under consideration and discussed at the meeting

included a reduction in vessel speed along the marine access route, passing restrictions so that LNG carriers may only be permitted to pass in straight sections of the route, the use of escort tugs between Triple Island and Kitimat during all LNG carrier transits, and the use of three bollard tugs to support the berthing of vessels. LNG Canada will continue to discuss proposed mitigation measures with Gitga'at First Nation through the Application review phase and in Project planning.

During Stage 2, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation also engaged in discussions regarding potential training, employment, and contracting opportunities with respect to the Project. A meeting was held on March 26, 2014, with Gitga'at First Nation to discuss specific initiatives being undertaken by Gitga'at First Nation, with support from LNG Canada, including a community capacity and needs assessment. LNG Canada will continue to discuss these opportunities with Gitga'at First Nation through the Application review phase and in Project planning.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Gitga'at First Nation for review and comment. LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation held a teleconference on June 17, 2014, to discuss the report, and Gitga'at First Nation provided written comments to LNG Canada on June 26, 2014, which were considered in the final report. LNG Canada provided Gitga'at First Nation with the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report, along with a response to comments provided by Gitga'at First Nation, on July 30, 2014.

On July 9, 2014, LNG Canada met with Gitga'at First Nation to provide an overview of the draft Part C of the Application. On July 15, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft of Part C for review and comment. Gitga'at First Nation provided comments through the meeting and through an August 13, 2014, letter, which were considered and addressed in Part C (see Section 17 for comments provided by Gitga'at First Nation).

In August 2014, LNG Canada shared visual quality rendered photos with Gitga'at First Nation and requested feedback. Gitga'at First Nation provided comments on the photos on August 11, 2014, which LNG Canada responded to on August 13, 2014.

13.2.2.3 Gitxaala Nation

13.2.2.3.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Gitxaala Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Gitxaala Nation on December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, through an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. At this time, LNG Canada requested a meeting with Gitxaala Nation for early 2012. LNG Canada and Gitxaala Nation's introductory meeting occurred on April 27, 2012, to discuss the Project. In February 2012, LNG Canada invited Gitxaala Nation to an LNG 101 information session to provide general information about the LNG industry.

Throughout Stage 1, LNG Canada and Gitxaala Nation engaged in ongoing discussions regarding Gitxaala Nation's key requirements of engagement, including the establishment of expectations, timelines, and various agreements to facilitate meaningful consultation on the Project. In response to Gitxaala Nation's request, LNG Canada organized a meeting to discuss a draft Initial Engagement Agreement. On June 18, 2012, Gitxaala Nation provided LNG Canada with a draft Letter of Agreement outlining Gitxaala Nation's expectations surrounding engagement for the Project including timelines associated with negotiations. On August 31, 2012, LNG Canada and Gitxaala Nation signed the Letter of Agreement.

On September 13, 2012, LNG Canada requested to meet with Gitxaala Nation's Environmental Monitoring Committee regarding the proposed fall 2012 marine mammal survey work required in support of LNG Canada's environmental field program. In response, Gitxaala Nation stated that it would not provide input on scientific studies until a Work Engagement Plan (Work Plan) was concluded and that no environmental baseline studies should proceed until Gitxaala Nation provided their input. On September 20, 2012, LNG Canada received a draft Work Plan, and discussions regarding the Work Plan continued into 2013. In addition, LNG Canada and Gitxaala Nation engaged in discussions regarding the scope and methods of LNG Canada's proposed environmental baseline studies.

In March 2013, LNG Canada notified Gitxaala Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advance copy of the Project Description was provided for review with an invitation to initiate more specific discussions with respect to the Project and the potential effects on their Aboriginal Interests. LNG Canada and Gitxaala Nation met in March 14, 2013, to discuss the Project Description. On April 8, 2013, LNG Canada advised Gitxaala Nation that LNG Canada's Project Description had been submitted to and approved by the EAO.

13.2.2.3.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Consultation Phase with Gitxaala Nation

Following the filing of the Project Description in March 2013, LNG Canada initiated Stage 2 pre-Application Phase Consultation with Gitxaala Nation. Consultation with Gitxaala Nation on the above noted Work Plan continued into Stage 2, and, on August 23, 2013, Gitxaala Nation and LNG Canada concluded a Pre-Application Capacity Funding Agreement.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on June 28, 2013, LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan for its review and comment. Gitxaala Nation provided comments on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan, to which LNG Canada responded. LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with a copy of the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan on August 30, 2013.

LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with an advance copy of the dAIR for review and comment on August 15 and October 26, 2013, respectively. LNG Canada offered to meet with Gitxaala Nation to

discuss the dAIR during this period. Gitxaala Nation provided comments on the dAIR, including recommending additional VCs specific to Gitxaala Nation's Aboriginal Interests, and expressed a preference for having the VCs assessed with the same methods as used for biophysical VCs in Part B. After discussing with the EAO and Gitxaala Nation, LNG Canada included Gitxaala Nation's four additional VCs (governance, harvesting rights, sacred places, and cultural identify) in the AIR and has assessed these in Section 14 in Part C. LNG Canada responded to Gitxaala Nation's comments through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on LNG Canada's AIR. Aboriginal Groups were invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed with LNG Canada team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with a copy of the final dAIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

On January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report for its review and comment. Gitxaala Nation provided comments on the first Aboriginal Consultation Report, to which LNG Canada responded and incorporated into the Aboriginal Consultation Report as appropriate. LNG Canada provided the final first Aboriginal Consultation Report to Gitxaala Nation on March 13, 2014.

Throughout Stage 2, LNG Canada has engaged in discussions with Gitxaala Nation regarding the marine access route. Gitxaala Nation has identified concerns regarding the marine access route through Gitxaala Nation's traditional territory, including the potential effect of increased traffic on traditional harvesting, marine and terrestrial species, access and navigation, the spread of invasive species, air pollution from tanker emissions, and visual, noise, and wake effects. In response to these concerns, LNG Canada sought Gitxaala Nation's participation in the air, noise, and visual quality assessments for the Project, in addition to their feedback on potential receptor sites. In addition, LNG Canada worked with Gitxaala Nation to identify opportunities for participation in the environmental baseline study program. Gitxaala Nation members have participated in the environmental baseline study program, which included relevant training opportunities.

On December 18, 2013, Gitxaala Nation and LNG Canada signed an Environmental Assessment Capacity Funding Agreement, which provided funding for Gitxaala Nation to conduct a TUS and socio-economic study. On April 1, 2014, Gitxaala Nation provided LNG Canada with the *Gitxaala Valued Components Report*, the *Gitxaala Nation Socioeconomic Baseline Final Report*, and the *Gitxaala Traditional Use Study*, which helped inform the Application.

LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with information on the Transport Canada TERMPOL review process on January 17, 2014. LNG Canada also provided Gitxaala Nation with the proposed scope of work for the TERMPOL review process on April 25, 2014, and requested Gitxaala Nation provide

feedback on which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it wished to contribute information to. LNG Canada committed to provide Gitxaala Nation with copies of the draft TERMPOL studies as they become available. Gitxaala Nation provided feedback on May 9, 2014, that it is interested in participating individual pieces of the TERMPOL, including the Section 3.2 Original, Destination and Marine Traffic Volume Survey, Section 3.3 Fishery Resources Survey, Section 3.7 Transit Time and Delay Survey, and Section 3.12 Channel, Maneuvering and Anchorage Elements. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with the final TERMPOL scope of work on July 10, 2014.

On February 11, 2014, LNG Canada requested feedback from Gitxaala Nation on specific locations of interest it would like included in the wake modelling for the proposed wake study. In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to discuss the Third Party Wake Study. Gitxaala Nation provided comments on the Third Party Wake Study for consideration in the scope of work for LNG Canada's wake study. On April 24, 2014, LNG Canada provided Gitxaala Nation with the draft scope of work for LNG Canada's wake study, as well as information on the contractor selected for the wake study, for its review and comment. Gitxaala Nation provided comments on the scope of work for the wake study on May 9, 2014, which LNG Canada considered in the final scope of work.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Gitxaala Nation for review and comment. Gitxaala Nation provided comments on July 2, 2014, which LNG Canada considered in the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report and responded to on July 28, 2014. LNG Canada shared the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Gitxaala Nation on July 30, 2014.

On July 3, 2014, LNG Canada met with Gitxaala Nation to provide updates on the environmental assessment schedule, wake study, and TERMPOL.

On July 15, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft of Part C of the Application for review and comment, along with an offer to meet and discuss. Gitxaala Nation provided written comments on August 22, 2014, and LNG Canada met with Gitxaala Nation on August 25, 2014, to discuss Part C because comments received (see Section 17 for comments provided by Gitxaala Nation) had not included comments on the draft of Part C, but a meeting to discuss its review was pending.

In addition, Gitxaala Nation has identified an ongoing interest in employment and business opportunities from the Project for its members. LNG Canada met with Gitxaala Nation on July 24, 2014, and discussed

potential training and employment opportunities of interest. LNG Canada will continue to discuss these opportunities with Gitxaala Nation through the Application review stage.

13.2.2.4 Kitselas First Nation

13.2.2.4.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Kitselas First Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Kitselas First Nation on December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, through an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. At that time, LNG Canada requested a meeting with Kitselas First Nation for early 2012. LNG Canada and Kitselas First Nation met in April 2012 to discuss the preliminary Project information, power use by the Project, the site location, the upstream gas supply, and employment and training opportunities. In February 2012, LNG Canada invited Kitselas First Nation to an LNG 101 information session to provide general information about the LNG industry.

LNG Canada provided regular updates to Kitselas First Nation related to the Project and marine access route throughout Stage 1. In March 2013, LNG Canada notified Kitselas First Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advanced copy of the Project Description was provided to Kitselas First Nation for review with an invitation to initiate more specific discussions with respect to the Project and the potential effects on its Aboriginal Interests. Kitselas First Nation did not provide comments on the draft Project Description. On April 5, 2013, LNG Canada notified Kitselas First Nation that the final Project Description had been submitted to and accepted by the EAO.

13.2.2.4.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Consultation Phase with Kitselas First Nation

Following the filing of the Project Description in March 2013, LNG Canada initiated Stage 2 pre-Application Phase Consultation with Kitselas First Nation.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on June 28, 2013, LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan for its review and comment. Kitselas First Nation provided comments on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which LNG Canada responded to. LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with a copy of the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan on August 30, 2013.

In July 2013, LNG Canada and Kitselas First Nation signed a Letter of Agreement for the provision of capacity funding for participation in the regulatory process, including the environmental assessment process.

Throughout Stage 2, LNG Canada has provided Kitselas First Nation with summaries of relevant environmental baseline study programs and sought their feedback. In addition, Kitselas First Nation participated in air quality monitoring and soil sampling baseline study programs in its traditional territory, which included the provision of relevant training.

LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with an advance copy of the dAIR for review and comment on August 15 and October 26, 2013, respectively. LNG Canada offered to meet with Kitselas First Nation to discuss the dAIR during this period. Feedback was received on the dAIR through the EAO Working Group and during the EAO-mandated public comment period. LNG Canada responded to Kitselas First Nation's comments through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on the dAIR. Aboriginal Groups were invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed with LNG Canada team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada also presented the Project to Kitselas members at a community meeting in November 2013. LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with a copy of the final dAIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

On January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report for its review and comment. LNG Canada did not receive comments from Kitselas First Nation prior to submission to the EAO. LNG Canada provided the final first Aboriginal Consultation Report to Kitselas First Nation on March 13, 2014.

On January 17, 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with information on the Transport Canada TERMPOL review process. LNG Canada also provided the proposed scope of work to Kitselas First Nation and requested feedback on which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it wished to contribute information to. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. LNG Canada provided the final TERMPOL scope of work to Kitselas First Nation on July 11, 2014.

On February 11, 2014, LNG Canada requested feedback from Kitselas First Nation on specific locations of interest it would like included in wake modelling for the proposed wake study. To date, Kitselas First Nation has not provided additional locations of interest. In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to discuss the Third Party Wake Study and any comments. On April 24, 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitselas First Nation with the scope of work for LNG Canada's wake study, as well as information on the selected wake study contractor, for its review and comment. LNG Canada did not receive comments from Kitselas First Nation.

In March 2014, Kitselas First Nation provided LNG Canada with a TUS entitled *Report to Kitselas First Nation Regarding Kitselas Traditional Use/Occupancy of Coastal Territories between the Mouths of the Kitimat and Skeena Rivers*' from November 2008 by Derek G. Smith, which helped inform the Application. In addition, LNG Canada worked closely with Kitselas First Nation to conduct a SIA, which helped inform the Application.

