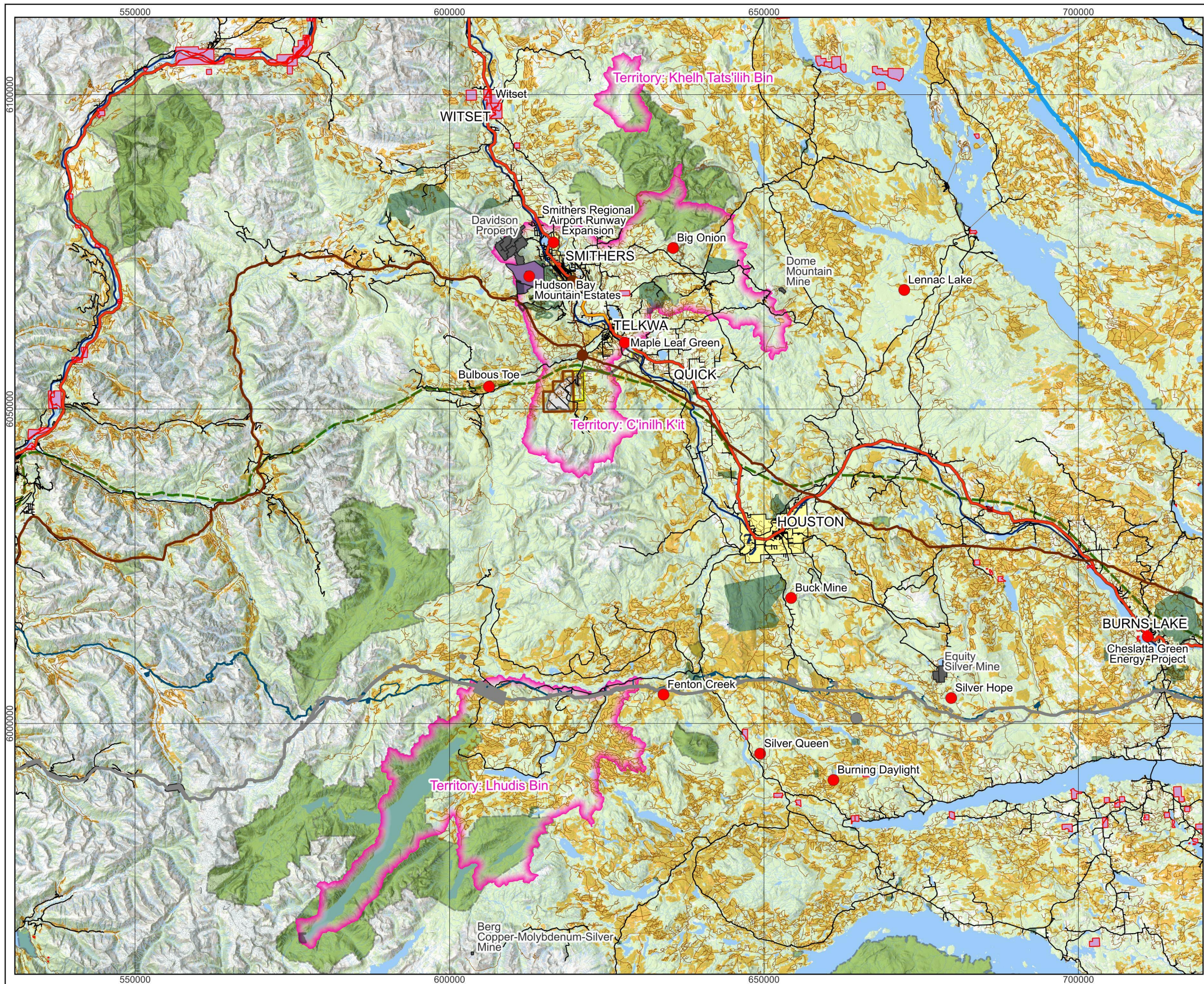




Tenas Project

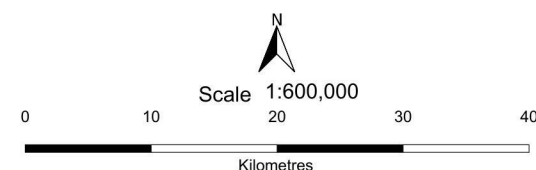
Present and foreseeable projects and activities
and Cas'Yex House Territories

Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
| ● Projects | ▭ Tenas Coal Licenses |
| ● Pacific Northern Gas Compressor Site | ▭ Mining Leases |
| — Highway | ▭ Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd. |
| — Road - Primary/Secondary | ▭ Pacific Trail Pipelines Management Inc. |
| — Road - Tertiary/Trail | ▭ Pacific Northern Gas Ltd. |
| — 500 kV Transmission Line | ▭ Cutblocks (since 1980) |
| — 138 kV Transmission Line | ▭ Municipalities |
| — Railway | ▭ Park or Protected Area |
| ▭ Project Area | ▭ Recreation Site |
| ▭ Telkwa Coal Limited Private Property | ▭ Telkwa–Smithers Bike Trail |
| | ▭ Wet'suwet'en Reserves |
| | ▭ Cas'Yex Territories |

Sources

Basedata: Province of BC, Natural Resources Canada
Project Area and Components: Allegiance Coal, April 26, 2021, October 20, 2021
Wet'suwet'en Territories: Office of the Wet'suwet'en
Basemap: ESRI World Topo Base (WMS)

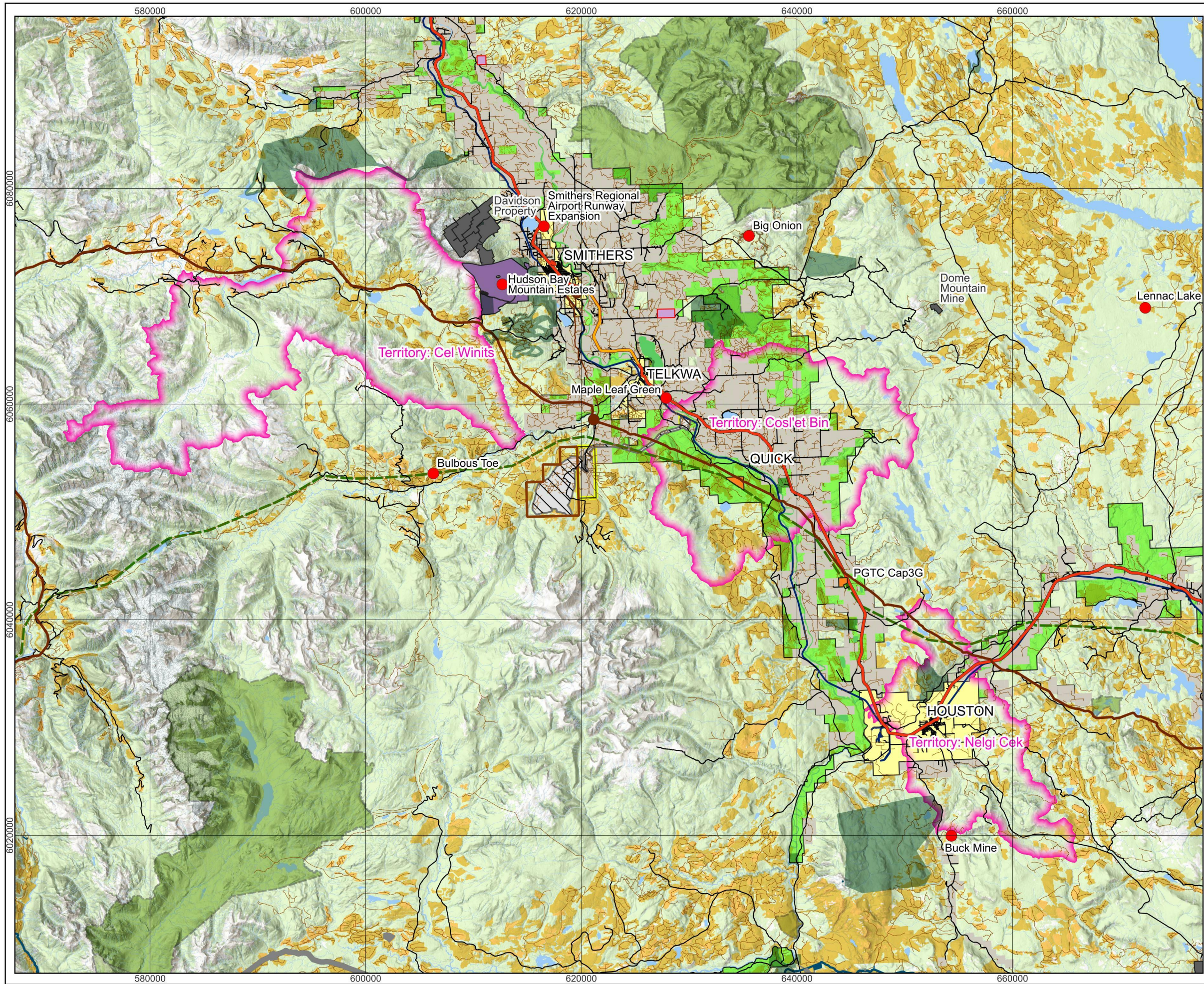


Projection/Datum: UTM Zone 9N/WGS84

Page size: 11 x 17"

Production Date: January 10, 2022

Figure 7.2-3



Tenas Project

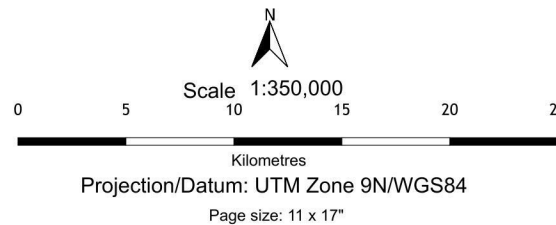
Present and foreseeable projects and activities
and Kwen Bea Yex House Territories

Legend

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ● Projects | Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd. |
| ● Pacific Northern Gas Compressor Site | Pacific Northern Gas Ltd. |
| — Highway | Cutblocks (since 1980) |
| — Road - Primary/Secondary | Municipalities |
| — Road - Tertiary/Trail | Park or Protected Area |
| — 500 kV Transmission Line | Recreation Site |
| — 138 kV Transmission Line | Telkwa–Smithers Bike Trail |
| — Railway | BCHydro Capacitor Lots |
| ▨ Project Area | Agricultural Land Reserve |
| ▨ Telkwa Coal Limited Private Property | General Private Land |
| ▨ Tenas Coal Licenses | Wet'suwet'en Reserves |
| ▨ Mining Leases | Kwen Bea Yex Territories |

Sources

Basedata: Province of BC, Natural Resources Canada
Project Area and Components: Allegiance Coal, April 26, 2021, October 20, 2021
Wet'suwet'en Territories: Office of the Wet'suwet'en
Basemap: ESRI World Topo Base (WMS)



Production Date: January 10, 2022

Figure 7.2-4

7.3 Cumulative Effects in Relation to *Yintah*

Yintah flows from the central experience of people being connected to the land. Connection to land stems in part from experiences of living on, or visiting, the land that are peaceful and satisfying. This can be affected by noise and dust, and visual effects which in turn are consequences of roads, rail, and various kinds of industrial operations, including the transmission of electricity.

The Project essentially effects approximately 1,853 ha of Wet'suwet'en territory, in addition to potential perceived or real downstream effects to water. From a *Yintah* point of view, there is a difference between a single large piece of intact land and an equivalent area which has been fragmented by resource development and infrastructure such as roads, pipelines, and transmission lines.

One (1) approach to manage cumulative effects could be to approve a certain number of industrial or resource-extraction developments, but not exceed a certain number of hectares disturbed. In this case, the proposed Project must be evaluated in the context of other proposals, so the Wet'suwet'en can decide how they want to distribute the disturbance, and to which houses it should be allocated.

In evaluating the cumulative effects on *Yintah*, it is suggested the following be considered:

- ▶ the extensive forestry activities that have been taking place in the Wet'suwet'en territories for decades;
- ▶ the amount of land (particularly in the *Cas'Yex* house) that has already been given over to road-building, pipeline building or industrial use;
- ▶ How is land being fragmented by linear developments like pipelines, transmission lines and road building?
- ▶ What is the maximum amount of land that the Wet'suwet'en can, in good conscience and thinking of future generations, tolerate having industrial projects on?
- ▶ Will the operation of the Project make the approval (by the public or the BC EAO) of other mining projects (e.g., the Davidson Project) more likely?