Throughout the Stage 2 pre-Application Consultation Phase, LNG Canada and Kitselas First Nation met on numerous occasions to discuss the Project and to address questions and concerns identified by Kitselas First Nation. Meetings were held to discuss potential social and environmental effects of the Project, the visual quality assessment, a TUS, SIA, and provision of additional capacity funding.

On March 13, 2014, LNG Canada held a Marine Use and Shipping Workshop with Kitselas First Nation staff and members of council. LNG Canada provided a Project update, overview of the marine access route and vessel information, an overview of socio-economic research conducted to date, and engaged in a detailed discussion regarding marine resources and use. Key concerns identified included effects on harvesting resources such as salmon, eulachon, herring eggs, seaweed, cockles, shellfish, trout, halibut, and sablefish, as well as concerns regarding increased traffic, accidents, and effects on commercial fisheries. LNG Canada will continue to discuss concerns and potential adverse effects of the Project on Aboriginal Interests identified by Kitselas First Nation, as well as potential mitigation measures to address potential adverse effects on Kitselas First Nation's Aboriginal Interests.

On March 13, 2014, LNG Canada also held a Human Health and Country Foods Workshop with Kitselas First Nation elders. Kitselas First Nation elders identified concerns regarding potential air pollution and the perception of air pollution on harvesting traditional resources, such as salmon berries, soap berries, and devil's club. Following the workshop and, as a result of a request from Kitselas First Nation elders, LNG Canada distributed a Country Foods Survey to the Kitselas First Nation community in April 2014 to further understand traditionally harvested resources and potential effects of the Project. LNG Canada will continue to discuss these concerns with Kitselas First Nation as well as mitigation measures to address the potential adverse effects on Aboriginal Interests and other identified concerns.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Kitselas First Nation for review and comment. Kitselas First Nation provided comments on June 27, 2014, and LNG Canada provided the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report, along with a response to comments provided on July 29, 2014.

On July 14, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft of Part C of the Application for review and comment, along with an offer to meet and discuss. LNG Canada and Kitselas First Nation met on July 16, 2014, to review the draft of Part C (see Section 17 for comments provided by Kitselas First Nation through the meeting). On August 13, 2014, Kitselas First Nation confirmed that it had no additional comments on the draft of Part C.

On August 18, 2014, LNG Canada and Kitselas First Nation executed an MOU to provide capacity funding, including for participation in the environmental assessment process and the provision of Project-specific TUS information.

13.2.2.5 Kitsumkalum First Nation

13.2.2.5.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Kitsumkalum First Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Kitsumkalum First Nation on December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, through an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. At this time, LNG Canada requested a meeting with Kitsumkalum First Nation for early 2012. LNG Canada and Kitsumkalum First Nation first met on January 24, 2012, to provide an overview of LNG and to discuss the Project and Kitsumkalum First Nation's economic development interests. In February 2012, LNG Canada invited Kitsumkalum First Nation to an LNG 101 information session to provide general information about the LNG industry.

On March 18, 2013, LNG Canada provided an update on the Project to Kitsumkalum First Nation, including a map of the marine access route. On March 28, 2013, LNG Canada notified Kitsumkalum First Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advance copy of the Project Description was provided to Kitsumkalum First Nation for review in addition to an invitation to initiate more specific discussions with respect to the Project and the potential effects on Kitsumkalum First Nation's Aboriginal Interests. LNG Canada did not receive comments from Kitsumkalum First Nation. On April 5, 2013, LNG Canada notified Kitsumkalum First Nation that the final Project Description had been submitted to and accepted by the EAO.

13.2.2.5.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Consultation Phase with Kitsumkalum First Nation

Following the filing of the Project Description in March 2013, LNG Canada initiated Stage 2 pre-Application Phase Consultation with Kitsumkalum First Nation.

Through the pre-Application phase, Kitsumkalum First Nation participated in air quality monitoring and soil sampling baseline study programs in its traditional territory, which included the provision of relevant training. Kitsumkalum First Nation requested that LNG Canada install an air monitor at Kalum Lake, which was completed in February 2014 with Kitsumkalum First Nation participation. In addition, Kitsumkalum First Nation requested that LNG Canada provide a presentation on air quality monitoring to Kitsumkalum First Nation youth at the school, which LNG Canada conducted in November 2013.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on June 28, 2013, LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with a draft of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan for its review and comment. Kitsumkalum First Nation provided comments on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan on July 26, 2013, and LNG Canada responded to those specific concerns when it provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with a copy of the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan on August 30, 2013.

LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with an advance copy of the dAIR for review and comment on August 15 and October 26, 2013, respectively. LNG Canada offered to meet with Kitsumkalum First Nation to discuss the dAIR during this period. Feedback was received on the dAIR through the EAO Working Group and during the EAO-mandated public comment period. LNG Canada responded to Kitsumkalum First Nation's comments through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on the dAIR. Aboriginal Groups were invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed with LNG Canada team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with a copy of the final dAIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

On January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with a copy of the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report for its review and comment. LNG Canada did not receive comments from Kitsumkalum First Nation. LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with the final first Aboriginal Consultation Report on March 13, 2014.

In February 2014, LNG Canada sought feedback from Kitsumkalum First Nation on specific locations of interest to include in its wake study for the Project. To date, Kitsumkalum First Nation has not provided locations of interest. In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to discuss the Third Party Wake Study and any comments. Kitsumkalum First Nation did not provide comments on the Third Party Wake Study. On April 25, 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with the scope of work for the LNG Canada wake study, as well as information on the wake study contractor, for its review and comment. LNG Canada did not receive comments from Kitsumkalum First Nation.

On April 24, 2014, LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum First Nation with the proposed scope of work for the TERMPOL review process and requested feedback on which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it wished to contribute information to. Kitsumkalum First Nation did not provide feedback to LNG Canada. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. LNG Canada provided the final TERMPOL scope of work on July 11, 2014.

Throughout Stage 2, pre-Application Consultation Phase, LNG Canada and Kitsumkalum First Nation met on numerous occasions to discuss the Project, the regulatory process, capacity funding, and to address questions and concerns identified by Kitsumkalum First Nation. LNG Canada invited Kitsumkalum fisheries staff to attend a fisheries and marine use workshop in Prince Rupert, BC, on March 3, 2014. Kitsumkalum First Nation did not attend the workshop.

Kitsumkalum First Nation identified an interest in conducting its own TUS and SIA for the Project. On January 22, 2014, LNG Canada met with Kitsumkalum First Nation to discuss next steps including finalization of a capacity funding agreement, which would include funding for a TUS and SIA. On March 27, 2014, LNG Canada, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and their respective consultants met to discuss the scope, timing, and work plan for the TUS and SIA. Kitsumkalum First Nation's consultant, Crossroads CRM Consulting, commenced the TUS and SIA work, and provided LNG Canada with an Interim Letter Report for consideration in the Application on May 22, 2014.

LNG Canada and Kitsumkalum First Nation signed an Environmental Assessment Engagement Agreement on May 16, 2014, which provides capacity funding for a SIA, TUS, and participation in the environmental assessment process.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Kitsumkalum First Nation for review and comment. Kitsumkalum First Nation did not provide comments. LNG Canada provided the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report on July 29, 2014.

On July 14, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft of Part C of the Application for review and comment, along with an offer to meet and discuss. LNG Canada and Kitsumkalum First Nation met on July 16, 2014, to review the draft of Part C and Kitsumkalum First Nation provided written comments to LNG Canada on August 13, 2014 (see Section 17 for comments provided by Kitsumkalum First Nation).

13.2.2.6 Lax Kw'alaams First Nation

13.2.2.6.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, through an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. At this time, LNG Canada requested a meeting with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation for early 2012; however, despite ongoing requests, LNG Canada was not able to meet with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation until April 2013. In February 2012, LNG Canada invited Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to an LNG 101 information session to provide general information about the LNG industry. LNG Canada provided regular updates to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation related to the Project and marine access route throughout Stage 1 Initial Engagement.

In March 2013, LNG Canada notified Lax Kw'alaams First Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advance copy of the Project Description was provided for review with an invitation to initiate more specific discussions with respect to the Project and the potential effects on Lax Kw'alaams' Aboriginal Interests. On April 5, 2013, LNG Canada notified Lax Kw'alaams First Nation that the final Project Description had been submitted to and accepted by the EAO.

13.2.2.6.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Consultation Phase with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation

Following the filing of the Project Description in March 2013, LNG Canada initiated Stage 2 pre-Application Phase Consultation with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation. On April 23, 2013, LNG Canada met with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to provide information regarding the Project. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation identified the importance of the waters around Triple Island to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's fishery and identified a concern regarding effects on the fishery from proposed shipping activities. In addition, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation identified an interest in participating in the development of a Marine Emergency Response Plan as well as employment and contracting opportunities. In response to the shipping concerns identified in the April 2013 meeting, LNG Canada scheduled a follow up meeting for the LNG Canada shipping advisor to discuss shipping activities in further detail with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation. LNG Canada met with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on July 18, 2013, to provide additional information regarding the marine access route and LNG shipping, and to discuss Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's shipping-related concerns. Concerns identified by Lax Kw'alaams First Nation have been considered in the Application.

On July 16, 2013, LNG Canada and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation met to discuss the provision of capacity funding for participation in the regulatory processes, including the environmental assessment process. In follow up to this meeting, LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with a draft Letter of Agreement for their consideration. At this time, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation advised LNG Canada that it wished to negotiate a broader capacity funding agreement, which would include Project studies and activities, as well as LNG Canada contributions to other Lax Kw'alaams initiatives. LNG Canada has been engaged with Lax Kw'alaams on an ongoing basis since this time regarding capacity funding and will continue to make efforts to finalize a capacity funding agreement.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with the draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan for its review and comment on June 28, 2013. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation did not provide comments to LNG Canada.

LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with a copy of the dAIR for review and comment on August 15 and October 26, 2013, respectively. Feedback on the dAIR was received in a December 9, 2013, letter during the EAO-mandated public comment period, which LNG Canada responded to and provided to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on the dAIR. Aboriginal Groups were invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed with LNG Canada team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with a copy of the final dAIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report for its review and comment. A copy of the final first Aboriginal Consultation Report was provided to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on March 13, 2014. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation responded to LNG Canada's request for comments on March 30, 2014, outside of the timeline defined by LNG Canada for feedback and after the first Aboriginal Consultation Report had been finalized and submitted to the EAO. LNG Canada is engaged in ongoing discussion with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation regarding the comments provided through the March 30, 2014, letter.

LNG Canada met with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on January 10, 2014, and February 24, 2014, to further discuss the provision of capacity funding and to schedule meetings to discuss Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's dAIR comments, shipping concerns, and the potential effects of the Project on marine resources and country foods. In response to the concerns identified by Lax Kw'alaams First Nation, LNG Canada invited Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to attend a Fisheries and Marine Use Workshop in Prince Rupert, BC, in December 2013 and March 2014; however, no representative from Lax Kw'alaams First Nation attended. In addition, LNG Canada offered to hold a Marine Use and Shipping Workshop with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's members to discuss the marine access route and seek feedback regarding potential effects on Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's marine resources, Aboriginal Interests, and use. LNG Canada and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation scheduled the workshop; however, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation cancelled the workshop, preferring to enter into a capacity funding agreement and initiating the collection of this information through an Aboriginal Interest and Use (AIU) study before engaging the Lax Kw'alaams First Nation community in discussions regarding marine use.

A meeting to discuss the dAIR comments, the marine access route, and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's shipping concerns was held on April 16, 2014, with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation representatives. At this time, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation representatives identified a specific concern with the potential effects of the pilotage docking zone to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's marine gathering and fishing activities in and around Triple Island.

In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to discuss. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation did not provide input on the Third Party Wake Study. In a March 2014 letter, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation expressed interest in conducting an independent wake study for the Project. During an April 16, 2014, meeting to discuss Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's comments on the dAIR and the marine access route, LNG Canada noted that it was not contemplating the funding of multiple wake studies; however, it was seeking feedback from Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on the proposed scope of work for the wake study for the Project. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation expressed interest in LNG Canada's approach to the wake study and requested that the

wake study assess effects on the receiving shoreline and marine VCs identified by Lax Kw'alaams First Nation. LNG Canada is still awaiting receipt of Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's identified marine VCs. On April 25, 2014, LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with a draft scope of work for the wake study, as well as information on the contractor that had been retained for the wake study, for its review and comment. No comments were received from Lax Kw'alaams First Nation.