7.4 Cumulative Effects to Water, Fish, Heritage, Wildlife and Plants

Wet'suwet'en territories are the center of Wet'suwet'en life and culture. Wet'suwet'en title and governance systems rely upon healthy territories comprised of healthy waterways that can provide necessary sustenance (OW 2011). To recognize the cumulative effects that have occurred across generations, the Wet'suwet'en acknowledge the words and wisdom of their ancestors; the holistic wellness of today's generations; and plan for future impacts to ensure that the next generations can enjoy their homelands (Crossroads 2020). Under Aboriginal title, the Wet'suwet'en have the right to the traditional and contemporary use of their land and resources (Crossroads 2021). Based on the Wet'suwet'en perspective, cumulative effects are explored in relation to five (5) key themes/pillars identified by Wet'suwet'en: Water, Fish, Heritage, Wildlife, and Plants.

7.4.1 Cumulative Effects, Water and Fish

Water is an essential resource for Wet'suwet'en and is a serious concern for Wet'suwet'en house groups. The health of watersheds and waterways is not only integral to the basic sustenance of life, but the cultural identity and collective ties to the land through *Yintah* and the feast system (OW 2011). In some areas, such as the *Wedzin Kwa*/Bulkley River and *Talbits Kwa*/Gosnell Creek, people drink straight from the watercourses as a component of their healing journey (Crossroads 2020).

Currently, there are land management programs with stewardship and management directives in place to protect Wet'suwet'en waters and ensure health and longevity (OW 2011), however there are watercourses in Wet'suwet'en territory that remain concerning and contaminated. For example, people cannot drink water, fish, or forage from historical sites of importance, such as Goosly Lake or its peripheries due to the pollutants from the nearby Equity Mine (TERA 2015). Along with the heavy environmental effect of pollutants in Goosly Lake, visible alteration to the landscape can be seen with the changing of the lakes colour due to the toxic contaminants (TERA 2015). Watercourses (lakes, rivers, creeks) are home to several culturally-important places of gathering for the Wet'suwet'en including cabins and camps (e.g., Tsayu Cabin at Goosly Lake). With the practice of cultural activity, teaching and diffusion (e.g., fishing, foraging, hunting, crafting) it is important that the watercourse ecological integrity is not jeopardized for present and future generations.

The Project falls within the Bulkley watershed, including the Telkwa River and its tributaries, the Tenas and Goathorn Creeks. The territories of the Wet'suwet'en are home and habitat of several anadromous fish species including the char, chinook, coho, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, steelhead, bull trout, pacific lamprey, burbot, chub, dace, Dolly Varden, lake trout, mountain whitefish, northern pike minnow, rainbow trout, sculpin, and white sturgeon (Crossroads 2021).

Wet'suwet'en house groups rely on resources from their territory for sustenance, food security and to participate in *baht'lats* (Wet'suwet'en parliament) (OW 2011). The harvest of fish is incredibly significant for the *baht'lats* for their importance as a cultural resource used important cultural activities such as gifting (Crossroads 2021). Wet'suwet'en rights include the exclusive right to fish and fisheries management activities with harvesting of fish for food, social, trade and ceremonial purposes. Additionally, the Wet'suwet'en engage in practicing actions of conservation, protection, enhancement and management of fisheries resources and associated habitats within the traditional territories (Crossroads 2021).

From time immemorial, salmon has been the center focus of sustenance and trading economies for the Wet'suwet'en (OW 2011). The Telkwa River, and its tributaries, are integral salmon rearing and spawning locations (Crossroads 2021). Unfortunately, salmon has been reported as being on the precipice of extirpation, and potentially extinct in many watersheds in Wet'suwet'en traditional territory with the intensive Alaskan and Canadian coastal mixed-stock fisheries (OW 2011). Consequently, these high exploitation rate have caused strong residual effects in the Bulkley River (OW 2011). Moreover, the 1913 rockslides in the Fraser Canyon caused large obstruction of salmon migration until the instalment of fishways in 1945. Since then, poor land and industry resource practices coupled with the effects from intensive commercial coastal fisheries has resulted in increasing exploitation of upper Fraser Salmon stocks (Crossroads 2021).

Several concerns have been raised by the Wet'suwet'en over the observed decline of fish populations in their watercourses (BC MFLNRORD 2017). These declines have been attributed to the combined effects of numerous factors including climate change, commercial fishing, resource development projects (e.g., the Equity Mine project), changing government policies and timber harvest (Crossroads 2021, OW 2011). Any further effects to fishery health in Wet'suwet'en territory will be extremely detrimental to Wet'suwet'en title rights, their ability to engage in cultural practices, hinder their food security and the ecological integrity of the diverse aquatic habitat. Subsequently, these effects will negatively build upon the existing residual effects from other anthropogenic activities in the local and regional areas and will ultimately contribute to an adverse cumulative effect.

Water quality is an intensively studied aspect of proposed projects, but even when water contamination is within permitted levels, the combined effects of multiple projects can produce water contamination that exceeds acceptable levels, and possibly other unexpected results.

Elsewhere in the watersheds of the Telkwa and *Wedzin Kwa* (Bulkley River), there are projects and activities involving heavy equipment, the clearing of land (which increases runoff) and an influx of population which contributes more to existing sewage treatment systems.

The CNR railway runs down the *Wedzin Kwa* (Bulkley) from Houston to Hazelton, and its traffic is expected to increase as the port of Prince Rupert expands over the next decade. A railway accident and resulting spill could potentially affect the river. The railway can suddenly add new cargoes (which may be toxic or explosive) depending on industrial developments as far away as Edmonton, Kitimat, or Prince Rupert.

Salmon and Steelhead return in the *Wedzin Kwa* is already low compared to historic levels, so water quality is a primary concern.

In evaluating the cumulative effects on water and fish, it is suggested the following be considered:

- ▶ What are the goods carried by the existing railway (CNR), how are they expected to change, and how is traffic expected to change?
- ▶ construction of the Pacific Northern Gas Looping project pipeline. This crosses the *Wedzin Kwa* above Quick. How might construction or operation affect water quality?
- ▶ Expected changes in forestry cutting and accompanying road building, potentially increases runoff throughout the watershed, which has a negative effect on water quality and fisheries;
- ▶ Expanding agriculture along the river corridor, brings potential contamination from fertilizers and withdrawal of water for irrigation; and
- ▶ Increased settlement in the Telkwa and Smithers areas, which may cause municipalities to increase their sewage treatment systems, and ultimate more discharge of treated sewage into the rivers.

7.4.2 Cumulative Effects and Wildlife

Within Wet'suwet'en Aboriginal title, members have the right to the land with the right to fish, hunt and gather within their territories (Crossroads 2021). Main sources for sustenance and food security include bear (black and grizzly), moose, deer, mountain goats, wolves, marmots, beaver, snowshoe hares, muskrats, squirrel, marten, weasel, lynx, groundhogs, and blue grouse (Crossroads 2021).

Wet'suwet'en believe that the within their nations' cosmologies, there are great acts of respect required to achieve future hunting successes (Jenness 1943). The Telkwa Pass both historically and presently is home habitat for several species of interest including caribou and grouse (TERA 2015; Morris et al, 2006). Wet'suwet'en Elders described historical herd numbers of up to 150 individuals (Crossroads 2021), however, current caribou numbers are alarmingly low. These low numbers have resulted in a threatened designation under the *Species at Risk Act*, SC 2002, c 29 (GovCan 2002) (SARA) (OW 2014). The concerning decrease in population numbers is attributed to the heavy habitat erosion from forestry industry activities on the landscape (OW 2014). Through both the decrease of recreation activities in the local area and the implementation of the Telkwa Mountains Caribou Recovery Project Voluntary Access Restrictions program, great efforts are currently in place to support a recovery range. The recovery range includes the caribou migration route, which spans from the Telkwa Range, to the southern Bulkley and Tahtsa Ranges (Cichowski 2014). The Project Area is within the designated recovery range.

Further wildlife population decline includes grizzly bear, wolf, fisher, moose, and mountain goat (OW 2014). These losses can be attributed to the anthropogenic increase of landscape access and loss of critical habitat. Through the review of other resource development project (e.g., the Coastal GasLink Pipeline), the Wet'suwet'en have established that there is high potential for cumulative effects to wildlife due to residual loss, habitat fragmentation and the overall degradation to integral habitat for breeding and rearing (OW 2014).

As previously noted, the Wet'suwet'en are very concerned with the decline of wildlife in their territories (BC MFLNRORD 2017). This worry stems from the combined effects of generation of anthropogenic disturbance from climate change, large scale resource developments and timber harvest. The compounding nature of cumulative residual effects not only directly affects food security and the biodiversity

in the Wet'suwet'en territories, but the ability to practice harvesting rights, which is necessary for the continuity of their cultural practices.

The Project sits between the Telkwa River and the *Wedzin Kwa* (Bulkley). In the past 40 years this area has seen less human activity than the area on the east side of the *Wedzin Kwa*, or the area north of the Telkwa River. This is because it is difficult to get to (only two bridges reach this area along 45 km of the *Wedzin Kwa*), sparse settlement (essentially only the streets of the western half of Telkwa, adjacent to the confluence of the two (2) rivers) and the large area of the Telkwa Mountains without access roads. The latter have been a designated recovery area for caribou for the past 20 years.

While wildlife may not be particularly sensitive to an individual vehicle, they are sensitive to overall levels of vehicle traffic. This is particularly true of moose and grizzly bear. Every development project and every new resident of the Wet'suwet'en territories brings more vehicles and more traffic. The Project will create new traffic patterns (trucks between the Minesite and the Rail Infrastructure on the dedicated Bypass Road during Operation Phase, and buses transporting employees across the bridge in Telkwa to reach the Minesite).

When of the projects in the RSA (ongoing and proposed) are considered, increased traffic through Telkwa can be anticipated. At the start of the Construction Phase, the dedicated Bypass Road will be built however, during that initial phase some heavy equipment and construction vehicles will travel through Telkwa along Coalmine Road. In addition, the existing Telkwa-Morice FSR, connecting to Lawson Road and Coalmine Road will be used as much as possible during the Construction Phase to avoid heavy equipment being transported over the bridge in Telkwa. TCL will use buses for employees and contractors as much as practical to reduce potential effects on traffic and reduce to noise and dust emissions from the Project. Use of the dedicated Bypass Road during the Operation, Decommissioning and Reclamation Phases will avoid increased traffic volumes on existing roads.

Wildlife are sensitive to sensory disturbances (i.e., noise levels). The loading operation at the Rail Infrastructure will generate noise and perhaps will be going up to 24 hours a day for one (1) day per week. It is expected that sensory disturbances will occur with regularity for the life of the Project and are anticipated to interact with the residual effects of past, current, and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities..

Wildlife are sensitive to habitat fragmentation. The existing pipeline (PNG), the power lines, and the proposed Project roads act to fragment what would otherwise be a large, contiguous block of land.

Road building in conjunction with forestry harvesting can result in an indirect effect of increasing access for hunters, and therefore increased hunting pressure.

In evaluating the cumulative effects on wildlife, it is suggested the following be considered:

- ▶ the existing railway (CNR), whose traffic is expected to increase as the port of Prince Rupert expands over the next decade;
- ▶ the existing 500 kV powerline and maintenance activities associated with it, leading to noise and habitat fragmentation;
- ▶ construction of the PNG Looping project pipeline, leading to noise and habitat fragmentation;
- ▶ ongoing forestry cutting and accompanying road building, leading to noise and habitat fragmentation, and increased hunting;
- ▶ expanding agriculture along the river corridor; and
- ▶ increased settlement in the west half of Telkwa.

7.4.3 Cumulative Effects and Plants

From time immemorial, the Wet'suwet'en have foraged, gathered, and harvested a wide array of vegetative plant species to be used for food, medicine, and technological purposes (Crossroads 2021). In recent times, there has been an ongoing trend of effects to the forage and harvest of plants due to the concerns of contamination from the wide array of industrial development activities in Wet'suwet'en territories (TERA 2015). Contaminants such as industrial herbicides in the forestry industry, air pollution, dust, and even negative energy (Crossroads 2020). For example, the Wet'suwet'en have refrained from harvesting plants along Goosly Lake, as it has been adversely impacted by the Equity Mine (TERA 2015). Currently, Wet'suwet'en find they have to travel further distances into their territories to find undisturbed plants that have not been affected by contaminants from resource development and related industries (OW 2011; Crossroads 2021). Additionally, with the increase of resource development in Wet'suwet'en territory, elders have experience great difficulty in accessing suitable areas for collecting plants. The Wet'suwet'en cannot simply just relocate to exercise their rights to forage. Rather, the access to proximal areas is integral for the accessibility of elders and the opportunity to participate in cultural teachings with younger generations (Crossroads 2020).

7.4.4 Cumulative Effects, Heritage, and Sense of Place

The access and protection of Wet'suwet'en heritage objects and sites has increasingly become difficult with the continuous alteration of the Bulkley Valley's landscape through resource development, agriculture, and urban expansion (OW 2011). While a sense of place denotes a "a feeling or perception to a certain place on the landscape held by people" (Crossroads 2020), there cannot be a replacement of a place by another, as each place has generational importance that connect the past, present and future peoples (Crossroads 2020). Over past decades, there has been an increase in loss of access to heritage sites on Wet'suwet'en lands. With the threat of displacement and loss of heritage places and artifacts, there is a strong likelihood of individuals and communities feeling displaced and disconnected (Crossroads).

Sections of Wet'suwet'en trails have undergone irreparable destruction with further damage of cultural artifacts and historical markers that were and remains essential to Wet'suwet'en history, occupation, and evidence of existence on the landscape (Crossroads 2020). Many sections of the Wet'suwet'en trail network have been destroyed by clearing activities for resource industry efforts (Crossroads 2020) and will likely continue to be affected as more projects are approved.

7.5 Implications of Coastal GasLink Effects for the Tenas Project

It is generally understood within conflict resolution scholarship, that the degree of conflicting interests affects the relation between trust and cooperation in social dilemmas. Further, that there exists a paradox of trust: "when it is most difficult to trust— and when there is a stronger conflict of interests in a situation— this is when trust is most needed to form a cooperative, well-functioning relationship" (Balliet and Van Lange 2013). The same research has also observed that the history of actions of the parties is determinant of future cooperation.

In the case of the Wet'suwet'en, development of the Coastal GasLink project has had a deep effect on Wet'suwet'en trust of government, a relationship already paralysed by chronic low levels of trust, as well as the conflict orientations and trust between Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs and Elected Band Councillors within traditional Wet'suwet'en territory. The history of how Coastal GasLink managed the development of Indigenous consent to the project is both informative of the present and ongoing conflict as well as predictive of potential future events.

Historically, support of Elected Band Councils has been deemed sufficient in terms of corporate and government's duty to consult and accommodate indigenous peoples when land is at issue. However, the

Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs, who fall outside of the definitions of Indigenous governance per the *Indian Act*, have been recognized by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Delgamuukw*, inclusive that Aboriginal title is an ancestral right protected under the Section 35(1) of the *Constitution Act*. Section 35 explicitly recognizes and affirms the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. The term "Aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes the First Nation, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada and does not distinguish between traditional governance regimes and *Indian Act*, Elected Band Councils.

Since LNG Canada was first announced in 2011, the Government of BC had worked to shore up Coastal GasLink access to Indigenous land, not covered by treaty, through 16 Government-to-Government, Coastal GasLink "Benefits Agreements" with First Nations along the proposed pipeline route. These agreements seek to buttress the Coastal GasLink "community and project agreements," the last being completed in 2016. Five of the six (6) Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Councils are parties to both Government Benefits agreements and Coastal GasLink community and projects agreements.

Many Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs, however, have consistently opposed Coastal GasLink. The Government of BC and Coastal GasLink appear, for the most part, to have misunderstood the nature and strength of the Wet'suwet'en traditional governance regime, known as *Anuk Nu'at'en*. This deficiency led to treatment of Anuk Nu'at'en in a manner perceived as highly unethical by Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs and resulted in fueling severe conflict within the Wet'suwet'en community and Nation.

For example, to overcome Hereditary Chief's opposition to Coastal GasLink, Government of BC and Coastal GasLink jointly funded a society called the Wet'suwet'en Matrilineal Coalition (WMC), created by three Wet'suwet'en community members, Gloria George, Darlene Glaim, and Theresa Tait-Day (Bracken, 2020). Two (2) of the Directors were reportedly Wet'suwet'en House chiefs: Ms. George held the hereditary title Smogelgem under Sun House of the Laksamshu clan, while Ms. Glaim served as Chief Woos under Grizzly House of the *Gidimt'en* clan. The third director, Ms. Tait-Day held the hereditary position *Wi'hali'yte*, a spiritual name that means "far seer," under House Beside the Fire of the Laksilyu clan (Jang 2019). The WMC's stated intention was to educate Wet'suwet'en community members of the benefits of Coastal GasLink, however its execution and funding sources resulted in the expulsion of all three (3) from Wet'suwet'en governance.

The divisiveness of these kinds of development practices was further exacerbated during MOU negotiations in 2020. On May 1, five (5) elected chiefs from the Hagwilget First Nation Government, Nee Tahi Buhn Band, Skin Tyee Nation, Ts'ilh Kaz Koh First Nation, Wet'suwet'en First Nation, and Witset First Nation – expressed their strong disagreement with MOU negotiations (Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Councillors 2020). Another letter was issued and signed by four Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Council Chiefs, dated May 14, 2020, again objecting formally to the MOU (Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Councillors 2020b). The letter expressed "disgust" for not having been included in the process leading up the MOU and that the signatories have acted in bad faith, failing to honor a process of consultation, and calling for the resignation of both federal and provincial ministers.

On April 15th, 2021, the OW announced a \$7.2 Million Wet'suwet'en Reunification Funding agreement with the Government of BC (OW 2021b). This funding, again, drew sharp reactions from some Wet'suwet'en, First Nation Elected Band Councillors, accusing the Government of BC of executing a 19th century 'divide and rule' strategy, and stating that

"the elected councils supported BC's priorities for this pipeline because it is in our mutual interest... But in return, we are being removed from any meaningful participation in the future of our territory. And now, despite every appeal to right and reason, the province has handed \$7.2 million to an unelected, unrepresentative, unmandated, unaccountable society to continue their secret negotiations and to 'unify' the Wet'suwet'en people (Palmer 2021)"

Theoretically, within scholarship on cooperation and game theory, “the greater the conflict of interest, the more likely conflictual behaviour will follow” (Axelrod 1967). The Wet'suwet'en community has been deeply influenced by how Government of BC and Coastal GasLink undertook to clear a legislative path for the project and government efforts for remedying this has only exacerbating things. Hereditary and Elected Band Council leadership are now unable to ascertain their degree of interdependence, particularly with regards to goals (Lewicki and Tomlinson 2014), or the degree of relative power within the relationship (Kim et al. 2005). These are dimensions that dramatically influence outcomes, either enabling an alignment of interests and the building of trust or impeding it.

The environment created as a result of Coastal GasLink is deeply problematic for any new projects in the area for two (2) reasons:

First, the proposed route for the Coastal GasLink pipeline, does not physically cross through, over or under any First Nations, Indian Reserve land administered by the five (5) Elected Band Councils under Benefits Agreements with Coastal GasLink and the Government of BC. How then will a new projects gauge who are the legitimate rights holders and with whom the mitigative measures outlined here should be engaged?

Second, Coastal GasLink has created significant uncertainty around how Aboriginal right of title will be treated within government processes for new project development. The outstanding question is whether there would be a risk to Aboriginal title over a site-specific segment of the House Territory, or whether that risk would be felt more broadly.

Finally, given the conflict between Wet'suwet'en Hereditary leadership and Elected Band Councils with the *Yintah*, it is therefore reasonable to assume that if conditions do not change at the systemic level, the conflict being suffered by the Wet'suwet'en now, could emerge again with any new project development.

7.6 Participation Fatigue – Cumulative Effect to Health

The increasing demand for Indigenous communities to become engaged in the review of resource industry project proposals on their lands is a cultural effect that is commonly overlooked in assessment agendas (Baker and Westman 2018). In areas of resource-rich opportunity, there is constant demand to meet consultation regulatory requirements. This has been proven true for the Wet'suwet'en, as there has been countless past, present, and proposed future resource development projects on their lands. Nations can experience great mounts of participation fatigue while going through constant proposals, assessments, sharing their traditional knowledge, and defending their title right to their lands. The psychological and spiritual fatigue associated with the constant sharing of the same concerns and telling the same stories has been described as having a cumulative effect, over time (Baker and Westman 2018).

7.7 Cumulative Effects and Climate Change

The Project will generate GHG emissions, with the largest sources coming from fuel combustion in mobile mine equipment and fugitive releases of coalbed methane (refer to **S4.0-C1**). While the GHG emission intensity associated with the Project is in the range of the industry profile, when considered in combination with four pipelines which propose to carry fossil fuels through the Wet'suwet'en territories, all of these will contribute to Canada's GHG footprint, which is the fastest growing of the G7 nations (Woodside 2021).

The Coastal GasLink pipeline is currently under construction, and three (3) other pipelines are reasonably foreseeable future projects in Wet'suwet'en territory.

The Wet'suwet'en stand to be as affected by anthropogenic atmospheric heating as any people and have a direct interest in campaigns by governments to reduce carbon output. They have expressed their concern in the past about climate change.

The carbon footprint of a nation is usually calculated based on how much carbon is released into the atmosphere from that nation. The amount of carbon mined or harvested there, and then sent into the global market to be burned elsewhere, is its "carbon responsibility". A nation (such as the Wet'suwet'en) may even see its carbon responsibility as extending to carbon fuels transported through its territory.

In evaluating the cumulative effects on climate change, it is suggested the following be considered:

- ▶ What will the total carbon ultimately released into the atmosphere be from the lifetime operation of the Project, plus that of the other carbon fuels being sent to market through Wet'suwet'en territory?
- ▶ What is the present carbon footprint of the Wet'suwet'en territories, including vehicles, home heating, industry—and how much would this increase because of the daily operations at the Project?
- ▶ How will having an operating coal mine within the traditional territories make it harder for the Wet'suwet'en to argue that they are concerned about climate change, or to employ the carbon footprint argument against future pipeline proposals?

7.8 Lessons on Cumulative Effects from Blueberry First Nation

Failing to account for wide-ranging cumulative effects from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future developments in the context of a new development can result in severe compounding effects. In June 2021, the BC Supreme Court ruled that the cumulative effects of industrial development had infringed the treaty rights of the Blueberry First Nation (Gray and Dandie 2021). Against the approval of the Blueberry First Nation, the BC Supreme Court breached the First Nation's treaty rights by continuously approving industrial development within the Nation's territory. For over a decade, the Blueberry First Nation provided formal concern to the Province of BC about the cumulative effects happening in their territory and their inability to exercise their treaty rights.

Studies conducted in 2016 and 2018 both found that 73-85% of the Blueberry First Nation's traditional territory is within 250 m of disturbances linked to development (GovBC 2021b). The proximity of disturbance to the First Nation has caused great difficulty in hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering since they cannot access their culturally-important areas (GovBC 2021b). The outcome of this case will likely inspire a further review of BC's regulatory framework on cumulative effects to Aboriginal and treaty rights. This case further supports the ongoing need for robust frameworks to effectively address cumulative effects, rather than looking at effects from a project-by-project scale (Gray and Dandle 2021).

8. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL PROJECT EFFECTS, MITIGATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This subsection of the EAC Application summarizes the identified potential effects on Wet'suwet'en Rights and Interests and proposed mitigation measures in **(Table 8-1)**, followed by conclusions. While some mitigations are more specific to certain components, in general, the mitigations address the Project components and subsequent potential effects.

As has been described in various sections above, design of mitigative measures against the potential effects related to Wet'suwet'en system of governance, *Anuk Nu'at'en* and Aboriginal right of title are measures targeted at specific standards understood within Canadian jurisprudence of Section 35 Aboriginal right of title, for upholding and protecting Wet'suwet'en title. These measures also apply more broadly in addressing Wet'suwet'en Rights and Interests across the potential effects to Community Well-being. Taken as a whole the mitigative measure have the potential to create systemic change in how Wet'suwet'en relate to the Project, in the short and long term, inclusive of inter-generationality and for addressing important provincial and national objectives for Indigenous reconciliation as articulated in Government of BC's Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples, the Draft Action Plan on the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2021) and Calls to Action outlined by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.