On April 25, 2014, LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with the proposed scope of work for the TERMPOL review process and requested feedback on which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it wishes to contribute information to. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. To date, Lax Kw'alaams First Nation has not provided feedback to LNG Canada. LNG Canada provided the final TERMPOL scope of work to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on July 12, 2014.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation for review and comment. Lax Kw'alaams First Nation did not provide comments. LNG Canada provided the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report on July 30, 2014.

On July 15, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft of Part C of the Application to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation for its review and comment, along with an offer to meet and discuss. LNG Canada and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation met on July 18, 2014, to review the draft of Part C (see Section 17 for comments provided by Lax Kw'alaams First Nation through the meeting). No further comments were received from Lax Kw'alaams First Nation from its review of the draft of Part C.

On July 23, 2014, LNG Canada and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation entered into a Capacity Funding Agreement to support Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's participation in the Project, including the environmental assessment process and to provide funding for Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to collect AIU and socio-economic information for the Project.

13.2.2.7 Metlakatla First Nation

13.2.2.7.1 Stage 1 Initial Engagement with Metlakatla First Nation

LNG Canada initiated engagement with Metlakatla First Nation on December 20, 2011, following acquisition of the Project site from Methanex, through an introductory letter providing notification of the Project. At this time, LNG Canada requested a meeting with Metlakatla First Nation for early 2012.

LNG Canada provided regular updates to Metlakatla First Nation related to the Project and marine access route throughout Stage 1 Initial Engagement. In March 2013, LNG Canada notified Metlakatla First Nation of its intent to file a Project Description with the EAO and CEA Agency. An advance copy of the Project Description was provided to Metlakatla First Nation for review with an invitation to initiate more specific

discussions with respect to the Project and the potential effects on their Aboriginal Interests. LNG Canada did not receive comments from Metlakatla First Nation regarding the Project Description. On April 5, 2013, LNG Canada notified Metlakatla First Nation that the final Project Description had been submitted to and accepted by the EAO.

13.2.2.7.2 Stage 2 Pre-Application Consultation Phase with Metlakatla First Nation

Upon initiation of Stage 2 pre-Application Consultation Phase, LNG Canada worked with Metlakatla First Nation to establish Metlakatla First Nation's preferred methods of communication for the environmental assessment process. In July 2013, LNG Canada was advised by Metlakatla First Nation to communicate through the Metlakatla Stewardship Office with respect to the regulatory process and the Metlakatla Development Corporation regarding other Project-related opportunities.

Pursuant to the section 11 Order, on June 26, 2013, LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with its draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan for review and comment. Metlakatla First Nation submitted comments, which were incorporated into the Aboriginal Consultation Plan, where appropriate. On August 30, 2013, LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with the final Aboriginal Consultation Plan for the Project.

Project discussions between Metlakatla First Nation and LNG Canada have focused on Project shipping activities and the effects on and interactions with Metlakatla First Nation's marine conservancy areas, in addition to capacity funding, environmental baseline activities, and employment and economic opportunities. At an August 21, 2013, meeting, Metlakatla First Nation identified concerns regarding the potential effects of the marine access route on their Aboriginal Interests including in and around Triple, Lucy, and Stephens islands. In response to Metlakatla First Nation's concern, LNG Canada, with Metlakatla First Nation participation, installed an air monitor at Metlakatla Village.

LNG Canada and Metlakatla First Nation initiated negotiations for the provision of initial capacity funding through a Letter of Agreement in August 2013. LNG Canada and Metlakatla entered into an agreement for the provision of initial capacity funding on February 20, 2014. LNG Canada and Metlakatla First Nation have also engaged in discussions with respect to a broader Capacity Funding Agreement, and these discussions are ongoing. On August 15, 2013, LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with an advance copy of the dAIR for review and comment. LNG Canada offered to meet with Metlakatla First Nation to discuss the dAIR during this period. Feedback was received on the dAIR through the EAO Working Group and during the EAO-mandated public comment period. LNG Canada responded to Metlakatla First Nation's comments through the EAO Tracking Table. In addition, on November 27 and 28, 2013, LNG Canada participated in two open houses hosted by the EAO to seek comments on the dAIR. Aboriginal Groups were invited to attend these open houses, which were staffed with LNG Canada

team members, including consultants and subject matter experts. LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with a copy of the final dAIR, which was submitted to EAO on February 21, 2014.

On January 13, 2014, LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report for review and comment. Metlakatla First Nation provided comments on the draft first Aboriginal Consultation Report, to which LNG Canada responded. LNG Canada provided the final first Aboriginal Consultation Report to Metlakatla First Nation on March 13, 2014.

Throughout Stage 2, LNG Canada has engaged in ongoing discussions with Metlakatla First Nation regarding the Project's marine access route and related shipping activities, as well as potential adverse effects from the Project on Metlakatla First Nation's Aboriginal Interests. In response to the concerns identified by Metlakatla First Nation with respect to potential shipping-related interactions on their marine use activities, LNG Canada invited Metlakatla First Nation to attend a Fisheries and Marine Use Workshop in Prince Rupert, BC, in December and March 2014; however, no representative from Metlakatla First Nation attended either workshop.

On March 3, 2014, LNG Canada held a Shipping and Fisheries Workshop with Metlakatla First Nation fisheries users, elders, and Metlakatla Stewardship Office staff to discuss potential Project interactions with Metlakatla First Nation's Aboriginal Interests in the marine environment. Metlakatla First Nation expressed concerns about the potential effect of the Project on their fishing activities near the Tree Knob Island groupings. In addition, Metlakatla First Nation expressed concern with respect to the BC Pilotage Authority, specifically that the boat that will transport BC pilots towards Triple Island for boarding does not respect the speed limits established within Metlakatla Pass and has caused damage to Metlakatla First Nation's wharf. On May 23, 2014, Metlakatla First Nation requested shape files of the marine access route, which were provided on June 13, 2014. Discussions regarding Metlakatla First Nation's marine concerns and potential mitigation measures, where appropriate, will continue into the Application review phase.

To ensure that LNG Canada could consider Metlakatla First Nation's traditional use information in the Application, Metlakatla First Nation and LNG Canada signed a Letter of Agreement for the provision of traditional use information on May 22, 2014. Subsequent to this, LNG Canada received interim traditional use information from Metlakatla First Nation on May 23, 2014. LNG Canada expects to receive Metlakatla First Nation's final traditional use information by September 30, 2014, for consideration in Project planning.

In January 2014, LNG Canada notified Metlakatla First Nation of its intent to initiate a TERMPOL review process. The draft scope of work developed for TERMPOL was provided to Metlakatla First Nation in April 2014 for its review, in addition to a request for feedback on which, if any, of the TERMPOL studies it

wished to contribute information to. Since then, several opportunities were identified to combine TERMPOL studies so as to limit duplication, which will result in a more focused TERMPOL submission to Transport Canada. LNG Canada provided the final TERMPOL scope of work to Metlakatla First Nation on July 12, 2014. LNG Canada looks forward to ongoing consultation with Metlakatla First Nation and Transport Canada regarding the TERMPOL review process.

In March 2014, LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with the *Glosten Associates' Third Party Expert Review of the Moffatt and Nichol Enbridge Northern Gateway Project Wake Study* (Third Party Wake Study) and offered to meet to discuss. While Metlakatla First Nation did not provide comments, it asked to be kept informed with respect to LNG Canada's wake study. On April 25, 2014, LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with the draft scope of work for its wake study, as well as information on the wake study contractor, for its review and comment. Metlakatla First Nation requested that LNG Canada consider modelling the wake of the pilotage boats as part of the wake study. In response to this request, LNG Canada has committed to modelling the wake of the pilotage boats as part of the wake study.

In response to interests identified by Metlakatla First Nation through consultation, LNG Canada held a March 2014 introductory meeting with the Metlakatla Development Corporation regarding employment and business opportunities as well as community capacity. During this meeting, Metlakatla First Nation's economic development priorities, initiatives, businesses, and contractors were discussed. LNG Canada looks forward to continuing to discuss these interests with Metlakatla First Nation through the Application review phase.

On June 2, 2014, LNG Canada provided the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report with Metlakatla First Nation for review and comment. Metlakatla First Nation deferred their comments on the draft second Aboriginal Consultation Report, preferring to focus their comments on the review of the draft of Part C of the Application. LNG Canada provided Metlakatla First Nation with the final second Aboriginal Consultation Report on July 30, 2014.

On July 10, 2014, LNG Canada met with Metlakatla First Nation to provide an overview of the draft of Part C of the Application. On July 15, 2014, LNG Canada shared the draft of Part C of the Application for review and comment. Metlakatla First Nation provided comments through the meeting and through an August 12, 2014, letter, which were considered in Part C of this Application (see Section 17 for comments provided by Metlakatla First Nation).

13.2.2.8 Métis Nation British Columbia

Upon identification of MNBC on Schedule D on the section 11 Order by the EAO, LNG Canada has provided MNBC notification of the Project as well as relevant documents, including the first Aboriginal Consultation Report. At the time of Application submission, LNG Canada has not received comments or concerns from MNBC with respect to the Project.

13.2.3 Consulting with Aboriginal Groups during Stage 3: Application Review and Stage 4: Ongoing Community Engagement

13.2.3.1 Stage 3 Application Review Phase Consultation

Consistent with LNG Canada's EAO-approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan, LNG Canada is committed to continuing to consult and engage with Aboriginal Groups regarding the Project through Stage 3 Application review phase consultation. Consultation during the Application review phase will focus on review and discussion of the findings from the environmental assessment as presented in the Application and to work with Aboriginal Groups to develop and refine proposed strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address, as appropriate, potential adverse effects of the Project. In addition, LNG Canada will continue to consult with Aboriginal Groups to discuss concerns identified through the Application review phase and will seek to work collaboratively to address these concerns. Pursuant to the section 11 Order, LNG Canada will also submit a third Aboriginal Consultation Report 120 days after the commencement of the Application review phase.

Table 13.2-2 provides a list of proposed consultation activities to support the Application review phase.

Table 13.2-2: Stage 3 Application Review Phase Consultation Activities

Proposed Activity	Description	Anticipated Timing
Ongoing Consultation Meetings during Application review phase	<p>Notification of submission of the Application and ongoing meetings with Aboriginal Groups' representatives, chiefs and councils, and communities as required through consultation with Aboriginal Groups to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ share and discuss the Application ▪ further develop proposed mitigation measures ▪ work to resolve any outstanding issues ▪ identify need for appropriate follow up strategies, and ▪ identify the scope and nature of additional consultation measures or related commitments that may be required. 	Commencement of Application review phase
EAO-led Application review phase open house(s)	LNG Canada will participate in public open house(s), led by the EAO as part of the environmental assessment review process, to provide information and seek feedback on the Project. Consistent with the requirements for notification, LNG Canada will ensure that Aboriginal Groups are notified about opportunities to participate in public open house(s).	At the direction of the EAO

Proposed Activity	Description	Anticipated Timing
Notification and Information Distribution	<p>Additional means of notification and information sharing will be employed by LNG Canada in consultation with Aboriginal Groups as appropriate. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ newspaper and radio advertisements ▪ community posters ▪ letters of invitation to Aboriginal Groups and other interested parties ▪ e-mail notification, and ▪ website. 	Commencement of Application review phase.
EA Working Group Meetings	As set out in the section 11 Order, LNG Canada will attend Working Group meetings as directed by the EAO.	At the direction of the EAO
Aboriginal Consultation Report Review	<p>LNG Canada will prepare Consultation Reports as required by the EAO. As identified in the section 11 Order, the Consultation Report summarizing Stage 3 of the consultation process will be provided to the EAO at the following timelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 120 days after the commencement of the Application review stage, and ▪ at any other time specified by the EAO. <p>LNG Canada will provide a draft of the Aboriginal Consultation Report for review and comment by the respective Aboriginal Groups prior to submission to the EAO.</p>	End of 2014
Ongoing Follow-up/liaison as required	LNG Canada will ensure that Aboriginal Groups are consulted and provided with timely Project information through ongoing follow up/interaction with subject matter experts/liaison as required.	Throughout Application review phase

13.2.3.2 Stage 4 Ongoing Engagement

Should the Project be approved through the regulatory process, including the environmental assessment process, LNG Canada will continue to engage with Aboriginal Groups and implement all Project commitments and agreements between LNG Canada and Aboriginal Groups, as well as monitor compliance with all regulatory permits and approvals during construction and operations. Stage 4 planned activities include:

- maintaining good long term relationships through open dialogue about issues and concerns that arise during the construction and operations phase of the Project
- developing a commitments monitoring program for the Project, and
- understanding and working to respond to concerns regarding avoidance and mitigation measures for specific circumstances identified during construction and operations as they arise.