Table 8-1: Summary of Potential Effects on Wet'suwet'en Rights and Interests and Mitigation Measures

Components Representing Wet'suwet'en Rights and Interests	Potential Effect on Wet'suwet'en Interests and Rights	Proposed Mitigation Measures/Opportunities for Alignment of Interests
Wet'suwet'en system of governance, <i>Anuk Nu'at'en</i>, and Aboriginal right of title	Change in ability to fulfill fiduciary obligations to the <i>Yintah</i> and to future generations of Wet'suwet'en	▪ Collaborative Governance ▪ Intergenerational Trust Fund ▪ Equity Ownership ▪ Application of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework ▪ Wet'suwet'en involvement in Tenas Project (Project) mitigation design and implementation ▪ Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implement ▪ Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee.
	Change in integrity of Section 35, Aboriginal right of title	
Current Land Use and Resource Harvesting	Change in abundance or quality of wildlife, fish, and plant/vegetation resources	▪ Collaborative Governance ▪ Intergenerational Trust Fund ▪ Equity Ownership ▪ Application of ESG framework ▪ Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation ▪ Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation
	Change in the utility of lands and waters for Wet'suwet'en land use and resource harvesting	

Components Representing Wet'suwet'en Rights and Interests	Potential Effect on Wet'suwet'en Interests and Rights	Proposed Mitigation Measures/Opportunities for Alignment of Interests
	Change in Wet'suwet'en access to territory for land use and resource harvesting	Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee
Cultural Heritage – Intangible and Physical aspects	Change in sense of place and connection to land	- Collaborative Governance - Intergenerational Trust Fund - Equity Ownership - Application of ESG framework - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee
	Change in Wet'suwet'en knowledge and cultural transmission	
	Change to physical cultural heritage features	
Community Well-being	Change in food and economic security	- Collaborative Governance - Intergenerational Trust Fund - Equity Ownership - Application of ESG framework - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee
	Change in community cohesion	
	Change in physical security, mental and emotional health	
Wet'suwet'en Health	Change in quality of air, water, and traditional foods	- Collaborative Governance - Intergenerational Trust Fund - Equity Ownership - Application of ESG framework - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee
	Change in Wet'suwet'en traditional food security	

8.1 Conclusions

While the Project footprint comprises a small percentage of Wet'suwet'en traditional territories, it appears evident that there is a potential for adverse effects on the rights of the Wet'suwet'en and their ability exercise their inherent rights and interests, especially those specifically related to governance, laws, and governance systems. The Wet'suwet'en have the greatest ability to understand their territory and the exercise of their rights. Fortunately, TCL and the OW are engaged through the PAA and have a structured process by which they can discuss and address these potential effects.

9. CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

This subsection describes how TCL developed and is implementing the Project's Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Plan (ICEP), and how Indigenous consultation and engagement informed the assessments. In the context of the BC EAO process, TCL's objective for Indigenous engagement is to effectively communicate information about the Project, so that any issues and concerns of Indigenous groups potentially affected by the Project may be addressed and for Indigenous input to be considered in the Project design and assessment.

TCL is committed to creating and maintaining opportunities for constructive dialogue and relationships with Indigenous groups to develop the Project responsibly. TCL is focused on working with Indigenous groups throughout the Project life, from Project planning and development through the Post-closure Phase.

The Section 11 Order, issued by the BC EAO on June 25, 2019. The Order outlines requirements for consultation with Indigenous Nations in Part G, Section 12. Section 12.1.11 of the Order directs TCL to conduct activities related to the Wet'suwet'en Nation through the OW Hereditary Chiefs. TCL's ICEP meets the requirements of the Section 11 Order and was approved by the BC EAO in August 2021 and is available on the BC EAO's EPIC site at: <https://projects.eao.gov.bc.ca/p/5b905af23965330024d5b706/documents>.

The ICEP is also in line with the expectations set out in the Communication and Engagement Agreement between the OW and TCL, signed in April 2017. The ICEP is also inclusive of the requirements of the Wet'suwet'en expectations for phases of engagement, as outlined in the Wet'suwet'en Work Plan delivered to TCL by the OW on July 16, 2020, and the PAA between TCL and the OW, signed in December 2021. There are no publicly available arrangements or agreements reached between TCL and the OW.

There are no proposed changes to the approved ICEP resulting from the Wet'suwet'en feedback, or experience from consultation and engagement activities to date.

Per the Section 11 Order reporting requirements, TCL must provide the BC EAO with Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Reports, consistent with the approved ICEP, at the following times:

- ▶ 60 days after the issuance of the AIR;
- ▶ at the time of submission of the EAC Application;
- ▶ 100 days from the commencement of the Application Review stage, unless otherwise directed by the Project Assessment Lead; and
- ▶ at any other time specified by the Project Assessment Lead.

The AIR was issued on January 24, 2022, therefore the first of the Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Reports has not been finalized at the time of this EAC Application. Given the short period of time the issuance of the AIR and EAC Application submission, the BC EAO granted TCL permission to provide one (1) Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Report that covers consultation and engagement activities TCL has undertaken with the Wet'suwet'en during both AIR review and Application development. The draft Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Report will be shared with the OW for their review and comment prior to submission to the BC EAO at the start of the Application Review Phase.

9.1 Summary of Past and Planned Consultation and Engagement Activities

TCL is steadfast in its commitment to adhering to the Wet'suwet'en traditional governance structure. TCL has been and will continue to be guided by the OW in how to engage with the Hereditary Chiefs, the Clans, and Houses, and the broader Wet'suwet'en community on the Project.

TCL has an inclusive and transparent engagement approach with the Wet'suwet'en and is committed to upholding this approach throughout the regulatory process. This approach is founded upon frequent communication and ensuring the Wet'suwet'en the opportunity to review and provide input to important documents before finalization. The general practice is to provide to the OW key documents prior to distribution to or finalization with key government agencies. For example, TCL provided OW with an early draft of the Project Description in 2018 prior to submission to the BC EAO and early drafts of baseline reports prior to submission to the Working Group.

Per the ICEP, TCL's staged approach to engagement with the Wet'suwet'en, through the OW, involves sharing Project information, gathering input and feedback on an ongoing basis, and ensuring it is considered during Project planning and assessment, fostering strong, collaborative, and long-term partnerships with the Wet'suwet'en, and working to resolve issues and concerns raised by the Wet'suwet'en. The following are the stages of engagement that are based on the Project development phases and the regulatory process:

- ▶ **Early Engagement Phase:** includes activities undertaken up to the issuance of a Section 10 Order of the *BC Environmental Assessment Act*, SBC 2018, c 51 (GovBC 2018a) on November 6, 2018. A Section 10 Order is a legally binding order issued once a project is deemed "reviewable" and requiring the project to undergo an environmental assessment;
- ▶ **Pre-Application Phase:** occurs following issuance of the Section 10 Order by the BC EAO and includes engagement undertaken up to the submission of the EAC Application; and
- ▶ **Application Review Phase:** once the EAC Application is accepted for formal review, the 180-day review will be initiated which will include a comment period for the Working Group as determined by the BC EAO. The BC EAO will also establish a 30-day public comment period.

9.1.1 Early Engagement Phase

Initial engagement with the OW regarding the proposed Project focused on relationship building and sharing preliminary Project information and discussing Project matters. TCL has engaged with the OW Environmental Assessment Coordinator, Mineral Liaison, and Lands and Natural Resources Manager in-person, via telephone and email on various aspects of the Project.

In December of 2106, TCL initiated frequent and ongoing communication and engagement with the OW to discuss Project matters and share Project information. Access to the territory was granted through the Communication and Engagement Agreement signed in April 2017. On September 11, 2018, TCL sent the OW the Project Description for their review, and comments were received back at the September 27, 2018, meeting.

TCL also made efforts to engage House and Clan members through regular Clan business meetings. However, this has not been able take place due to a variety of extenuating circumstances, such as: Wet'suwet'en priority business with a pipeline project, the COVID-19 Pandemic, and the Wet'suwet'en Rights and Title process. These events are occurring simultaneously and have impeded Wet'suwet'en ability to engage more intensely with this project given the current limited capacities in Indigenous communities in BC.

Table 9.1-1 below provides a summary of TCL's key engagement activities with the OW during the Early Engagement Phase from December 2016 through to November 2018. Additional details regarding early engagement meetings, Project information sharing, and field participation can be found in the Section 5.1 of the ICEP.

Table 9.1-1: Summary of Early Engagement Phase Activities (December 2016-November 2018)

Engagement Activity	Description
Introductory meetings	TCL initiated contact with the OW and introduced the Project and Managing Director.
Communication and Engagement Agreement	TCL signed a Communications and Engagement Agreement as an initial, formal step in its commitment to the OW.
Information sharing	▪ TCL shares various Project information throughout the Early Engagement Phase, including but not limited to: ○ 2017 program works; ○ final execution plan; ○ high level project schedule; ○ draft Notice of Work Application; ○ Chance Find Procedure; ○ Emergency Response Plan; ○ Caribou Mitigation and Management Plan; ○ Archaeology Overview Assessment; and ○ spatial data. ▪ For a complete list please refer to the ICEP.
Site tour	TCL and the OW had a helicopter tour of the property. TCL presented the exploration program and conceptual mine plan both during the site tour as well as at the meeting which followed.
Baseline data workshops	In November 2017 and July 2018, TCL held baseline study workshops with its environmental and socio-cultural consultants and the OW. The agendas for the workshop were developed with input from the OW.
Provide advance copy of Project Description	TCL provided a draft of the Project Description to the OW two (2) weeks prior to TCL submitting the Project Description to the BC EAO
Field participation	In 2017 and 2018, the OW arranged for three (3) OW technicians on 14 occasions to participate in the water quality, hydrology, meteorology, noise, dust, and groundwater baseline programs for the Project

Notes: ICEP=Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Plan; TCL=Telkwa Coal Limited; OW=Office of the Wet'suwet'en; Project=Tenas Project

TCL also engaged with the Wet'suwet'en First Nation during the early engagement phase. This included information sharing of the Notice of Work Application in January 2018 and correspondence regarding scheduling an introductory meeting.

9.1.2 Pre-Application Phase

The purpose of TCL's consultation and engagement with the Wet'suwet'en during the Pre-Application Phase was to share Project information and identify the potential concerns of the Wet'suwet'en in BC EAO

Working Group meetings, in-person or virtual meetings, or information sharing via email, phone, or letters. Additional opportunities for engagement and information sharing were through baseline study workshops.

Pre-Application Phase activities from the issuance of the Section 10 Order in November 2018 to the issuance of the Section 11 Order in June 2019, along with long with the Early Engagement activities described above, were used in the design of the ICEP, and the details on these activities are provided in the ICEP and key engagement activities are summarized below in **Table 9.1-2**. These activities included five (5) Working Group meetings, general engagement activities, and Project information sharing.

Table 9.1-2: Summary of Engagement Activities with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) during the Pre-Application Engagement Phase from November 2018-June 2019

Engagement Activity	Description
Information sharing	TCL developed and maintained communications tools and materials to share project related information that the OW, and other Indigenous groups, can access publicly, including: ▪ Project website ▪ Information handouts, posters, etc. ▪ Project newsletters
BC EAO Working Group meetings	TCL attended Working Group meetings as directed by the regulatory authorities, as set out in the Section 11 Order.
Participation in baseline field studies	TCL worked with the OW to identify opportunities for Indigenous participation in field studies.
Baseline study workshop	TCL held workshops to provide an opportunity for the OW to ask questions to clarify information presented on the mine plan and the environmental programs.
Review VC scoping document	TCL sought input from the OW on the scoping of Valued Components.
Review of draft AIR	TCL sought input from the OW on the draft AIR. TCL provided written responses to comments received from the OW within the timeframe specified by the BC EAO. TCL incorporated input and comments received from the OW into the draft AIR.
Indigenous Engagement Plan Review	TCL provided drafts of the Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Plan to the OW for review and discussion, and incorporated feedback into the final Indigenous Engagement Plan.
Sharing historical project information	TCL shared historical project information with the OW.
Ongoing engagement meetings	TCL continued to participate in meetings with the OW.

Notes: AIR=Application Information Requirements; BC EAO=British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office; TCL=Telkwa Coal Limited; OW=Office of the Wet'suwet'en; Project=Tenas Project; VC=Valued Component

Table 9.1-3 below provides a summary of TCL's key engagement activities with the OW during the Pre-Application Phase from July 2019 through to early January 2022. While engagement activities have occurred regarding capacity funding, these activities have not been captured in the table below due to this discussion being brought up several times as part of other engagement activities. Comments, interest, and concerns raised, as well as TCL's response are captured in **Tables 9.1-3 and 9.1-4**.

Table 9.1-3: Chronology of Key Engagement Activities with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) during the Pre-Application Phase from July 2019-- January 2022

Date	Method of Engagement	Description of Discussion
July 11, 2019	Site visit for Working Group	Site tour providing a high-level overview of key project components. OW representatives were not able to attend but facilitated the participation of a Wet'suwet'en community member to attend.
August 27, 2019	Letter	Letter to the OW in response to the July 2019 letter from the <i>Cas'Yex</i> house membership, and <i>Dini'ze</i> and <i>Ts'ahe'ze</i>, requesting TCL to put the BC EAO review of the Tenas Project on hold until the Wet'suwet'en and the Province of British Columbia concluded their Title discussions. TCL agreed to pause the EA process until April 2020.
September 4, 6, and 10, 2019	Information sharing (email)	- TCL shares a high-level file directory containing historical Project data. - TCL shares the Tenas Public Consultation Plan. - TCL shares TEM data and shapefiles, ecosystem area summary and a soils management use summary
November 6 and 7, 2019	Informal meetings	Wet'suwet'en community members identified themselves during the Open House/Public Meeting and had informal conversations with TCL and technical consultant team.
May 6, 2020	Working Group meeting	- The Restart Working Group meeting occurred following the requested EA pause by the OW. The meeting EA process, timelines, and the draft AIR were discussed, and Working Group questions were answered. - The OW discussed the following topics during the meeting: - Acknowledgement of TCL's EA pause - Lack of long-term capacity and Title agreements 2019 Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls report recommendations - CN Rail participation in the Working Group, and the rail considerations.
May 27, 2020	Working Group meeting	- Working Group meeting focused on review of the draft AIR and answering Working Group questions. The OW discussed the following topics during the meeting: - Fish and Fish Habitat and Aquatic Resources - Moose hunting data - Caribou wildlife habitat area and other protections - Rail
July 14, 2020	Information sharing (email)	Ahead of the site tour, TCL shares two (2) Project videos shown at previous Open Houses for context.

Date	Method of Engagement	Description of Discussion
July 16, 2020	Site tour	- TCL facilitated a site tour with Wet'suwet'en community members at the request of a Wet'suwet'en community member. Laksilyu and Gitdumden Clan members participated. Key topics discussed: - The Wet'suwet'en experiences with other proponents. - Concerns about water quality and quantity, caribou, invasive vegetation species and dust. - Potential flooding around the Rail Infrastructure area. - Interest in receiving more technical information about the Project.
September 23, 2020	Information sharing (email)	TCL shared a copy of the Public Consultation Report that was sent to the BC EAO.
October 20, 2020	Telephone	TCL CEO introduces himself and the Project to Chief Woos (Head Chief of Cas'Yex). Agree to arrange a virtual meeting to start a direct dialogue.
January 5, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares information and spatial data related to proposed geotechnical program that is scheduled for late January 2021, including updated version (2019) of Wildlife Management Plan and 2019 version of the Chance Find Procedure.
February 26, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares the draft Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Plan for the OW's review.
March 3, 2021	Site tour	OW representatives participated in a three-(3) hour site tour at TCL's 2021 exploration site. TCL and the OW representatives visited the bridge site, water pump system, drill site and a reclaimed drill site. TCL made a few adjustments onsite based on OW inspection of the exploration site. OW representatives inquired about the possibility of a moose habitat survey and mentioned a wildlife survey for predators. The OW indicated that they would prefer TCL to not pursue concurrent permitting.
March 8, 2021	Meeting (telephone)	TCL and OW representative discuss TCL's EA Application and OW comments on the dAIR.
March 18, 2021	Meeting (telephone)	TCL and OW representative discuss status of the Project Assessment Agreement, Gitdumden and Laksilyu Clan engagement to date, What Matters in Our Valley and the OW's review of the draft AIR.
March 18, 2021	Meeting (telephone)	TCL and OW representative review Part C of the draft AIR and discuss other EA related items.
April 22, 2021	Meeting (virtual)	Regularly scheduled meeting between TCL and OW representative.
June 11, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares information about 2021 exploration program.
June 17, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares requested baseline data, and historical data.
July 6, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares requested historical data and files with the OW.

Date	Method of Engagement	Description of Discussion
July 15, 2021	Meeting (virtual)	Regularly scheduled meeting between TCL and OW representative.
July 30, 2021	Information sharing (in person)	TCL shares requested historical data and files with the OW.
August 4, 2021	Meeting (virtual)	Regularly scheduled meeting between TCL and OW representative.
August 23, 2021	Information sharing (in person)	TCL shares requested historical data and files with the OW.
August 30, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares the revised draft Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Plan for the OW's review.
October 10, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares the most recent draft AIR for OW's review.
October 18, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares requested historical data and files with the OW.
October 20, 2021	Meeting (virtual)	- Regularly scheduled meeting between TCL and OW representative. - TCL provided requested information regarding 2022 exploration program, and locations of monitoring stations after meeting.
October 27, 2021	Information sharing (in person)	TCL shares requested historical data and files with the OW.
November 30, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares the Heritage Chance Find Procedure for the OW's review.
January 11, 2022	Meeting (virtual)	TCL introductory meeting for the Wet'suwet'en Clan Runners. TCL provided information on the Project, including project components, and baseline studies.

Notes: AIR=Application Information Requirements; BC EAO=British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office; CEO=Chief Executive Officer; EA=environmental assessment; TCL=Telkwa Coal Limited; OW=Office of the Wet'suwet'en; Project=Tenas Project; TEM=Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping; VC=Valued Component

TCL has also engaged with the Witset First Nation and the Wet'suwet'en First Nation. **Table 9.1-4** and **Table 9.1-5** below summarize TCL's key engagement activities with Witset First Nation and Wet'suwet'en First Nation, respectively, during the Pre-Application Phase. While engagement activities have occurred regarding capacity funding/impact benefit agreements, these activities have not been captured in the table below.

Table 9.1-4: Chronology of Key Engagement Activities with the Witset First Nation during the Pre-Application Phase

Date	Method of Engagement	Description of Discussion/ Outcome
June 17, 2020	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares a Project overview and website information.
July 16, 2020	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares proposed Engagement Plan and draft Socio-economic Baseline Report table of contents.
August 23, 2020	Telephone	TCL reaches out to discuss TC's socio-economic interviews and wider community engagement in Witset.
September 17, 2020	Meeting (in person)	TCL meets with Witset Executive Director at the Band Office discusses need for wider community engagement.
December 9, 2020	Meeting (virtual)	TCL virtually attended a Witset Council meeting to provide an introduction to the company and TC's engagement with the community to date.
November 3, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shared the Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Plan with Witset Referrals Coordinator.
November 15, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shared information about upcoming information session for the community of Witset with Referral Coordinator, and link to BC EAO's website for publicly available Project-related documents.
November 16, 2021	Meeting (virtual)	TCL holds a virtual information session for the community of Witset. TCL provided information on the Project, including project components, and baseline studies.

Table 9.1-5: Chronology of Key Engagement Activities with the Wet'suwet'en First Nation during the Pre-Application Phase

Date	Method of Engagement	Description of Discussion/ Outcome
October 24, 2019	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares the 2019 Exploration Annual Report
December 12, 2019	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares that the 2020 exploration is postponed until 2021.
September 1, 2020	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares that no exploration will be conducted on the TCL property in 2021, and that TCL will provide future updates on the status of exploration programs for 2022.
October 28, 2020	Meeting (presentation)	TCL introductory presentation that provides information on the Project, including project components, valued components, and schedule.
January 5, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shares information about the winter 2021 exploration program

Date	Method of Engagement	Description of Discussion/ Outcome
November 8, 2021	Information sharing (email)	TCL shared that no exploration work is planned for 2022.
December 14, 2021	Email	- TCL invites Wet'suwet'en First Nation for dinner followed by a helicopter site tour the following day in mid-January 2022. - The dinner and site tour were postponed until June 2022 due to COVID-19.

Note: TCL=Telkwa Coal Limited

9.1.3 Application Review Phase

The purpose of the Application Review Phase is to provide the OW, and other Indigenous groups, with the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Application for an EAC, as well as to work with the OW, and other Indigenous groups, to seek to resolve any outstanding issues and concerns in respect to Indigenous interests related to the Project.

As with the other engagement phases, TCL will identify, compile, track, and, where possible, address issues raised the Wet'suwet'en during engagement activities.

An overview of the planned Application Review Phase engagement activities to be undertaken is provided in **Table 9.1-6** below. TCL anticipates these activities will be further defined through ongoing engagement with the OW, and other Indigenous groups, and will consider other means of engagement brought forward by the OW, if applicable. In addition, TCL will undertake further engagement with by Indigenous groups as directed by the BC EAO.

Table 9.1-6: Planned Application Review Phase Engagement Activities

Activity	Description	Anticipated Timing
Provide copies of the draft Application	TCL will provide copies of the draft Application for an EAC directly to the OW as mandated by the BC EAO for review and comment.	Q1 2022
Notification of public comment period	Within the time limits set by the BC EAO, notify the OW, as mandated by the BC EAO about the public comment period.	Q2 2022
Ongoing engagement meetings	TCL will participate in meetings with the OW to discuss potential effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests and proposals to avoid, mitigate, or otherwise address the effects as appropriate.	As agreed with the OW
Open houses	TCL will participate in public open house(s) led by the BC EAO as part of the EA review process. TCL will provide information and seek feedback on the Application.	At the direction of the BC EAO
BC EAO Working Group meetings	TCL will attend Working Group meetings organized by the BC EAO to provide information related to the Application and respond to questions on the Application.	At the direction of the BC EAO
Review and consider OW comments	- As needed, TCL will revise and finalize the Application based on input from the OW, and other Indigenous Groups. - TCL will provide written responses to comments received from the OW, and other Indigenous groups, on	2022

Activity	Description	Anticipated Timing
	the Application within the timeframe specified by the BC EAO.	
Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Report review	- TCL will prepare an Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Report that summarizes engagement to date with the OW including feedback and information received from the Wet'suwet'en; and discuss next steps/future engagement activities if different from those outlined in the Plan. - TCL will provide drafts of the Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Reports to the OW, as mandated by the BC EAO for review and discussion, and incorporate feedback received from into the final Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Reports.	Within time limits set by the BC EAO in the Section 11 Order
Information sharing	TCL will develop and maintain communications tools and materials to share project related information that the OW, can access publicly, including: - Project website - Information handouts, posters, etc. - Project newsletters	Ongoing

Notes: BC EAO=British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office; TCL=Telkwa Coal Limited; OW=Office of the Wet'suwet'en; Project=Tenas Project

9.2 Summary of Consultation and Engagement Related to Wet'suwet'en Interests

Table 9.2-1 summarizes the results of consultation and engagement related to Wet'suwet'en Interests and other matters of concern that may be affected by the Project, and how these were addressed including design considerations, mitigations, accommodations, and specific commitments that address the effects identified.

This EAC Application will be reviewed by the OW through the Application Review Phase. TCL will continue to engage with the OW, and other Indigenous groups, throughout the EA process and, if needed, work to develop mutually acceptable mitigation measures that will avoid or reduce residual Project effects on the Wet'suwet'en Interests and Rights. TCL will record comments and track how feedback and concerns provided are addressed. It is anticipated that further engagement will be reported in Indigenous Consultation and Engagement Report to be submitted 100 days after the EAC Application is filed.