13.2.4 Key Issues and Concerns Raised by Aboriginal Groups during Stages 1 and 2

Throughout Stages 1 and 2, several key issues and concerns have been identified by Aboriginal Groups. Common issues include concerns regarding assessment methods; the consultation process; effects from air and water quality, including on health; socio-economic effects; perceived and actual effects on harvesting; effects on cultural, heritage, or archaeological sites; shipping effects, including potential wake effects and potential effects on marine mammals, fish, and plants. In addition, several Aboriginal Groups have expressed an interest in participation in baseline study programs and employment and business opportunities.

Tables Table 13.2-3 through Table 13.2-9 identify key issues and concerns raised by each Aboriginal Group through consultation activities with respect to the proposed Project as well as LNG Canada's response and its understanding of the status of the issue.

Haisla Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Haisla Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the Project are summarized in Table 13.2-3.

Table 13.2-3: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Haisla Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Assessment Methods	Concern that Aboriginal Interests are not adequately addressed through the environmental assessment, including incorporation of TK into VCs and key indicators.	Haisla Nation has participated as a member of the Working Group and provided 28 written comments to the EAO on the dAIR and VCs. LNG Canada responded to all comments provided by Haisla Nation in the Working Group Comment Tracking Table in November 2013.	Consultation and use of TK in Part B: Sections 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 5.8.2, 5.9.2, 6.2.6, 7.2.2, 7.3.2, 7.4.2, 7.5.2, 8.2.2, 9.2.2 In Part C: Sections 13.2, 14.2, 16.2	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective but will continue to provide information on baseline studies as required during Application review.
	Concern regarding selection and limitations of VCs, assessment boundaries for environmental assessment Application, cumulative effects assessment, methods in assessment process.	Feedback received from Aboriginal Groups, including Haisla Nation, along with knowledge from other assessments in the area, resulted in changes to the environmental assessment baseline study program, including marine mammal surveys, air quality, noise, visual quality, soil, and water. See Section 13.2 for more details.	Assessment Process: Section 3 Aboriginal Interests: Section 14 Cumulative effects on those VCs assessed in Part B and associated with Aboriginal Interests: Section 14.8	

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	Concern that proposed crossings for geotechnical access roads would obstruct seasonal watercourses and affect rearing salmon.	LNG Canada undertook additional measures to protect flow and address Haisla concerns at this particular location in question. LNG Canada also changed access routes to limit effects on instream habitat and used single crossing as much as possible to access multiple drilling locations (thereby reducing its footprint and potential disturbances to fish habitat).	Effects on salmon habitat: Section 5.7.7.2.1	LNG Canada considers the concern with the crossing in question, as well as more general concerns related to the access trails for the geotechnical program, resolved. LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on fish and wildlife habitat throughout the Application review process.
	Interest in reviewing data from wildlife and fish studies conducted in the estuary.	LNG Canada provided the technical data reports in question to the Haisla.		LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on fish and wildlife habitat throughout the Application review process.
Aboriginal Interests	Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resources and cultural sites and practices.	LNG Canada has been engaged in a consultation process with Haisla Nation since 2011 to identify potential Project effects on Haisla's Aboriginal Interests. This consultation has informed Section 14 of the Application, where Aboriginal Interests (and potential Project effects on those interests) are discussed and assessed. Section 14: Aboriginal interests	Section 14: Aboriginal Interests	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Haisla's Aboriginal Interests.
Facility and Construction	Concern that current early works at site and future development of facility will restrict access to estuary for Haisla Nation members.	LNG Canada is consulting with Haisla Nation to understand current use in and around the proposed facility location, and how to limit effects on this use during the various phases of the Project.	Consultation: Section 13.2 Facility Construction and Access: Sections 4.2, 7.4, and 14.5	LNG Canada will continue to share information with Haisla Nation regarding the facility, and invites further discussion during the Application review phase, through to the end of construction.
	Interest in understanding further plans regarding flaring (size, frequency, light, and heat emitted) and concern that community members may not understand why it is occurring, which causes anxiety in the community. Concern regarding potential light pollution and the effect on the community.	LNG Canada held a meeting with Haisla in April 2014 to discuss the facility footprint and operational activities, including flaring, as well as ways to address Haisla's concerns regarding flaring.	Consultation: Section 13.2	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects (such as light pollution from flaring) on Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Haisla's Aboriginal Interests.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Habitat Compensation	Concerns about potential habitat loss in Anderson and Beaver creeks, as well as the estuary, and interest in LNG Canada considering Haisla priorities for habitat compensation projects. Haisla Nation indicated a preference for LNG Canada not to build a continuous berm / road along the LNG rundown line, in order to decrease effects on the estuary and allow the continuous flow of tidal water in the area.	Following initial discussions in June 2013, LNG Canada held a habitat compensation workshop in September 2013 where a series of potential compensation concepts were shared with Haisla for input and consideration. In April 2014, LNG Canada held a follow-up workshop with the Haisla on potential habitat compensation initiatives, and received feedback and additional options for consideration from the Haisla at this time.	Effects from Facility on Loss of Habitat: Sections 5.5.5.2, 5.6.5.2, 5.7.5.2 Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to work collaboratively with Haisla Nation to develop a Fish Habitat Offsetting Plan for the Project.
Metocean Program	Interest in understanding what equipment will be used, whether this equipment will be a hazard for marine traffic, and if any equipment will be left behind once the survey work is completed.	LNG Canada shared the Investigative Use Permit application for the metocean program with Haisla Nation before it was submitted to the OGC and arranged a meeting to discuss the program and address any issues and concerns. Following this, Haisla Nation expressed its support for the issuance of the permit and the overall program to both LNG Canada and the OGC.	N/A	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective.
Water Use	Concern that the removal of water from the Kitimat River will affect fish. Interest in learning about wastewater treatment and release.	Potential adverse effects on fish health in the Kitimat River resulting from changes to water quality for fish and fish resources are addressed in the freshwater and estuarine fish and fish habitat assessment (Section 5.7). Effects of changes in marine water quality are addressed in the marine resources assessment (Section 5.8).	Changes to freshwater fish habitat: Section 5.7.5.2 Changes in fish habitat (marine): Section 5.8.5.2	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on freshwater and marine fish habitat with the Haisla throughout the Application review process, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Haisla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Shipping	<p>Concern regarding effects of shipping on Aboriginal, commercial, and recreational fishing, as well as seal hunting.</p>	<p>LNG Canada held fisheries and marine use workshops in Kitimat and Prince Rupert in December 2013 and early 2014 to seek feedback on fishing activities being undertaken in the Project area and along the marine access route. Haisla representatives attended the December 2013 meeting. LNG Canada is also seeking to hold a meeting specifically with Haisla Nation to discuss fishing and marine use. Effects of shipping on fishing are discussed in Section 14</p>	<p>Aboriginal Interests: Section 14</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on fishing and seal hunting with the Haisla throughout the Application review process, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Haisla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate</p>
	<p>Concern regarding LNG shipping safety and effects from LNG carrier wake.</p>	<p>LNG Canada delivered an LNG shipping presentation to Haisla Nation chief and council in fall 2012, where many questions and concerns related to LNG shipping were addressed. LNG Canada has offered a fisheries workshop to better understand Haisla Nation fisheries and marine use along the marine access route, and to work with Haisla Fisheries staff to discuss measures to manage or avoid effects on Haisla Aboriginal and commercial fishing in the area.</p> <p>LNG Canada is undertaking a wake study for the Project which will include measured wakes from existing vessels which have been identified through consultation with Aboriginal Groups. The wake study will also include various vessel sizes, both laden and empty vessels, as well as tugs. LNG Canada provided Haisla with the draft scope of work for its wake study for review and comment. LNG Canada also undertook a third-party review of a recently completed wake study in the Project area and provided it to Haisla for their review and comment in March 2014.</p>	<p>Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4</p>	

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Disposal at Sea	<p>Interest in further discussing and understanding disposal at sea and the volumes of dredged materials.</p> <p>Concern regarding potential effects of disposal at sea on the marine environment and interest in log capping and or placing clean dredge material at contaminated sites at the head of Kitimat Arm. Concern regarding sediment composition, effects associated with dispersal of sediment, potential subsurface habitat loss, and timing of disposal and how this may affect sensitive life-history periods of marine life in the channel.</p>	<p>LNG Canada first consulted with Haisla in June 2013 to obtain details on preferred sites in Douglas Channel where dredge material could be disposed of. LNG Canada undertook investigative work at these locations to determine their feasibility as potential disposal at sea locations and held workshops with the Haisla in January, April, and May 2014 to discuss the results of this work and address any issues or concerns. LNG Canada continues to undertake investigative work in this area, and will continue to consult with the Haisla in this regard.</p> <p>Effects of changes in marine water quality (resulting from Project activities, including dredge disposal) are addressed in the marine resources assessment.</p>	<p>Marine Resources (dredging and disposal): Section 5.8.5</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to meet and discuss dredging and disposal at sea options with Haisla Nation, and will work to address any issues and concerns raised by Haisla in this regard.</p>
Air Quality	<p>Interest in further understanding the interaction with RTA emissions. Concerns with potential LNG Canada emissions, GHG emissions, and potential effects on vegetation, soils, and marine and freshwater habitat.</p>	<p>LNG Canada sought feedback from Haisla Nation on air quality monitoring locations and, as a result of this consultation, placed a passive air-quality monitoring unit in Kitamaat Village. Based on feedback from Aboriginal groups and other Working Group members, LNG Canada has expanded the scope of the air quality assessment to include additional sampling locations and potential acid deposition areas</p>	<p>Air Quality: Section 5.2 Potential emissions effects: Sections 5.5.5.3, 5.9.5. 14.5</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to consult with Haisla through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Haisla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.</p>

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Archaeology	Two archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the AIA.	LNG Canada immediately informed Haisla of these two sites as soon as they were discovered. LNG Canada also arranged a field visit with Haisla Nation staff and two elders to determine the cultural significance of the sites. The sites were also appropriately marked with flagging tape to ensure no activity would take place in the site boundaries, and further testing will be undertaken at these two locations. Findings from this testing will be shared with the Haisla, once completed.	Potential Heritage Effects: Section 8	LNG Canada will share information with the Haisla related to the further testing that will be undertaken at these two sites.
Socio-economic Effects	Concern that the increase in industrial activity and income will bring an increase in traffic to Kitamaat Village as well as increased crime, alcohol use, housing costs and infrastructure stresses in the region.	LNG Canada is studying the effects of increased population in relation to these potential effects in the infrastructure and services, and Community Health and Wellbeing sections in the Application.	Infrastructure and Services: Section 7.2 Community Health and Wellbeing: Section 7.5	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Haisla regarding potential socio-economic effects of Project activities, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate. In consultation with Haisla, LNG Canada will also undertake a social management planning process.

Gitga’at First Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Gitga’at First Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the Project are summarized in Table 13.2-4.

Table 13.2-4: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Gitga’at First Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Consultation	Concern that feedback provided by Gitga’at First Nation on the VCs was not considered by LNG Canada.	LNG Canada acknowledges this as a concern and has made efforts to incorporate feedback on VCs in Part B and Part C of the Application, where applicable.	Consultation and use of TK in Part B: Sections 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 5.8.2, 5.9.2, 6.2.6, 7.2.2, 7.3.2, 7.4.2, 7.5.2, 8.2.2, 9.2.2 In part C: Sections 13.2, 14.2, 16.2 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4 Aboriginal Interests (facility): Section 14.5.3 Aboriginal Interests (shipping): Section 14.6.2	As requested by Gitga’at First Nation in April 2014 meetings, LNG Canada will provide a concordance table to demonstrate where Gitga’at’s identified concerns regarding the VCs are addressed in the Application.
Assessment Methods	Concern regarding dAIR, including lack of information contained in Part C with respect to VCs and the methods through which they will be assessed. Alternative means of carrying out the Project should be described and assessed.	Gitga’at First Nation has participated as a member of the Working Group and provided comments to the EAO on the dAIR. LNG Canada responded to all comments provided by Gitga’at First Nation in the Working Group Comment Tracking Table in November 2013.	Alternative Means: Section 2.3 Assessment Process: Section 3 Aboriginal Interests Methods: Sections 14.2, 15.2, 16.2	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective but will continue to provide information on baseline studies as required during Application review. As requested by Gitga’at First Nation in April meetings, LNG Canada will provide a concordance table to demonstrate where Gitga’at’s identified concerns regarding the VCs are addressed in the Application.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Aboriginal Interests	<p>Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resources, and cultural sites and practices, including processing, consuming, feasting, sharing, and exchanging resources that fortify and maintain Gitga'at culture.</p> <p>Comment that the Project may affect Gitga'at's ability to exercise Aboriginal Rights and Title with respect to fishing, forestry, renewable energy, aquaculture, and tourism.</p> <p>Concern regarding potential effects on Gitga'at's ownership, use, and ability to make decisions with respect to Aboriginal Title lands and resources.</p> <p>Concern that with an increase in population and money in Kitimat more people will have access to boats and travel to Gitga'at territory, including to special harvest and sacred sites. There is concern over people taking, vandalizing, or not respecting these sites.</p>	<p>LNG Canada has been engaged in a consultation process with Gitga'at First Nation since 2012 to identify potential Project effects on Gitga'at's Aboriginal Interests. This consultation has informed Section 14, where Aboriginal Interests (and potential Project effects on those interests) are discussed and assessed.</p>	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	<p>LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process, and develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitga'at's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.</p>
Air Quality	<p>Concerns related to air quality and the timing of collection of baseline air quality data in Hartley Bay. Comment that Gitga'at may want to change locations of air quality monitoring stations in their traditional territory based on the outcome of the provincial government airshed analysis study.</p> <p>Concern regarding cumulative emissions of air pollutants.</p>	<p>LNG Canada understands that air quality is an issue of concern for Gitga'at and has committed to ongoing monitoring at the three air quality receptor sites in Gitga'at territory (identified through consultation) until September 2014, in order to obtain one year of baseline data. Potential air quality effects are assessed in Section 5.2.</p> <p>Cumulative effects on air quality are assessed in Section 5.2.</p>	<p>Air Quality prediction for Hartley Bay: Section 5.2.6.2.3</p> <p>Air Quality Cumulative Effects: Section 5.2.8</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitga'at's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.</p>

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
	Concern regarding potential effects from air pollution, including on community health, freshwater habitats, and vegetation.	Potential air quality effects are assessed in Section 5.2.	Air Quality: Section 5.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitga'at's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Visual Quality	Interest in holding a focus group meeting with community harvesters to share information regarding potential effects on the viewscape.	LNG Canada has undertaken a visual quality assessment of the facility and along the marine access route, and based on specific feedback received from Gitga'at First Nation, included eight suggested viewpoints in Gitga'at First Nation traditional territory. These are included in the Application.	Visual Quality: Section 7.3	LNG Canada will continue to work with Gitga'at First Nation through the Application review phase to discuss the results of the visual quality assessment.
Wake	<p>Concerns that LNG carrier wake may compromise the safety of community harvesters on shore or travelling by boat.</p> <p>Vessel wake may adversely affect shoreline environments, fish and plant habitat, and archaeological sites.</p> <p>Comment that LNG Canada should identify the level of uncertainty regarding the predictions of the wake size as part of the wake modelling study. Comment that the level of detail and the quality of metocean data for the wake study should be technically sound and robust. Interest in having the wake modelling study provide details on characteristics of vessels, quantify construction vessel traffic, characterize wakes, and assess effects.</p> <p>Concerns regarding the timeline for conducting wake study modelling.</p>	<p>LNG Canada is undertaking a wake study for the Project, including measured wakes from existing vessels, which has been identified through consultation with Aboriginal Groups. The wake study will also include various vessel sizes, both laden and empty vessels, as well as tugs. LNG Canada provided Gitga'at with the draft scope of work for its wake study for their review and comment. LNG Canada also undertook a third-party review of a recently completed wake study in the Project area and provided it to Gitga'at for their review and comment in March 2014.</p> <p>LNG Canada also held a meeting with Gitga'at in April 2014 to engage in a detailed discussion regarding the wake study.</p>	<p>Marine Navigation and Use: Section 7.4</p> <p>Marine Resources: Section 5.8.</p> <p>Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16</p>	LNG Canada will continue to discuss the wake study and potential effects from LNG shipping with Gitga'at First Nation through the Application review phase and will further consult with Gitga'at to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitga'at's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
	<p>Concern with respect to safety from LNG carrier wake on foreshore and shoreline, including to harvesters on shore or travelling by boat. Concern regarding navigational safety of Gitga'at mariners and members from increased marine traffic.</p>			
TERMPOL	<p>Interest in participating in TERMPOL process. Concern regarding consultation provisions for TERMPOL process and the federal government assumption that First Nations lack the technical capacity to participate on the TERMPOL review committee. Concerns regarding the lack of qualitative analysis and consideration of local input in the process and TERMPOL risk assessment work.</p>	<p>In January 2014, LNG Canada notified Gitga'at First Nation of its intent to initiate a TERMPOL review process. In April 2014, LNG Canada shared information with Gitga'at First Nation regarding the technical consultant retained to lead the TERMPOL process. The draft scope of work developed for TERMPOL was provided to Gitga'at First Nation on April 24, 2014, for its review and comment.</p>	<p>Consultation Activities: Section 13.2 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4</p>	<p>LNG Canada looks forward to ongoing discussions with Gitga'at First Nation and Transport Canada regarding the TERMPOL review of the Project and will share TERMPOL studies as they become available.</p>
Marine Transportation and Use	<p>Interest in receiving more detailed information about LNG shipping, including potentially hosting a community meeting, to describe regulations, frequency of vessel crossings, distances from shore, sound, and visual effects.</p> <p>Interest in exploring mitigation options where large vessels do not cross one another near Hartley Bay, including around Gill Island.</p> <p>Interest in the Project using LNG-fuelled tugboats versus bunker-fuelled tugs in transport support activities.</p>	<p>In April 2014, LNG Canada and Gitga'at First Nation engaged in detailed discussions regarding shipping and the marine access route for the Project. As part of those discussions, LNG Canada identified preliminary mitigation measures under consideration with respect to shipping, including the use of escort tugs between Triple Island and Kitimat, a reduction in vessel speeds along the marine access route, development of a Marine Operations Communications Plan including filing a "Notice to Shipping" for each transit and the development of a Safe Shipping Plan. LNG Canada is exploring options for the use of LNG-fuelled tugboats.</p> <p>LNG Canada has offered on several occasions to host community meetings with Gitga'at to introduce the Project and discuss community interests and concerns.</p>	<p>Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at through the Application review phase to further discuss the Project's shipping activities, and to continue to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitga'at First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.</p> <p>LNG Canada welcomes the opportunity to meet with the Gitga'at community during the Application review phase to discuss the Project.</p>

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Marine Resources	Concern regarding potential effects on marine resources including marine mammals, shoreline and intertidal habitat, fish and fish habitat.	<p>LNG Canada has undertaken intensive marine mammal population surveys along the marine access route. LNG Canada also engaged a third-party marine mammal expert to critically review the marine mammal study program and suggest changes. The baseline study program for marine mammals was refined to include additional surveys and to extend the surveys over a longer period of time (20-28 days) for a full year. All of the information gathered will build on other existing data measured through previous studies and inform the Application with regard to potential interactions or effects on marine mammals.</p> <p>Potential effects on marine resources including marine mammals, intertidal species, and fish and fish habitat are included in the assessment.</p>	Marine mammals, intertidal species, and fish and fish habitat: Section 5.8	
	Concern regarding potential for invasive species as a result of shipping activities.	The potential for invasive species is assessed in Section 5.8.	Marine Resources: Section 5.8	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at regarding potential effects related to invasive species, and to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitga'at First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Socio-economic Effects	Concerns regarding potential effects on Gitga'at economy from an accident or malfunction.	Potential effects from accidents or malfunctions are considered in Section 10. Those concerns specific to potential effects on the Gitga'at economy are considered in Section 16.	Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at regarding potential socio-economic effects related to Project activities and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate. In consultation with Gitga'at, LNG Canada will also undertake a social management planning process.
	Concern regarding changes in perception because of increased industrial activity and shipping leading to reduced demand for local tourism services as well as reduced market value of ecosystem services.	Potential effects on tourism are considered in Section 6 and Section 7.4. Potential effects on the market value of ecosystem services are considered in Section 6.	Assessment of Potential Economic Effects: Section 6	
	Increased vessel traffic may interfere with Gitga'at access to Aboriginal and commercial fishing opportunities.	The potential for increased vessel traffic to interfere with indigenous and commercial fishing is discussed in Section 7.4 (Marine Transportation and Use) and Section 14 (Aboriginal Interests).	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	
	Increased labour costs may adversely affect Gitga'at First Nation's economic development projects.	Potential effects on increased labour costs on Gitga'at's economic development projects are assessed in Section 6 (Economic Effects) and Section 16 (Other matters of concern).	Assessment of Potential Economic Effects: Section 6 Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16	
	Concern regarding increased use of Gitga'at First Nation services and infrastructure, including increased demand and cost for housing off-reserve.	Potential effects on infrastructure and services for the areas surrounding Kitimat and Terrace are assessed in Part B. This includes increased demands for housing.	Infrastructure and Services: Section 7.2	

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Community Capacity, Training, and Workforce Development	Concern regarding challenges of delivering training and workforce development programs in Hartley Bay.	With support from LNG Canada, Gitga'at is undertaking a community capacity assessment to further understand the interests and needs of their membership with respect to potential future training and employment opportunities.	Assessment of Potential Economic Effects: Section 6	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at regarding potential socio-economic effects of Project activities and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address these potential adverse effects, as appropriate. In consultation with Gitga'at, LNG Canada will also undertake a social management planning process.
Increased Access to and Use of Gitga'at Territory	Concerns regarding increase in public and First Nations recreational use of Gitga'at First Nation traditional territory, including increased harvesting, traffic, and competition for Gitga'at First Nation's traditional resources, effects on fisheries, and potential effects on heritage resources.	LNG Canada acknowledges this concern; potential effects from increased access to and use of Gitga'at territory are being considered in Section 16.	Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at regarding potential adverse effects of increased access to and use of Gitga'at territory and resources, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, manage, or otherwise address these potential adverse effects, as appropriate.
Community Health and Wellbeing	Comment that Hartley Bay should be included in the community health and wellbeing and infrastructure and services LSA.	Potential Project effects on social and community cohesion and resilience are addressed in the community health and wellbeing assessment (Section 7.5). Hartley Bay is included in the LSA for diet and nutrition, a sub-component of community health and wellbeing.	Community Health and Wellbeing - diet and nutrition: Sections 7.5.5.3 and 7.5.6.2	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved. LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at regarding potential changes in perceived environmental quality and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address these potential adverse effects, as appropriate.
	Concern regarding perceived effects on environmental quality.	LNG Canada acknowledges this concern; perceived effects on environmental quality are being considered in Section 16.	Effects on Aboriginal People's perception of Project-induced changes in safety and environmental risk: Section 16.10	

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
	<p>As a result of increased Gitga'at participation in the LNG-related economy, concerns that fewer Gitga'at members will be available to participate in culturally important practices. Also, concern that an influx of labour into the region will result in Gitga'at members spending more time monitoring their territory, further reducing their availability to participate in these practices.</p>	<p>Potential Project effects on cultural practices are assessed in Section 16.</p>	<p>Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitga'at regarding potential effects on cultural practices and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Fisheries</p>	<p>Interest in having LNG Canada host a fisheries workshop with Hartley Bay members separately from fisheries workshops planned in Prince Rupert, and at a later point in the Project review process.</p>	<p>LNG Canada invited Gitga'at First Nation to participate in fisheries workshops being held in Prince Rupert in December 2013 and March 2014. The purpose of these workshops was to seek feedback from local fishers on the Aboriginal, commercial and recreational fishing activities being undertaken near the marine access route. In addition, LNG Canada offered to host a workshop specifically for Gitga'at First Nation to discuss fisheries and marine use. While noting that this type of workshop would be of interest, Gitga'at First Nation expressed that it was preferable to host this meeting at a later date.</p>	<p>Consultation Activities: Section 13.2</p>	<p>LNG Canada looks forward to the opportunity to discuss fisheries and marine use with Gitga'at First Nation through the Application review stage. Ongoing consultation is planned to discuss the potential adverse effects of the Project on the Nation's Aboriginal Interests, including fisheries and marine use, as well as to discuss strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address these potential adverse effects, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Accidents or Malfunctions</p>	<p>Concern regarding potential effects from accidents and malfunctions, including vessel strikes to marine mammals and LNG carrier groundings.</p> <p>Concern regarding adequacy of marine emergency response capabilities along the marine access route</p> <p>Concern that an accident or malfunction could potentially destroy a heritage resource, affecting Gitga'at First Nation's ability to preserve its history and culture and its ability to prove its Aboriginal Rights and Title, particularly occupation.</p>	<p>Potential accidents and malfunctions related to Project shipping are addressed in Section 10 (Accidents or Malfunctions). Information regarding emergency response capabilities will also be included in the Application.</p> <p>Potential effects on Gitga'at heritage resources (and related effects) are considered in Section 16.</p>	<p>Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10</p> <p>Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to discuss accidents and malfunctions scenarios with Gitga'at and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address potential adverse effects, as appropriate.</p>

Gitxaala Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Gitxaala Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the Project are summarized in Table 13.2-5.