Table 9.2-1: Summary Table of the Results of Consultation and Engagement related to Wet'suwet'en Interests/Other Matters of Concern

Wet'suwet'en Interest	Consultation Stage / Information Source	Issue – Wet'suwet'en Interest / Other Matters of Concern	Analysis of Potential Effect	Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate or Otherwise Manage Effects / Opportunities for Alignment of Interests	Status of Issue
Governance	Pre-Application Phase/review of draft AIR	Our structure of governance is our feast system, the feast essential to Wet'suwet'en society and government. Territories are important to the feast as the host Clan gathers goods and food for the feast from their house territories.	TCL assessed potential effects on Wet'suwet'en Governance system of Anuk Nu'at'en and Aboriginal right of title (6.5.3.1) using the indicators: - Change in ability to fulfill fiduciary obligations to the <i>Yintah</i> and future generations of Wet'suwet'en; and - Change in integrity of Section 35, Aboriginal right of title.	- Collaborative Governance. - Intergenerational Trust Fund. - Equity Ownership. - Application of ESG framework. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee.	Ongoing
Land Use and Resource Harvesting	Pre-Application Phase / review of draft AIR	- Concern regarding seasonal round of gathering in proximity of the proposed Project, and possible effects to the traditional harvesting, and cultural practices. - Concern regarding potential loss of access to House territory for food resources, loss of wildlife corridors and habitat.	TCL assessed potential effects on Current Land Use and Resource Harvesting (6.5.3.2) using the indicators: - Change in abundance or quality of wildlife, fish and plant/vegetation resources; - Change in the utility of lands and waters for Wet'suwet'en land use and resource harvesting; and - Change in Wet'suwet'en access to territory for land use and resource harvesting. TCL assessed potential effects to Fish and Fish Habitat, Vegetation and Wildlife VCs in S4.0-C6, S4.0-C7 and S4.0-8 of the EAC Application, respectively.	- Refer to mitigation measures in Part B: Surface Water VC (4.0-C3) Fish and Fish Habitat VC (S4.0-C6) Vegetation VC (S4.0-C7) Wildlife VC (S4.0-C8) Land and Resource Use VC (S6.0-C4) - Collaborative Governance. - Intergenerational Trust Fund. - Equity Ownership. - Application of ESG framework. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee.	Ongoing
Cultural Heritage	Pre-Application Phase / review of dAIR	Concern about effects to the physical territories and the associated affects to the social world.	TCL assessed potential effects on Wet'suwet'en Cultural Heritage (6.5.3.3) using two (2) subcomponents and the following	- Refer to mitigation measures in Part B: Atmospheric Environment VC (S4.0-C1) Surface Water VC (S4.0-C3)	Ongoing

Wet'suwet'en Interest	Consultation Stage / Information Source	Issue – Wet'suwet'en Interest / Other Matters of Concern	Analysis of Potential Effect	Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate or Otherwise Manage Effects / Opportunities for Alignment of Interests	Status of Issue
		Concern about effects of changes to the environment from the Project and the associated affects to Wet'suwet'en socio-economic conditions, culture, and functioning of Wet'suwet'en society.	indicators: - Wet'suwet'en Intangible Cultural Heritage subcomponent: - Change in sense of place and connection to land; and - Change in Wet'suwet'en knowledge and cultural transmission. - Wet'suwet'en Physical Cultural Heritage subcomponent: - Changes to physical cultural heritage features. Also refer to Wet'suwet'en Health below.	- Vegetation VC (S4.0-C7) - Wildlife VC (S4.0-C8) - Land and Resource Use VC (S6.0-C4) - Visual Resources VC (S6.0-C2) - Heritage Resources VC (S7.0-C1) - Collaborative Governance. - Intergenerational Trust Fund. - Equity Ownership. - Application of ESG framework. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee.	
Community Well-being	Pre-Application Phase / review of dAIR	Concern regarding the potential damage to territorial resources, which can affect social, cultural, economic, and physical well-being of Wet'suwet'en members, and will be viewed as an infringement to Wet'suwet'en title, rights, and culture.	TCL assessed potential effects on Community Well-being (Section 6.5.3.4) using the indicators: - Change in food and economic security; - Change in community cohesion; and - Change in physical security, mental and emotional health.	- Refer to mitigation measures in Part B: - Demographics VC (S6.0-C1) - Community Well-being VC (S6.0-C5) - Collaborative Governance. - Intergenerational Trust Fund. - Equity Ownership. - Application of ESG framework. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project mitigation design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee.	Ongoing
Wet'suwet'en Health	Pre-Application Phase / review of dAIR	- Concern about effects to the physical territories and the associated affects to the social world. - Concern about effects of	TCL assessed potential effects on Wet'suwet'en Health (6.5.3.5) using the indicators: Change in quality of air, water and traditional foods;	- Refer to mitigation measures in Part B: - Atmospheric Environment VC (S4.0-C1) - Surface Water VC (4.0-C3)	Ongoing

Wet'suwet'en Interest	Consultation Stage / Information Source	Issue – Wet'suwet'en Interest / Other Matters of Concern	Analysis of Potential Effect	Proposed Measures to Avoid, Mitigate or Otherwise Manage Effects / Opportunities for Alignment of Interests	Status of Issue
		changes to the environment from the Project and the associated affects to Wet'suwet'en socio-economic conditions, culture, and functioning of Wet'suwet'en society. - Concern regarding potential ML/ARD generation by the Project. - Effects of rail traffic on food resource animals.	- Change in Wet'suwet'en traditional food security. TCL assessed potential effects on the Human Health VC (S8.0 of the EAC Application) using the indicator: - Change in Human Health from biophysical determinants of health. The Human Health VC assessed both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Land Users. TCL assessed potential effects of a change in mortality in the Wildlife VC assessment (S4.0-C8 of the EAC Application)	Fish and Fish Habitat VC (S4.0-C6) Vegetation VC (S4.0-C7) Wildlife VC (S4.0-C8) Land and Resource Use VC (S6.0-C4) Community Well-being VC (S6.0-C5) Human Health VC (S8.0-C1) - Collaborative Governance - Intergenerational Trust Fund - Equity Ownership - Application of ESG framework - Wet'suwet'en involvement in mitigation design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project monitoring design and implementation. - Wet'suwet'en involvement in Project Access Committee.	

Notes: BC EAO=British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office; C=Chapter; EAC=Environmental Assessment Certificate; ESG=Environmental, Social and Governance; ML/ARD=metal leaching/acid rock drainage; TCL=Telkwa Coal Limited; OW=Office of the Wet'suwet'en; Project=Tenas Project; S=Section; VC=Valued Component

10. REFERENCES

- Albright S. L., 1987. Archaeological Evidence of Gitxsan and Wet'suwet'en Prehistory. Opinion evidence for the plaintiffs in *Delgamuukw et al. v. the Queen*. Available at: Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, and Gitxsan Treaty Office, Hazelton, BC.
- Axelrod, R. 1967. Conflict of Interest: An Axiomatic Approach. *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 11(1), 87–99. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/172933>. Accessed September 2021.
- Baker, J. M. and Westman, C. N. 2018. Extracting Knowledge: Social science, Environmental Impact Assessment, and Indigenous Consultation in the Oil Sands of Alberta, Canada. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 5(1), 144-153.
- Balliet, D. and Van Lange, P.A. 2013. Trust, conflict, and cooperation: a meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin* 139(5):1090-112. DOI: 10.1037//a0030939.
- Batal, M, Chan, H.M., Fediuk, K., Ing, A., Berti, P.R., Mercille, G., Sadik, T., and Johnson-Down., L. 2021. First Nations households living on-reserve experience food insecurity: prevalence and predictors among ninety-two First Nations communities across Canada. In *Canadian Journal of Public Health* (2021) 112 (Suppl 1). Special Issue on First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study: Mixed Research.
- Bay, C. 1990. Taking the Universality of Human Needs Seriously. In *Conflict: Human Needs Theory*. 226-256
- Blakley, J. and Russell, J. 2021. International Progress in Cumulative Effects Assessment: A Review of Academic Literature 2008–2018. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 65(2): 186-215. DOI: 10.1080/09640568.2021.1882408
- Booth, A. L. and Skelton, N. W. 2011. Improving First Nations' participation in environmental assessment processes: recommendations from the field. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal* 29(1): 49-58. DOI: 10.3152/146155111X12913679730395
- Brinkhoff, T. 2021. City Population, Bulkley-Nechako (Regional District, Canada) with population statistics, charts, map and location. Available at: http://citypopulation.de/en/canada/britishcolumbia/admin/5951__bulkley_nechako/. Accessed November 2021.
- British Columbia Assembly of First Nations. 2021. British Columbia Assembly of First Nations webpage available at: <https://www.bcafn.ca/>. Accessed October 2021.
- British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO). 2013. Guideline for the Selection of Valued Components and Assessment of Potential Effects. BC Environmental Assessment Office. 45 pp. Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/environmental-assessments/guidance-documents/eao-guidance-selection-of-valued-components.pdf>. Accessed November 2021.
- British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (BC MECCS) and British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO). 2018. 2018/19 – 2020/21 Service Plan. Available at: <https://www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2018/sp/pdf/ministry/env.pdf>. Accessed September 2021.
- British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (BC MFLNRORD). 2017. Natural Resource Stewardship Monitoring and Assessment Report for the Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Territory. Electronic document. Available at:

- <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/integrated-monitoring/nrsmonitoringandassessmentreport-wetsuweten.pdf>. Accessed September 2019.
- Budhwa, R. 2005. An Alternate Model for First Nations Involvement in Resource Management Archaeology. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 29(1):20-45. Available at <https://crossroadscrm.com/resources/publications/>. Accessed November 2021.
- Budhwa, R. 2007. Morice Timber Supply Area: Archaeological Overview Assessment. Report prepared for Tweedsmuir Forest Products Ltd., Houston, B.C
- Budhwa, R. and McCreary, T. 2013. Reconciling Cultural Resource Management with Indigenous Geographies: The Importance of Connecting Research with People and Place. Prepared for First Peoples: New Directions in Indigenous Studies. Available at: <https://www.crossroadscrm.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Deeper-Sense-of-Place-1.pdf>. Accessed November 2021.
- Burton, J.W. 1990. *Conflict: Human Needs Theory*. The MacMillan Press Ltd. London.
- Cameron, G., K.R. Chatwin, C.E. Perry, J. Drance, R.V. Hutton, R.J. Jackson, P.G. Duff, M. Turcotte, and G. Masson. 2019. Indigenous Peoples' Ownership of Energy Projects. Stikeman Elliott. Available at: <https://www.stikeman.com/en-ca/kh/canadian-energy-law/Indigenous-Peoples-Ownership-of-Energy-Projects>. Accessed November 2021.
- Carrier Sekani Tribal Council. 2006. Carrier Sekani Tribal Council: Aboriginal Interests and Use Study on the Enbridge Gateway Pipeline. Available at: www.cstc.bc.ca/AIUS%20COMPLETE%20FINAL%20inc.%20maps.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Chan, L., M. Batal, T. Sadik, C. Tikhonov, H. Schwartz, K. Fediuk, A. Ing, L. Marushka, K. Lindhorst, L. Barwin, P. Berti, K. Singh and O. Receveur. 2019. FNFNES Final Report for Eight Assembly of First Nations Regions: Draft Comprehensive Technical Report. Assembly of First Nations, University of Ottawa, Université de Montréal. Available at: http://www.fnfnes.ca/docs/CRA/FNFNES_draft_technical_report_Nov_2__2019.pdf. Accessed September 2021.
- Cichowski, D. 2014. Telkwa Caribou Population— Status and Background Information Summary. Smithers, BC. Prepared for BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.
- Chipeniuk, R. 2004. Planning for Amenity Migration in Canada. *Mountain Research and Development* 24(4): 327–335. DIO: 10.1659/0276-4741(2004)024[0327:PFAMIC]2.0.CO;2
- Chipeniuk, R. 2006. Planning for Amenity Migration in Communities of the British Columbia Hinterland. In L.A.G. Moss (ed.), *The amenity migrants: seeking & sustaining mountains and their cultures* (pp. 163–174). CAB International and Wallingford Publishing. Available at: <http://sherekashmir.informaticspublishing.com/321/1/9780851990842.pdf>. Accessed November 2021.
- Coleman, P. T. 2014. Power and conflict. In Peter T. Coleman, Morton Deutsch and Eric C. Marcus (Eds.) *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice* (3rd Edition). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Coleman, P.T. 2021. *The Way Out – How to Overcome Toxic Polarization*. Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition.
- Christie, G. .2021. Potential Aboriginal Rights-holders: Canada and Cultural Communities versus Indigenous Peoples and Socio-political Bodies. *Osgoode Hall Law Journal* 57(1):1-36. Available at: <https://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/ohlj/vol57/iss1/1>. Accessed November 2021.