Table 13.2-5: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Gitxaala Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada's Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Assessment Methods	Concern regarding the scope of baseline studies, boundaries, and VC selection.	Feedback received from Aboriginal Groups, including Gitxaala, along with information from other assessments in the area, resulted in changes to the following baseline study programs: marine mammal surveys, air quality, noise, visual quality, soils, and water.	Assessment Process: Section 3	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective but will continue to provide information on baseline studies as requested by Gitxaala.
	Gitxaala Nation recommended additional VCs specific to Gitxaala Nation Aboriginal Interests be assessed with the same methods used to assess biophysical VCs in Part B.	After discussing with the EAO and Gitxaala Nation, LNG Canada included the Gitxaala-requested VCs in the AIR. Incorporation of Gitxaala Nation's VCs is included in Part C	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective.
Aboriginal Interests	Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resources and cultural sites and practices.	LNG Canada has been engaged in a consultation process with Gitxaala Nation since 2012 to identify potential Project effects on Gitxaala's Aboriginal Interests. This consultation has informed Section 14, where Aboriginal Interests (and potential Project effects on those interests) are discussed and assessed.	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Gitxaala Nation's Aboriginal Interests and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala's Aboriginal Interests, during the Application review phase

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada's Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Perception of Quality of Harvested (Country) Foods	The perception of the effect of pollutants on harvested (country) foods (related to increased pollution from LNG Canada carriers) that may lead to changes in dietary composition leading to adverse health effects (i.e., switching from harvested foods perceived to be dangerous to less healthy alternatives).	The effects on the quality of harvested (country) foods and chemical exposures related to ingestion of traditional and harvested (country) foods are addressed in the human health assessment (Section 8). A HHRA Technical Data Report was prepared to support the Application and this study is submitted as part of the Application. Additionally, the perception that pollution from increased vessel traffic will affect (harvested) country foods in addressed in Section 16.	Human Health: Section 9.2 Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitxaala Nation regarding potential effects related to the quality of harvested (country) foods, and will continue to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala's First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, during the Application review phase.
Visual Assessment	Concerns regarding the potential visual effects from shore of passing LNG vessels.	LNG Canada has undertaken a visual quality assessment for the marine access route, and based on specific feedback from Gitxaala, included eight viewpoints in Gitxaala traditional territory. These are included in the Application.	Visual Quality: Section 7.3	LNG Canada will continue to discuss the results of the visual quality assessment during the Application review phase.
Shipping	Gitxaala would prefer if the marine access route went south around Haida Gwaii as opposed to through Principe Channel. This would avoid shipping through their traditional territory.	The alternative marine access route and the rationale for the preferred marine access route are discussed in Section 2.	Alternative Means of Undertaking the Project: Section 2.3	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective and will provide further information to Gitxaala Nation on the rationale for the preferred marine access route, as required.
	Concern that the scope of Section 10 does not include emergency anchor locations along the channel as part of the assessment process as the emergency use of anchor sites could affect numerous VCs.	LNG Canada does not anticipate requiring anchorage. In the event of bad weather, vessels will slow down or alter route to delay arrival. In the event of an emergency, it is anticipated that should an anchorage be required, the ship would anchor at the existing anchorages alongside Stephens Island and will not be allowed to proceed to the terminal until conditions are acceptable for safe travel.	Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective and will continue to provide any information on this issue to Gitxaala Nation through the Application review phase.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada's Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Wake	<p>The noise and wake assessments should include tug boats as well as LNG carriers, because the tugs might in some cases create larger wakes and acoustic disturbances than the LNG carriers.</p> <p>Concern about adverse effects related to wake (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on shoreline resources, which has not been adequately recognized as a source of potential effects in the dAIR. Also concern with decreased shoreline and foreshore safety because of increased wakes.</p> <p>Gitxaala is concerned that wake will interfere with harvesting activities, not only related to the health of shoreline species and to safety of harvesters but also with the success rate of harvesting.</p>	<p>LNG Canada is undertaking a wake study for the Project, including measured wakes from existing vessels, which have been identified through consultation with Aboriginal Groups. The wake study will also include various vessel sizes, both laden and empty vessels, as well as tugs. LNG Canada provided Gitxaala with the draft scope of work for its wake study for their review and comment. LNG Canada also undertook a third-party review of a recently completed wake study in the Project area and provided it to Gitxaala for their review and comment in March 2014.</p> <p>The Application includes an acoustic assessment, which considers noise emissions from Project shipping traffic.</p>	<p>Marine Navigation and Use: Section 7.4</p> <p>Acoustic Environment: Section 5.4</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to discuss the wake study and the potential for wake-related effects with Gitxaala Nation, and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala Nation's Aboriginal Interests, during the Application review phase.</p> <p>LNG Canada will continue to discuss shipping-related effects with Gitxaala Nation, and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala Nation's Aboriginal Interests, during the Application review phase.</p>
Study Boundaries	<p>Concern that the LSA and RSA were inadequately scoped, and request that the boundaries be revised so that additional air quality and acoustic environment assessment sites may be included.</p>	<p>LNG Canada has reviewed the information provided by Gitxaala Nation on proposed air, acoustic, and visual quality sites and has accepted Gitxaala Nation's recommendations to include six additional air quality sites; seven additional acoustic sites, and eight visual site assessments. Air quality is assessed in Section 5.2, the acoustic environment in Section 5.4, and visual quality in Section 7.3.</p>	<p>Air Quality: Section 5.2.</p> <p>Acoustic Environment: Section 5.4</p> <p>Visual Quality: Section 7.3</p>	<p>LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective.</p>

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada's Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
TERMPOL	Interests and concerns regarding TERMPOL process.	In January 2014, LNG Canada notified Gitxaala Nation of its intent to initiate a TERMPOL review process. In April 2014, LNG Canada shared information with Gitxaala Nation regarding the technical consultant retained to lead the TERMPOL process. The draft scope of work developed for TERMPOL was provided to Gitxaala on April 24, 2014, for their review and comment and the final scope of work was provided on July 12, 2014.	Consultation Activities: Section 13.2 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada looks forward to ongoing discussions with Gitxaala Nation and Transport Canada regarding the TERMPOL review of the Project and will share TERMPOL studies as they become available.
Traditional Resources, Use, and Knowledge	Concerns regarding potential effects on traditional governance structures, including the potential for change in rank or status of a house leader and or loss of control or jurisdiction over a house leader's territory.	LNG Canada acknowledges the importance of traditional resources for subsistence, commercial, ceremonial, governance, and cultural purposes, and Gitxaala Nation provided specific information related to traditional governance. Potential Project effects on governance are addressed in Section 14.	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitxaala regarding potential Project effects on traditional governance structures, and to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala's First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Air Quality	Concern regarding GHG emissions and air pollutants from LNG facilities and shipping, including health effects.	LNG Canada understands that air quality is an issue of concern for Gitxaala Nation and has committed to ongoing monitoring at the air quality receptor sites in Gitxaala territory (identified through consultation). Potential air quality effects are assessed in Section 5.2.	Air Quality: Section 5.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitxaala Nation through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Health Effects	Concern regarding potential health effects from air and water pollution, including cumulative effects.	Potential effects on Aboriginal Groups' diet and nutrition (related to contamination of harvest [country] foods) are assessed in Section 7.5.	Community Health and Wellbeing: Section 7.5	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitxaala Nation through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on diet and nutrition, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada's Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Socio-economic Effects	Concern regarding potential Project effects on infrastructure and resources in Gitxaala traditional territory, including on eco-tourism.	Potential effects on tourism, marine recreation and economic activities are considered in Section 6 and Section 7.4.	Economic Activity: Section 6 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Gitxaala regarding potential socio-economic effects related to Project activities, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate.
	Concern that increased vessel traffic may interfere with recreational and logging activities and tourism, resulting in economic effects.			
Dredging	Concern regarding the method and locations of disposal of dredged materials.	LNG Canada is investigating options for the potential disposal of dredge material, including disposal at sea.	Marine Resources (dredging and disposal): Section 5.8.5	LNG Canada will discuss proposed plans for disposal of dredge material with Gitxaala Nation during the Application review phase.
Accidents or Malfunctions	Concern regarding safety and potential accidents and their effect. Interest in emergency preparedness plans to manage emergencies and catastrophic accidents (i.e., Queen of the North).	Potential accidents or malfunctions related to Project shipping are addressed in Section 10. Information regarding emergency response capabilities is also included in the Application.	Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada will continue to discuss accidents and malfunctions scenarios with Gitxaala Nation, and develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address potential adverse effects, during the Application review phase.
Marine Mammals	Concern regarding the potential adverse effect of shipping activities on humpback and killer whales.	LNG Canada has undertaken intensive marine mammal population surveys along the marine access route. LNG Canada also engaged a third-party marine mammal expert to critically review the marine mammal study program and suggest changes. The baseline study program for marine mammals was refined to include additional surveys and to extend the surveys over a longer period of time (20-28 days) for a full year. All information gathered will build on other existing data from previous studies and inform the Application with regard to potential interactions or effects on marine mammals.	Marine Resources: Section 5.8	LNG Canada will continue to discuss with Gitxaala Nation the potential adverse effects of LNG shipping on marine mammals, and develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Gitxaala's Aboriginal Interests, during the Application review phase.

Kitselas First Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Kitselas First Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the Project are summarized in Table 13.2-6.

Table 13.2-6: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Kitselas First Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
<p>Aboriginal Rights and Title</p>	<p>Comment that Kitselas First Nation has strength of claim near Prince Rupert (along the marine access route), as well as harvesting interests along the marine access route, specifically near the northern part of the route.</p>	<p>LNG Canada has been consulting with Kitselas First Nation on the proposed Project and potential Project effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests throughout Kitselas traditional territory, and in areas where Kitselas has harvesting interests, as identified through consultation.</p> <p>In December 2013, LNG Canada was provided with a map outlining Kitselas First Nations' marine harvesting areas along the marine access route, which has helped inform this consultation process.</p> <p>LNG Canada also held a shipping and marine use workshop with Kitselas in March 2014 to seek input and feedback regarding Aboriginal, recreational, and commercial fishing activities being undertaken by Kitselas members in the Project area and along the marine access route.</p> <p>Kitselas First Nation also provided LNG Canada with traditional use information, which has further helped LNG Canada to understand Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests throughout its traditional territory, and has been incorporated throughout the Application, as applicable.</p>	<p>Aboriginal Interests: Section 14</p>	<p>LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process and develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on these Interests, as appropriate,</p>

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Aboriginal Interests	Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resources, and cultural sites and practices.	LNG Canada has been engaged in a consultation process with Kitselas First Nation since the Project Description was filed to identify potential Project effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests. This consultation has informed Section 14, where Aboriginal Interests (and potential Project effects on those interests) are discussed and assessed.	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Fish and Fish Habitat	Concerns regarding potential effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat in the Kitimat River.	LNG Canada acknowledges this as a concern of the Kitselas First Nation. Potential Project effects on freshwater fish are assessed in Section 5.7.	Freshwater and Estuarine Fish and Fish Habitat: Section 5.7	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat with Kitselas, and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Water Quality	Concern regarding intake of water from Kitimat River.	Potential effects on fish health associated with water withdrawal from the Kitimat River are assessed in Section 5.7.	Freshwater and Estuarine Fish and Fish Habitat: Section 5.7	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on fish health related to water withdrawal with Kitselas, and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Air Quality	Interest in baseline air quality monitoring in Kitselas traditional territory and soil sampling to understand acidification and the potential health effects of increased air emissions.	LNG Canada first consulted with Kitselas First Nation regarding air quality in August 2013. During August and September 2013, Kitselas identified two sites in their traditional territory where they wanted air quality to be monitored. As a result of this consultation, passive air quality monitoring units were set up at these two sites in fall 2013, and Kitselas members have been participating in the monitoring program since that time. LNG Canada has also undertaken soil sampling in the Kitimat Valley, following initial discussions in September 2013 where concerns regarding potential soil acidification were raised with LNG Canada. Kitselas First Nation members participated in this soil sampling work during October 2013. Air quality is assessed in Section 5.2. Human health is assessed in Section 9.2.	Air Quality: Section 5.2 Human Health: Section 9.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas' Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
	Concern regarding GHG emissions on groundwater.		Air Quality: Section 5.2	
Community Liaison	Interest in having a Kitselas First Nation community member work as a community liaison for the LNG Canada SIA.	In September and October 2013, LNG Canada worked collaboratively with Kitselas First Nation to develop a SIA program that met the community's needs. This included hiring and training a Kitselas First Nation member to serve as community liaison for the SIA.	Consultation Activities: Section 13.2	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Socio-economic Effects	Concerns regarding potential socio-economic effects including on housing, drug and alcohol abuse, and increased traffic.	<p>In September and October 2013, LNG Canada worked collaboratively with Kitselas First Nation to develop a SIA program for the Project.</p> <p>In addition, LNG Canada held a Community Meeting in November 2013 and a Country Foods and Human Health workshop with Kitselas elders in March 2014 to obtain input on potential Project socio-economic effects on Kitselas First Nation. As a result of a request from the workshop, LNG Canada administered a follow-up country foods survey to Kitselas First Nation.</p> <p>The Kitselas First Nation SIA, which has been ongoing since mid-October 2013, will help inform the Application to address concerns identified.</p> <p>Concerns regarding potential socio-economic effects including on housing, drug and alcohol abuse, and increased traffic are assessed in Section 6 and Section 7.2.</p>	Infrastructure and Services: Section 7.2 Potential Economic Effects: Section 6	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas regarding potential socio-economic effects of Project activities and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate.
Transportation of Dangerous Goods	Interest in understanding further the dangerous/toxic materials that will potentially be transported through Kitselas First Nation's traditional territory.	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas First Nation in 2014 to discuss its comments on the AIR and concerns related to the Project more generally. The safe transportation of material related to construction and operation of the facility is high priority to LNG Canada. Details covering the construction and operation of the facility are outlined in Section 2, and potential hazards are discussed in Section 10.	Project Description: Section 2 Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas regarding the potential Project-related transportation of dangerous or toxic goods through Kitselas traditional territory, and will also continue to develop and refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Cumulative Effects	Concern regarding cumulative effects of multiple industry projects on Kitselas First Nation traditional activities and commercial economy.	Cumulative effects on traditional activities are assessed in Section 14, while effects for economic activities are in Section 6.	Economic Effects: Section 6 Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas regarding the Project's potential contribution to cumulative effects, and will also continue to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Marine Mammals	Concern regarding effects from shipping on humpback and killer whales in Beaver Pass.	LNG Canada has undertaken intensive marine mammal population surveys along the marine access route. LNG Canada also engaged a third-party marine mammal expert to critically review the marine mammal study program and suggest changes. The baseline study program for marine mammals was refined to include additional surveys and to extend the surveys over a longer period of time (20-28 days) for a full year. All of the information gathered will build on existing data from previous studies and inform the Application with regard to potential interactions or effects on marine mammals. Potential effects on marine resources, including marine mammals, are included in Section 5.8.	Marine Resources: Section 5.8	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas through the Application review phase to further discuss the Project's shipping-related activities and to continue to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Shipping	Concern regarding restrictions on Aboriginal, commercial, and recreational fishing from shipping activities.	LNG Canada held a shipping and marine use workshop with Kitselas First Nation in March 2014 to seek feedback from Kitselas members regarding Aboriginal, recreational, and commercial fishing activities being undertaken along the marine access route. Potential effects on commercial and FSC fisheries are assessed in Section 7.4	Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitselas through the Application review phase to further discuss the Project's shipping-related activities, and to continue to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitselas First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Accidents or Malfunctions	Concern regarding LNG shipping safety and accidents, including a potential hull breach, grounding, or human error.	Potential accidents or malfunctions related to Project shipping are addressed in Section 10. Information regarding emergency response capabilities is included in the Application.	Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada will continue to discuss accidents and malfunctions scenarios with Kitselas and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address potential adverse effects, as appropriate.

Kitsumkalum First Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Kitsumkalum First Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the proposed Project are summarized in Table 13.2-7.

Table 13.2-7: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Kitsumkalum First Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Socio-economic Impact Assessment/Traditional Knowledge	Interest in undertaking independent SIA and TUS for LNG Canada Project.	LNG Canada signed a capacity funding agreement in May 2014, which included support for Kitsumkalum to undertake a TUS and a SIA. Kitsumkalum has since provided an Interim TUS and SIA Letter Report to LNG Canada and is undertaking a more comprehensive TUS and SIA over a longer period of time to incorporate additional seasonal rounds into the analysis.	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective.
Traditional Knowledge	Concern regarding the timing of the environmental assessment process and the need for TUS information quickly. Kitsumkalum First Nation prefers to conduct a TUS over the course of one year to include all seasonal rounds.			

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Aboriginal Interests	Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resources (e.g., fish and fish habitat), and cultural sites and practices (e.g., loss of sense of place).	LNG Canada has been engaged in a consultation process with Kitsumkalum First Nation since the Project Description was filed to identify potential Project effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests. This consultation informed Section 14, where Aboriginal Interests (and potential Project effects on those interests) are discussed and assessed.	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process, and develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Study Areas	Interest in Skeena estuary being included in study area for assessment.	The Skeena estuary is not included in either the facility or shipping LSA, given the location of the marine access route relative to the Skeena River.	N/A	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective.
Shipping	<p>Concern regarding shipping effects on fishing grounds, shoreline, and damage to boats, as well as restricted areas and interference with small vessels.</p> <p>Concern regarding increased marine traffic in Kitsumkalum traditional territory.</p>	<p>Because of the level of interest and concern regarding the marine environment and shipping activities among Aboriginal Groups, LNG Canada worked with regulatory agencies to ensure that shipping activities were included in the scope of the assessment for the Project and addressed in the Application.</p> <p>LNG Canada is undertaking a wake study for the Project, including measured wakes from existing vessels which have been identified through consultation with Aboriginal groups. The wake study will also include various vessel sizes, both laden and empty vessels, as well as tugs. LNG Canada provided Kitsumkalum with the draft scope of work for its wake study for their review and comment. LNG Canada also undertook a third-party review of a recently completed wake study in the Project area and provided it to Kitsumkalum for their review and comment in March 2014.</p>	Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4.	LNG Canada will continue to discuss the wake study and potential effects of LNG shipping with Kitsumkalum First Nation through the Application review phase, and will further consult with Kitsumkalum to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Cumulative Effects	Concern regarding cumulative effects of multiple projects in their traditional territory.	Section 4.5 will assess potential cumulative environmental, economic, health, social, and heritage effects resulting from Project residual effects interacting cumulatively with similar effects of past, present, and future projects and activities.	Assessment of Cumulative Effects: Section 4.5	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential cumulative effects with Kitsumkalum through the Application review phase, and further consult with Kitsumkalum to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Food Security	Particularly concerned about potential effects of LNG shipping on food security, including effects on commercial and Aboriginal fishing and traditional harvesting.	Potential Project effects on country foods are addressed in the community health and wellbeing assessment in Section 7.5, and potential Project effects on Aboriginal fishing are addressed in the marine transportation and use assessment (Section 5.8).	Marine Resources: Section 5.8 Community Health and Wellbeing: Section 7.5	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on food security with Kitsumkalum First Nation through the Application review phase, and will further consult with Kitsumkalum to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Marine Resources	Concern regarding underwater noise effects on fish and marine mammals.	Potential Project effects of marine shipping on marine resources (including underwater noise) are considered in Section 5.8.	Marine Resources: Section 5.8	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects of marine shipping on marine resources with Kitsumkalum First Nation through the Application review phase, and further consult with Kitsumkalum to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
	Concern regarding potential effects of shipping on marine resources, including on marine mammals, such as disruption in behaviour and subsequent effects on marine mammal populations as well as on feeding grounds of migrating marine mammals.	Potential Project effects of marine shipping on marine resources are considered in Section 5.8. LNG Canada has undertaken intensive marine mammal population surveys along the marine access route. LNG Canada also engaged a third-party marine mammal expert to critically review the marine mammal study program and suggest changes. The baseline study program for marine mammals was refined to include additional surveys and to extend the surveys over a longer period of time (20–28 days) for a full year. All of the information gathered will build on existing data from previous studies and will inform the Application with regard to potential interactions or effects on marine mammals.	Marine Resources: Section 5.8	

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Air Quality	Concern about air quality effects, including potential health effects and cumulative effects.	LNG Canada first consulted with Kitsumkalum First Nation regarding air quality in August 2013. Over fall 2013, Kitsumkalum identified two sites in their traditional territory where they wanted air quality to be monitored. As a result of this consultation, passive air quality monitoring units were set up at these two sites, and Kitsumkalum members have been participating in the monitoring program since that time. LNG Canada has also undertaken soil sampling in Kitsumkalum traditional territory, following initial discussions in September 2013 where concerns regarding potential soil acidification were raised with LNG Canada. Kitsumkalum First Nation members participated in this soil sampling work during October 2013. Air quality is assessed in Section 5.2. Human health is assessed in Section 9.2.	Air Quality: Section 5.2 Human Health: Section 9.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitsumkalum through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Kitsumkalum's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
	Interest in an assessment of air quality at Kalum Lake; interest in students possibly participating in air-quality monitoring program.	LNG Canada consulted with Kitsumkalum First Nation on potential locations for a passive air quality monitoring unit. The unit was placed on Kitsumkalum 1 IR in November 2013 outside the community school, with Kitsumkalum First Nation participation. At the same time, LNG Canada presented to students at the school on the Project and the air quality monitoring program. LNG Canada also installed a passive air quality monitoring unit at a requested location near Kalum Lake in February 2014 with participation with Kitsumkalum First Nation. Data from these monitors, as well as other monitoring stations, are discussed in the air quality VC.	Air Quality: Section 5.2	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Socio-economic Effects	Concern regarding cumulative effects of numerous work camps being set up in the region.	Potential Project effects on the availability of labour are assessed in Section 6.	Assessment of Potential Economic Effects: Section 6	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Kitsumkalum regarding potential socio-economic effects of Project activities and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate. In consultation with Kitsumkalum, LNG Canada will also undertake a social management planning process. LNG Canada will continue to discuss accidents and malfunctions scenarios with Kitsumkalum and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address potential adverse effects, as appropriate.
	Effects on marine emergency response services.	Information regarding emergency response capabilities will be included in Section 10.	Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	
Accidents or Malfunctions	Concern regarding LNG shipping safety and accidents, including a potential hull breach or grounding.	Accidents or malfunctions are assessed in Section 10.	Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada will continue to discuss accidents and malfunctions scenarios with Kitsumkalum and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address potential adverse effects, as appropriate.

Lax Kw'alaams First Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the proposed Project are summarized in Table 13.2-8.