- Crossroads Cultural Resource Management Ltd. (Crossroads). 2018. Telkwa Coal Limited – Tenas Project. Archaeological Overview Assessment. Report prepared on behalf of Telkwa Coal Ltd. Unpublished report.
- Crossroads Cultural Resource Management Ltd. (Crossroads). 2020. *YexT'sa Wilk'us* Land Use Occupancy Study.
- Crossroads Cultural Resource Management Ltd. (Crossroads). 2021. Tenas Project: Cultural Use Study. Prepared for Allegiance Coal Ltd..
- Daly, R. 2005. *Our Box Was Full: An Ethnography for the Delgamuukw Plaintiffs*. UBC Press: Vancouver, BC.
- Dawson, W.B. 1881. . Map of Part of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory from the Pacific Ocean to Fort Edmonton to Illustrate the Report of George M. Dawson 1879-1880, Sheet 1, [map] Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-1880 *in* Report of Progress for 1879-1880. Geological Survey of Canada, 1B-177B. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1881.
- Domney, B. 2020. Island Voices: 'Fess up, Mr. Horgan, you picked your Indians.' Available at: <https://www.timescolonist.com/opinion/op-ed/island-voices-fess-up-mr-horgan-you-picked-your-indians-1.24081392>. Accessed November 2021.
- Emerson, K. and T. Nabatchi. 2015. *Collaborative Governance Regimes*. Washington, D.C. Georgetown University Press.
- Environmental Stewardship Initiative. 2018. Environmental Stewardship Initiative (ESI) newsletter. June 2018. Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations/esi_newsletter_-_june_2018.pdf. Accessed September 2021.
- Fanon, F. 1967. *Black Skin, White Masks*. Grove Press, Inc.
- First Nations Food, Nutrition & Environment Study (FNFNES). 2022. FNFNES website. Available at: <http://www.fnfnes.ca/>. Accessed January 2022.
- Foley, M., L.A. Mease, R.G. Martone, E.E. Prahler, T.H. Morrison, C.C. Murray, and D. Wojcik. 2017. The challenges and opportunities in cumulative effects assessment. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review* 62:122-134.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2003. Trade Reforms and Food Security. Conceptualizing the Linkages. Available at <https://www.fao.org/3/y4671e/y4671e00.htm#Contents>. Accessed January 2022.
- Galois, R. 1994. The History of the Upper Skeena Region, 1850 to 1927. *Native Studies Review* 9(2):113-183. Available at: http://portal.usask.ca/docs/Native_studies_review/v9/issue2/pp113-183.pdf. Accessed October 2018.
- Gent, D. 2016. Hubert BC. Genealogy and History Pages of North-West B.C. Canada website. Available at: <https://gent-family.com/BC/hubert.html>. Accessed November 2020.
- Gitxsan. 2013. Gitxsan History of Resistance. Available at: <http://www.gitxsan.com/culture/culture-history/gitxsan-history-of-resistance>. Accessed November 2018.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). n.d. Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples. Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/careers/about-the-bc-public-service/diversity-inclusion-respect/draft_principles.pdf. Accessed September 2021.

- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 1987. Proceedings of the Supreme Court of British Columbia June 19, 1987. T. Delgamuukw Trial Transcripts. Vancouver : United Reporting Service Ltd. June 19. Available at: <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/delgamuukw/items/1.0019288>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 1988. Proceedings of the Supreme Court of British Columbia January 4, 1988. T. Delgamuukw Trial Transcripts. Vancouver : United Reporting Service Ltd. January 4. Available at: <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/delgamuukw/items/1.0019301>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 1996a. *Heritage Conservation Act*, RSBC 1996. c. 187. Available at: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96187_01. Accessed May 2020.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 1996b. *Land Act*, RSBC 1996, c 245. Available at: <https://canlii.ca/t/543qn>. Accessed December 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 1996c. *Mines Act*, RSBC 1996. c. 293. Available at: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96293_01. Accessed May 2020.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC) 1997. *Delgamuukw v British Columbia* 1997. SCC [1997] 3 SCR 1010. Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/1569/index.do>. Accessed October 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2002. *Environmental Assessment Act*, SBC 2002, c. 43. Available at: <https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/18051>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2014. *Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia* 2014, SCC 44, [2014] 2 SCR 257. Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/14246/index.do>. Accessed October 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2018a. *Environmental Assessment Act*, SBC 2018, c 51. Available at: <https://canlii.ca/t/53j40>. Accessed July 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2018b. Office of Wet'suwet'en Society. Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-nations-negotiations/first-nations-a-z-listing/office-of-the-wet-suwet-en-society>. Accessed December 2018.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2019a. A Framework for Improving British Columbians' Standard of Living. Economic Plan 2019-2020. Available at: <https://news.gov.bc.ca/files/BC-Economic-Framework-2019-20.pdf>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2019b. Bill 41 – 2019: Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. 2019 Legislative Session: 4th Session, 41st Parliament, First Reading. Available at: <https://www.leg.bc.ca/parliamentary-business/legislation-debates-proceedings/41st-parliament/4th-session/bills/first-reading/gov41-1>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2019c. *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*; SBC 2019, c 44. Available at: <https://canlii.ca/t/544c3>. Accessed February 2022.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2019d. Speech from the Throne. Retrieved, February 12, 2019. Available at: https://www.leg.bc.ca/content/data%20-%20ldp/Pages/41st4th/ThroneSpeech_2019.pdf. Accessed September 2021.

- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2021a. iMapBC. Available at: <https://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/hm/imap4m/>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2021b. *Yahey v British Columbia*, 2021 BCSC 1287. Available at: <https://www.bccourts.ca/jdb-txt/sc/21/12/2021BCSC1287.htm> Accessed October 2021.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC). 2022. Securities. Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/permitting/reclamation-closure/securities> Accessed January 2022.
- Government of British Columbia (GovBC) and Wet'suwet'en First Nation. 2014. Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project, Natural Gas Pipeline Benefits Agreement. Government of British Columbia and Wet'suwet'en First Nation. Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/wetsuweten_first_nation_pba_cgl_signed_bcr_-_jan_2015.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of Canada (GovCan). 1982. *The Constitution Act, 1982*, Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (UK), 1982, c 11, Available at: <https://canlii.ca/t/ldsx>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of Canada (GovCan). 1985a. *Fisheries Act*, 1985, c F-14. Available at: <https://canlii.ca/t/543j4>. Accessed July 2021. Accessed October 2021.
- Government of Canada (GovCan). 1985b. *Indian Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5. Available at: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-5/>. Accessed October 2021.
- Government of Canada (GovCan). 2002. *Species at Risk Act*, SC 2002, c. 29. Available at: <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/>. Accessed August 2020.
- Government of Canada (GovCan). 2020. Annual Report to Parliament 2020. Available at: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1602010609492/1602010631711>. Accessed September 2021.
- Government of Canada (GovCan). 2021. Bill C-15 An Act respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Second Session, Forty-third Parliament, 69-70 Elizabeth II, 2020-2021 Statutes of Canada 2021 Chapter 14 An Act respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Assented to June 21, 2021 (2021). Available at: <https://parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/43-2/bill/C-15/first-reading>. Accessed November 2021.
- Government of Canada (GovCan), Government of British Columbia (GovBC) and Wet'suwet'en. 2020. Memorandum of Understanding Between Canada, British Columbia and Wet'suwet'en as agreed on February 29, 2020. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/SIGNED_MOU_BC,_CANADA_AND_WETSUWETEN_MAY_14,_2020.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Granovetter, M. 1974. *Getting a job: A study of contacts and careers*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Gray, B., and W. Dandie. 2021. BC Supreme Court Rules Cumulative Effects of Industrial Development Infringe Treaty Rights of BC First Nation. Available at: <https://www.mccarthy.ca/en/insights/blogs/canadian-era-perspectives/bc-supreme-court-rules-cumulative-effects-industrial-development-infringe-treaty-rights-bc-first-nation#:~:text=Last%20week%2C%20the%20British%20Columbia,oil%20and%20gas%20and%20forestry>. Accessed November 2021.
- Hagwilneghl, Chief, Michell, I., and Lewis, R. 2018. Wet'suwet'en Wellness: We Are the Land and the Land is Us. Presentation at Gathering Our Wisdom Conference, May 2018, Vancouver, BC. Available at: <https://gathering-wisdom.ca/wp-content/uploads/GWIX-2018-Presentation-Wetsuweten-Wellness.pdf>. Accessed December 2021.

- Hanson, E. 2009. The Indian Act. Available at: https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/the_indian_act/. Accessed November 2021.
- Hall, L. 1992. *The Carrier, My People*. 139 p. Friesen Printers, Cloverdale.
- Hirschel-Burns, T., A. White, K. Anderson, C. Bustos, L. Smith, S. Stern, and R. Stryer. 2020. The 2020 Law Firm Climate Change Scorecard. Available at: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f53fa556b708446acb4dcb5/t/606fa4e6184f4a4ed2723339/1617929457811/Law+Firm+Climate+Change+Scorecard_Updated_03.16.21.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Hite, M. 2013a. Fifty-four Forty or Fight, *Northword Magazine*, Dec/Jan 2013, pp. 26-27.
- Hite, M. 2013b. MacGillivray's Map, *Northword Magazine*, Apr/May 2013, p. 19
- Hoffman, K. and Grant, L. 2019. Telkwa caribou recruitment survey: March 25, 2019. Skeena Region Technical Report. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development, Smithers, British Columbia. 9 pp.
- Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC). 2021. 3.4 Guidance: Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Practitioner's Guide to Federal Impact Assessments under the Impact Assessment Act. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/guidance-assessment-potential-impacts-rights-indigenous-peoples.html>. Accessed November 2021.
- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). 2019. Search by Reserves/Settlement/Village. Available at: <http://fnp-ppn.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/SearchRV.aspx?lang=eng>. Accessed July 2019.
- Jang, B. and Stueck, W. 2020. Beyond bloodlines: How the Wet'suwet'en hereditary system at the heart of the Coastal GasLink conflict works. *The Globe and Mail*. Available at: <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/british-columbia/article-wetsuweten-hereditary-system-coastal-gaslink-pipeline-protests-bc/>. Accessed November 2021.
- Jang, B. 2019. Wet'suwet'en chiefs remove hereditary titles of three women who support Coastal GasLink pipeline. *Globe and Mail*. Available at: <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/article-wetsuweten-chiefs-remove-hereditary-titles-of-three-women-who/>. Accessed November 2021.
- Jenness, D. 1943. The Carrier Indians of the Bulkley River: Their Social and Religious Life. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 133(25):469-586. Available at: Smithsonian Research Online, <https://repository.si.edu/handle/10088/34588>. Accessed June 2018.
- Johnson, Leslie M., 1994. Conservation, Territory and Traditional Beliefs: An Analysis of Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Subsistence, Northwest British Columbia, Canada. *Human Ecology*. 22 (4), 443-465.
- Johnson, L.M. 1999. Aboriginal Burning for Vegetation Management in Northwest British Columbia. In *Indians, Fire, and the Land in the Pacific Northwest*. Edited by Robert Boyd, pp.238-254. Available at: https://ecoshare.info/uploads/ccamp/synthesis_paper_tools/huckleberry/Boyd_1999.pdf. Accessed October 2018.
- Johnson, L.M. 2013. Plants, Places, and the Storied Landscape: Looking at First Nations Perspectives on Plants and Land. *BC Studies* 179(3):85-105. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.14288/bcs.v0i179.184107>. Accessed October 2018.
- Joseph, R. 1992. Health meanings, health status, and health needs of a Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en on-reserve population in B.C. MSc thesis, Department of Epidemiology, University of British