Table 13.2-8: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Lax Kw'alaams First Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Consultation/ Capacity Funding	Comment that meaningful consultation has not occurred and cannot take place until capacity funding is made available.	LNG Canada and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation are engaged in ongoing discussions to finalize a capacity funding agreement. LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with a draft work plan and budget and has met with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to review on numerous occasions. LNG Canada will continue to work with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to finalize a capacity funding agreement.	Consultation Activities: Section 13.2	LNG Canada will continue to work with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation to finalize a capacity funding agreement.
Aboriginal Interests	Concern that the Application will not provide sufficient information to enable issues of concern to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation be adequately considered and addressed, particularly regarding the marine environment.	LNG Canada received input from Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on the dAIR through the Public Comment Period and responded to these comments in the Working Group Tracking Table. LNG Canada's Application includes information on Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's Aboriginal Interests and other concerns as understood by and provided to LNG Canada through consultation as well as secondary sources, including the <i>Lax Kw'alaams Interim Land and Marine Resources Plan of the Allied Tsimshian Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams</i> .	Consultation Activities: Section 13.2 Use of TK in the assessment: Section 14.2	LNG Canada looks forward to further discussions with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation regarding potential adverse Project effects on their identified Aboriginal Interests through the Application review phase, including discussions on the development of strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects, as appropriate.
	Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resources, and cultural sites and practices.	Aboriginal Interests are discussed and assessed in Part C. Marine resources and vegetation resources are assessed in Part B.	Marine Resources: Section 5.8 Vegetation Resources: Section 5.5 Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Lax Kw'alaams First Nation throughout the Application review stage as well as strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise resolve adverse Project effects, as appropriate.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
	Concerns regarding effects of an increase in sport/recreational fishing, which are currently being experienced.	LNG Canada acknowledges this concern; potential effects from increased access to and use of Lax Kw'alaams' territory are being considered in Section 16.	Other Matters of Concern to Aboriginal Groups: Section 16	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation regarding potential adverse effects of increased access to and use of Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's territory and resources, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address these potential adverse effects, as appropriate.
Shipping	Concern that there is inadequate consideration of shipping lane alternatives, preference for southern marine access route (south of Haida Gwaii).	The alternative marine access route and the rationale for the preferred marine access route are discussed in Section 2.	Alternative Means of Undertaking the Project: Section 2.3	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective and will provide further information as requested on the rationale for the preferred marine access route to Lax Kw'alaams as requested.
	Concern that TERMPOL will not adequately consider and protect Aboriginal Interests in Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's territorial waters.	In January 2014, LNG Canada notified Lax Kw'alaams First Nation of its intent to initiate a TERMPOL review process. In April 2014, the draft scope of work developed for TERMPOL was provided to Lax Kw'alaams First Nation for its review and comment.	Consultation Activities: Section 13.2 Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada looks forward to ongoing discussions with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and Transport Canada regarding the TERMPOL review of the Project and will share TERMPOL studies with Lax Kw'alaams as they become available.
	Interest in understanding how marine traffic around the pilotage station will be managed. Interest in the pilotage pick-up and drop-off near Triple Island to occur 7 km to the west of Triple Island. Concern regarding vessel speeds and the ability of carriers to stop, as well as marine traffic and effects on Aboriginal users.	Because of the level of interest and concern regarding the marine environment and shipping activities among Aboriginal Groups, including Lax Kw'alaams First Nation, LNG Canada worked with regulatory agencies to ensure that shipping activities were included in the scope of the assessment for the Project and addressed in the Application. Potential effects from accidents or malfunctions are considered in Section 10.	Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada will continue to discuss accidents and malfunctions scenarios with Lax Kw'alaams, as well as potential Project shipping effects, and will develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce or otherwise address potential adverse effects, where appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
	Concern regarding potential leak or loss of cargo from LNG carriers.		Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	
	Concern regarding the potential for invasive species, including from ballast water exchange.	The potential for invasive species is assessed in Section 5.8.	Section 5.8: Marine Resources	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Lax Kw'alaams regarding potential effects related to invasive species, and to develop/refine strategies to avoid, mitigate or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Traditional Knowledge and Use	Concern regarding collection, consideration, and use of TK and TU information.	LNG Canada and Lax Kw'alaams First Nation are engaged in ongoing discussions to finalize a capacity funding agreement, including funding for an AIU study. LNG Canada provided Lax Kw'alaams First Nation with a draft work plan and budget and has met with Lax Kw'alaams First Nation on several occasions to review and discuss.	Use of TK in the assessment: Section 14.2	LNG Canada will continue to work with Lax Kw'alaams to finalize a capacity funding agreement, including the provision of funding for an AIU.
Cumulative Effects	Concern regarding cumulative effects, including the assessment and methods.	Section 4.5 will assess potential cumulative environmental, economic, health, social, and heritage effects resulting from Project residual effects interacting cumulatively with similar effects of past, present, and future projects and activities.	Assessment of Cumulative Effects: Section 4.5	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential cumulative effects with Lax Kw'alaams through the Application review phase, and further consult with Lax Kw'alaams to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Lax Kw'alaams' Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Assessment Methods	Concern regarding lack of consideration of Aboriginal values in VC development.	LNG Canada agreed to expand its assessment of VCs in Part B of the dAIR and AIR so that potential social and economic effects of the Project that are not unique to Aboriginal communities would be assessed using standard VC methods. As part of this change in scope, local and regional study area boundaries for relevant VCs assessed in Part B were revised to include Aboriginal communities. These revisions focused on the economic, social, and health VCs. The study areas for the environment and heritage VC's remained unchanged because these boundaries are defined based on potential changes to flora, fauna, and artifacts rather than changes to communities.	Consultation and engagement: Section 13.2 Consultation and use of TK in Part B: Sections 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 5.8.2, 5.9.2, 6.2.6, 7.2.2, 7.3.2, 7.4.2, 7.5.2, 8.2.2, 9.2.2 In part C: Sections 13.2, 14.2, 16.2	LNG Canada considers this issue resolved from its perspective.
Air Quality	Concern regarding GHG emissions and their effects on health.	LNG Canada undertook baseline air quality studies to help inform an understanding of the existing conditions in the area of the Project. This included an extensive soil and water-sampling program to establish a wide-ranging baseline dataset related to both sulphur and nitrogen deposition effects. Based on feedback from Aboriginal Groups, LNG Canada expanded the scope of the air quality assessment to include additional sampling locations and potential acid deposition areas. The information collected will form the basis for assessing the potential effects of air emissions from the facility and LNG vessels on vegetation, soils, marine and freshwater habitat, and human health.	Air Quality: Section 5.2 Human Health: Section 9.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Lax Kw'alaams through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Lax Kw'alaams' Aboriginal Interests, where appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response	Relevant Sections	Status of Issue
Socio-economic Effects	Concern regarding housing effects, including an increase in rents because of greater competition from the direct and indirect labour force.	Potential effects on infrastructure and services for the areas surrounding Kitimat and Terrace are assessed in Part B. This included increased demands for housing.	Infrastructure and Services: Section 7.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Lax Kw'alaams regarding potential Project effects on services and infrastructure, and continue to develop and refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Lax Kw'alaams First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Metlakatla First Nation Key Comments and Concerns

Key comments and concerns specific to Metlakatla First Nation identified during consultation and as understood by LNG Canada regarding the Project are summarized in Table 13.2-9.

Table 13.2-9: Overview of Key Comments and Concerns provided to LNG Canada by Metlakatla First Nation

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response		Status of Issue
Cumulative Effects	Comment that First Nations land use, marine use, and treaty plans should be included in a cumulative effects assessment.	Potential cumulative effects related to those VCs assessed in Part B and associated with the exercise of Aboriginal Interests are considered in Section 14.	Assessment of Cumulative Effects: Section 4.5 Cumulative Effects on Aboriginal Interests: Section 14.8	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential cumulative effects with Metlakatla through the Application review phase, and to further consult with Metlakatla to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
	Concern regarding cumulative effects in Metlakatla traditional territory.			
Marine Birds	Stephens and Lucy islands continue to be important habitat areas for marine birds, and the RSA should include all of Stephens Island.	The marine bird RSA was established to cover those areas of potential effects from shipping activities around the coastline of Stephens Island and Triple Island. No shipping traffic or anchorages will approach Lucy Island; therefore, it was excluded from the RSA.	Wildlife Resources: Section 5.6	LNG Canada considers this issue to be resolved from its perspective but will continue to discuss potential Project effects on marine birds with Metlakatla through the Application review phase, and further consult with Metlakatla to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response		Status of Issue
Aboriginal Interests	Concern regarding potential effects on Aboriginal Interests, including on marine and vegetation resource, and cultural sites and practices.	LNG Canada has been engaged in a consultation process with Metlakatla First Nation since 2013 to identify potential Project effects on Metlakatla's Aboriginal Interests. This consultation has informed Section 14, where Aboriginal Interests (and potential Project effects on those interests) are discussed and assessed.	Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to discuss potential Project effects on Aboriginal Interests throughout the Application review process, and develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's Aboriginal Interests.
Transportation	Concerns regarding the potential effects of increased air traffic.	LNG Canada will be assessing the potential effects of the Project on air traffic in the infrastructure and services section of the Application. LNG Canada does not intend to rely heavily on helicopters to transport personnel during the construction and pre-construction phases of the Project. Should a helicopter be needed, LNG Canada anticipates that it would be based out of Terrace and therefore would not result in noise or visual quality concerns for people residing in the Prince Rupert area or Metlakatla Village.	Infrastructure and Services (air traffic): Section 7.2.5	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Metlakatla regarding potential socio-economic effects related to Project activities and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate. In consultation with Metlakatla, LNG Canada will also undertake a social management planning process.
	Concerns regarding the transportation of dangerous goods.	The safe transportation of material related to construction and operation of the facility is high priority to LNG Canada. Details on transportation during construction and operation of the facility are outlined in Section 2, and potential hazard are discussed in Section 10.	Project Description: Section 2 Accidents or Malfunctions: Section 10	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Metlakatla regarding the potential Project-related transportation of dangerous or toxic goods, and will also continue to develop and refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Social and Health Effects	Concerns regarding Project effects on social cohesion and community resilience.	Concerns regarding potential Project effects on social cohesion and community resilience are addressed in Section 7.5 and Section 14.	Community Health and Wellbeing: Section 7.5 Aboriginal Interests: Section 14	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Metlakatla regarding potential socio-economic effects related to Project activities, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, reduce, or otherwise address these potential effects, as appropriate. In consultation with Metlakatla, LNG Canada will also undertake a social management planning process.

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response		Status of Issue
Capacity Funding	Interest in participating in the environmental assessment process and capacity funding opportunities.	LNG Canada and Metlakatla First Nation entered into a Letter of Agreement for the provision of initial capacity funding in February 2014. LNG Canada has been engaged in ongoing discussions with Metlakatla First Nation regarding additional capacity funding to support their involvement in the regulatory review of the proposed Project.	Consultation Activities: Section 13.2	LNG Canada looks forward to continuing to work with Metlakatla First Nation to finalize a capacity funding agreement for the Project.
Shipping	Concerns regarding potential effects from pilotage boat passing directly in front of Metlakatla community.	Based on feedback from Metlakatla First Nation, LNG Canada will include the pilot boats in the wake study for the Project.	Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Metlakatla regarding potential Project effects of the wake of the Triple Island pilotage boat, and will also continue to develop and refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's First Nation's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.
Wake	Concern that vessel wake will create erosion at the shoreline.	LNG Canada is undertaking a wake study for the Project, including measured wakes from existing vessels which have been identified through consultation with Aboriginal Groups. The wake study will also include various vessel sizes, both laden and empty vessels, as well as tugs. LNG Canada provided Metlakatla with the draft scope of work for its wake study for their review and comment. LNG Canada also undertook a third-party review of a recently completed wake study in the Project area and provided it to Metlakatla for their review and comment in March 2014.	Marine Transportation and Use: Section 7.4	LNG Canada will continue to discuss the wake study and potential effects from LNG shipping with Metlakatla First Nation through the Application review phase, and to further consult with Metlakatla to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

LNG Canada Export Terminal

Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

Section 13: Background On Potentially Affected Aboriginal Groups

Issue or Concern	Detailed Description	LNG Canada Response		Status of Issue
Air Quality	Concern regarding air quality effects from LNG vessel emissions on health and air quality in general.	LNG Canada has undertaken baseline air quality studies to help inform its understanding of existing conditions in the Project area. This has included an extensive soil and water-sampling program to establish a wide-ranging baseline dataset related to sulphur and nitrogen deposition effects. Based on feedback from Metlakatla First Nation, LNG Canada expanded the scope of the air quality assessment to include an additional ambient air quality monitor at Metlakatla Village. The information collected will form the basis for assessing the potential effects of air emissions from both the facility and LNG vessels on vegetation, soils, marine and freshwater habitat, and human health.	Air Quality: Section 5.2 Human Health: Section 9.2	LNG Canada will continue to consult with Metlakatla through the Application review stage regarding potential Project effects on air quality, and to develop or refine strategies to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address potential adverse effects on Metlakatla's Aboriginal Interests, as appropriate.

Métis Nation British Columbia Key Comments and Concerns

LNG Canada provided Project information to the MNBC pursuant to Schedule D requirements on the section 11 Order. At the time of Application submission, LNG Canada has not received comments or concerns with respect to the Project from MNBC.