- Columbia. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Library. Available at: <https://open.library.ubc.ca/cIRcle/collections/ubctheses/831/items/1.0087502>. Accessed October 2019.
- Joseph, B. 2018. 21 Things You May Not Know About the Indian Act: Helping Canadians Make Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples a Reality (p. 19). Indigenous Relations Press. Kindle Edition.
- Kim, P.H., R.L. Pinkley, and A.R. Fragale. 2005. Power dynamics in negotiation. *Academy of Management Review*, 30(4), 799-822.
- Kruisselbrink, H. 2012. *Smithers, A Railroad Town*, Revised Edition, Bulkley Valley Historical and Museum Society, Smithers, 2012.
- Kuhnlein, H.V. and O. Receveur. 1996. "Dietary change and Traditional Food Systems of Indigenous People." *Annual Review of Nutrition* 16: 417-442.
- Kyah Wiget Education Society (KWES). 2018. Kyah Wiget Education Society website. Available at: <https://www.kyahwes.ca/>. Accessed January 2022.
- Leach, W.W. 1908. *Sketch Map of the Telkwa River and Vicinity*, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Ottawa, 1908.
- Lewicki, R. and E.C. Tomlinson. 2014. Trust, Trust Development, and Trust Repair. In Peter T. Coleman, Morton Deutsch and Eric C. Marcus (Eds.) *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice* (3rd Edition). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. Ch 5, pp. 104– 136.
- Library of Congress. 2019. *Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls*. Canada. [Web Archive] Available at: <https://www.loc.gov/item/lcwaN0028038/>. Accessed November 2021.
- Lower, J.A. 1940. The Construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia. *British Columbia Historical Quarterly* 4(3):163-181. 1940. University of British Columbia Library. Available at: <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/bch/items/1.0190625#p2z-50f:1940>. Accessed October 2018.
- Mainville, R. 2001. An overview of aboriginal and treaty rights and compensation for their breach. *Purich Aboriginal Issues Series*. Purich Publishing, Saskatoon, SK.
- Marker, S. 2003. *Unmet Human Needs. Beyond Intractability*. Available at: https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/human_needs. Accessed November 2021.
- McCreary, T. 2018. *Shared Witsuit'en-Settler Relationships in Smithers 1913-1973*. Urban Aboriginal Knowledge Network Western Research Centre: Prince George, BC. 2018. Available at: <http://uakn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Shared-Histories-Report-June-2017-compressedtitlepage.pdf>. Accessed November 2018.
- McPherson, M., L. Smith-Lovin, and J.M. Cook. 2001. Birds of a feather: Homophily in social networks. *Annual review of sociology*, 27(1):415-444.
- Mills, A. 2005. *Hang Onto These Words: Johnny David's Delgamuukw Evidence*. University of Toronto Press. Toronto, ON.
- Mills, A. 2008 *Three Years After Delgamuukw: The Continuing Battle Over Respect for First Nations Interests to Their Traditional Territories and Rights to Work Their Resources*. *Anthropology of Work Review* 21(2):22-29. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1525/awr.2000.21.2.22>. Accessed October 2018.

- Morice, A. G. 1906. The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia, 1660-1880. John Lane, The Bodley Head, London. Available at: <https://ia801406.us.archive.org/22/items/historyofnorther00moriuft/historyofnorther00moriuft.pdf>. Accessed October 2018.
- Morice, A.G. 1907. Map of the Northern Interior of British Columbia, [map], Commission of Lands and Works, Victoria.
- Morin, M.H. 2011. Niwhts'ide'nī Hibi'it'ën: The Ways of our Ancestors: Witsuwit'en History and Culture Throughout the Millenia. School District #54: Smithers, BC.
- Morin, Mélanie. Wet'suwet'en First Nation, and School District #54. 2016. Niwhts'ide'nī Hibi'it'ën: The ways of our ancestors (2nd ed.). School District 54: Smithers, BC.
- Morris, R., R. George, A. George Jr., G. George, and R. Budhwa, 2006. Cas'Yex – Grizzly House: Statements on Resource Use, Governance and Our Future.
- Nadasdy, P. 1999 The Politics of TEK: Power and the “Integration” of Knowledge. Arctic Anthropology 36(1/2):1-18.
- Norges Bank Investment Management. 2020. Government Pension Fund Global Annual report 2020. Norges Bank. Available at: https://www.nbim.no/contentassets/fd871d2a4e2d4c1ab9d3d66c98fa6ba1/annual-report_2020_government-pension-fund-global_web. Accessed November 2021.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2011. Wet'suwet'en Rights and Title and Enbridge's Northern Gateway Pipelines Project. Submitted to Northern Gateway Joint Review Panel. Unpublished report.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2013a. Final Written Argument of the Office of the Wet'suwet'en. Submitted to Northern Gateway Joint Review Panel. Unpublished report.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW), 2013b. Wet'suwet'en Title and Rights regarding Canada Department of Fisheries & Oceans and Pacific Trails Pipeline. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/PTP_FHCP_Response_to_DFO-25Nov13-Final.pdf Accessed November 2021.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2014. Wet'suwet'en Title & Rights and Coastal Gas Link. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/Wetsuweten_Title_and_Rights_report_to_EAO_for_Coastal_GasLink_Application.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2018. Personal communication with members of the Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) during archaeological overview assessment phase for the Project.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2015. *Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs*. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/chiefs_org_chart_2015.pdf. Accessed October 2018.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2020. Wet'suwet'en Chiefs MOU and the Wet'suwet'en Members Across the Yintah. Statement. May 12, 2020. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/May_12,_2020_Statement_to_membership.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2021a. Natural Resource Project Development Protocol. Available at: <http://www.wetsuweten.com/territory/mining/> Accessed September 2021.
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW). 2021b. Province supports Wet'suwet'en Nation MOU on title and rights negotiations. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/NR_Wetsuweten_term_sheet_15April2021_final.pdf. Accessed September 2021.

- Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) and Telkwa Coal Limited (TCL) 2021. Tenas Project Assessment Agreement. August 3, 2021. Unpublished document.
- Palmer, V. 2021. B.C. funds LNG pipeline opponents as construction stalls. Vancouver Sun. Available at: <https://vancouversun.com/opinion/columnists/vaughn-palmer-b-c-funds-lng-pipeline-opponents-as-construction-stalls>. Accessed November 2021.
- Papillon, M. 2011. Adapting Federalism: Indigenous Multilevel Governance in Canada and the United States. *The Journal of Federalism*. Volume 42 number 2, pp. 289-312 doi:10.1093/publius/pjr032. Oxford University Press.
- Poudrier, A.L. 1893. Report of Bulkley Valley Survey, Victoria.
- Rabnett, K. 2000. The Past into the Present: Cultural Heritage Resources Review of the Bulkley Timber Supply Area. Electronic document. Available at: [https://watershed.ucdavis.edu/skeena_river/documents/journals/Rabnett\(2000\).pdf](https://watershed.ucdavis.edu/skeena_river/documents/journals/Rabnett(2000).pdf). Accessed June 2018.
- Rankin, M. 2021. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. Draft Action Plan. Draft For Consultation. Available at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/careers/about-the-bc-public-service/diversity-inclusion-respect/draft_principles.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Rader V. 1990. Human Needs and the Modernization of Poverty. In: Burton J. (eds) *Conflict: Human Needs Theory*. The Conflict Series. Palgrave Macmillan, London. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-21000-8_11.
- Rajah, R. 2017 Securing Sustainability: Nauru's New Intergenerational Trust Fund and Beyond. *Issues In Pacific Development*. No. 1 | March 2017. Asian Development Bank. Available at: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/231306/nau-securing-sustainability.pdf>. Accessed November 2021.
- Rapoport, A. 1974. *Conflict in Man-made Environments*. Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin.
- Roberts, C.M. 1910. Sketch Map of Crown Lands Range 5 Coast District Bulkley River, [map], 1910, Public Archives Canada, National Map Collection, NMC 0023982.
- Ross-Tremblay, P., N. Hamido, and C. Samson. 2020. The hidden part of Canada and British Columbia's MOU with the Wet'suwet'en/. Available at: <https://rabble.ca/blogs/bloggers/views-expressed/2020/07/hidden-part-canada-and-british-columbias-mou-wetsuweten>. Accessed November 2021.
- Saul, J. 2010. Two fronts of anti-apartheid struggle: South Africa and Canada. *Transformation Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa* 74(1):135-151.
- Skoda, L. 1987. Design cartographer, *Cartographic Support for the Plaintiffs' Evidence*, Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Chiefs, 1987, an atlas document presented to the Supreme Court of British Columbia as evidence, maps at 1:700,000 and 1:1.4 million scales and gazetteers.
- Statistics Canada. 2017. Moricetown 1, IRI [Census subdivision], British Columbia and Alberta [Province] (table). Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. Available at: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>. Accessed September 2021.
- Swain, H. and J. Baillie. 2015. *Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia: Aboriginal Title and Section 35*. University of Victoria. Available at: <https://www.uvic.ca/research/centres/globalstudies/publications/publicationsdb/pubs/tsilhqotin-nation-v-british-columbia.php>. Accessed November 2021.

- Tech Support. 2014. Lhekh 'its'it'akh (Working Together). YouTube video. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MaE6tP3V1c>. Accessed January 2020.
- Telkwa Coal Limited (TCL). n.d. A History of Coal Mining in Telkwa. Developed in collaboration with the Telkwa Museum, Telkwa Coal Limited and Bulkley Valley Printers. Available: <https://www.telkwacoal.com/site/PDF/ed2584e6-d032-4d26-8e98-9893cd08cc75/HistoricalBook>. Accessed November 2021.
- TERA. 2015. Intergenerational Transmission of Knowledge Report for the Proposed Coastal Gaslink Project. Unpublished report.
- Therivel, R. and B. Ross. 2007. Cumulative Effects Assessment: Does Scale Matter? *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 27(5), 365-385.
- United Nations. 2011. Guiding principles on business and human rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" framework. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- University of British Columbia (UBC). 2021. Taking "All Measures Necessary" to Ensure Laws are Consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Implementing UNDRIP In BC: A Discussion Paper Series By The Residential School History And Dialogue Centre. Available at: https://irshdc.ubc.ca/files/2021/04/UNDRIP_Article8_AllMeasures_FINAL.pdf. Accessed February 2022.
- University of Ottawa, Université de Montréal, and Assembly of First Nations. 2021. First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study (FNFNES). Key Findings and Recommendations for Decision-makers. October 2021. Available at: https://www.fnfnes.ca/docs/CRA/FNFNES_Final_Key_Findings_and_Recommendations_20_Oct_2021.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Warrier, V., L. Morrison, A. White, and S. Buffalo. 2021. Indigenous Ownership of Natural Resource Projects: A Framework for Partnership and Economic Development. *Alberta Law Review*: 59(2) Energy Law Edition. Available at: <https://albertalawreview.com/index.php/ALR/article/view/2678/2629>. Accessed November 2021.
- Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Councillors. 2020a. Statement from the Wet'suwet'en Elected Leadership. Regarding Wet'suwet'en Memorandum of Understanding. Available at: http://www.wetsuweten.com/files/May_1,_2020_Joint_Statement_from_Elected_Bands.docx.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Wet'suwet'en Elected Band Councillors. 2020b. Statement from Wet'suwet'en Elected Leadership – May 14. Available: https://www.citynews1130.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/sites/9/2020/05/14/051420_Statement-from-WEL-re-MOU-signing.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- Wet'suwet'en First Nation. 2018a. Yinka Dene Economic Development. Available at: <http://www.wetsuwetenfirstnation.com/business-and-development.html>. Accessed January 2020.
- Wet'suwet'en First Nation. 2018b. Moose Management Summit. Available at: *Wet'suwet'en First Nation website*, <http://www.wetsuwetenfirstnation.com/moose-management-summit.html>. Accessed February 2020.
- White, J.C. 1866. Route of the Telegraph Line, Constructed and Working, October 2nd, 1866, [map], University of Alaska Digital Archives. Available at: <https://archives.library.uaf.edu/islandora/objects/ee1-5746>. Accessed November 2021.

Witset First Nation. 2018a. Witset First Nation Comprehensive Community Plan. Available at: <https://www.witset.ca/planning-and-development>. Accessed June 2018.

Witset First Nation. 2018b. Comprehensive Community Plan. Available at: <https://www.witset.ca/planning-and-development>. Accessed December 2020.

Witsuwit'en Language and Culture Society (WLCS), 2018. About Us. Available at: <https://www.niwhkinic.org/about-us.html>. Accessed June 2018.

Woodside, J. 2021. Canada's embarrassing climate record is worst of G7 nations. By John Woodside, Local Journalism Initiative Reporter, National Observer. Available at: <https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2021/06/01/canadas-embarrassing-climate-record-is-worst-of-g7-nations.html>. Accessed November 2021.

Yinka Dene Economic Development Limited Partnership (YLP). 2013. About us. Available at: Yinka Dene Economic Development Limited Partnership website, <http://ydedlp.com/about-us.html>. Accessed January 2020.

Appendix 11.0-A: Tenas Project Cultural Use Study

Appendix 11.0-B Fishing Sites, tok'k'et. Map 22 in Skoda 1987



TELKWA COAL
LIMITED