



Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project

Aboriginal Consultation Report 3

CGL4703-CGP-AB-RP-005

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Revision 0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project Background.....	1
1.2	Document Purpose	1
2.0	ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION OBJECTIVES	3
3.0	ABORIGINAL GROUPS IN THE PROJECT AREA	5
4.0	SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION EFFORTS.....	7
4.1	Initial Consultation.....	7
4.2	Pre-Application Consultation.....	7
4.3	Post-Application Consultation	9
4.4	Sharing of Project Information	10
4.5	Capacity Funding	12
4.6	Field Program and Related Permits	12
4.7	Environmental Data Collection.....	13
4.7.1	Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Studies	13
4.7.2	Traditional Land Use (TLU) Studies	17
4.8	Social and Economic Information	22
5.0	PROJECT AGREEMENTS AND ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	27
6.0	SUMMARY OF ISSUES, CONCERNS AND INTERESTS	29
6.1	Blueberry River First Nations.....	29
6.2	Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation)	50
6.3	Dark House	69
6.4	Doig River First Nation	75
6.5	Haisla Nation	86
6.6	Kitselas First Nation	102
6.7	Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation.....	119
6.8	McLeod Lake Indian Band	138
6.9	Nadleh Whut'en First Nation	162
6.10	Nak'azdli Band.....	179
6.11	Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band.....	197
6.12	Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en.....	228
6.13	Saik'uz First Nation.....	243
6.14	Saulteau First Nations.....	266
6.15	Skin Tyee Nation	293
6.16	Stellat'en First Nation.....	317
6.17	West Moberly First Nations.....	340
6.18	Wet'suwet'en First Nation	373
6.19	Yekooche First Nation	405

APPENDIX A
APPENDIX B

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-1: Summary of Permits Issued to Coastal GasLink for Field Programs.....	13
Table 4-2: TEK Summary Table.....	15
Table 4-3: TLU Summary Table.....	19
Table 4-4: Socio-economic Engagement Record	22
Table 6-5: Blueberry River First Nations Engagement Record.....	33
Table 6-6: Blueberry River First Nations – Issue Mitigation	35
Table 6-7: Burns Lake Band (Ts’il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record.....	54
Table 6-8: Burns Lake Band (Ts’il Kaz Koh First Nation) - Issue Mitigation.....	56
Table 6-9: Dark House Engagement Record	72
Table 6-10: Dark House - Issue Mitigation	73
Table 6-11: Doig River First Nation Engagement Record	79
Table 6-12: Doig River First Nation – Issue Mitigation.....	81
Table 6-13: Haisla Nation Engagement Record	90
Table 6-14: Haisla Nation - Issue Mitigation	92
Table 6-15: Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record	106
Table 6-16: Kitselas First Nation - Issue Mitigation	108
Table 6-17: Lheidli-T’enneh First Nation Engagement Record.....	123
Table 6-18: Lheidli – T’enneh First Nation - Issue Mitigation	125
Table 6-19: McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record	142
Table 6-20: McLeod Lake Indian Band - Issue Mitigation	145
Table 6-21: Nadleh Whut’en First Nation Engagement Record.....	166
Table 6-22: Nadleh Whut’en First Nation - Issue Mitigation.....	168
Table 6-23: Nak’azdli Band Engagement Record	183
Table 6-24: Nak’azdli Band - Issue Mitigation	185
Table 6-25: Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record.....	201
Table 6-26: Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band - Issue Mitigation	203
Table 6-27: Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en Engagement Record.....	232
Table 6-28: Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en - Issue Mitigation.....	234
Table 6-29: Saik’uz First Nation Engagement Record	247
Table 6-30: Saik’uz First Nation - Issue Mitigation	249
Table 6-31: Saulteau First Nation Engagement Record	270
Table 6-32: Saulteau First Nation - Issue Mitigation.....	273
Table 6-33: Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record	297
Table 6-34: Skin Tyee Nation - Issue Mitigation	299
Table 6-35: Stellat’en First Nation Engagement Record.....	321
Table 6-36: Stellat’en First Nation - Issue Mitigation	323
Table 6-37: West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record.....	344
Table 6-38: West Moberly First Nation - Issue Mitigation	347
Table 6-39: Wet’suwet’en First Nation Engagement Record.....	377
Table 6-40: Wet’suwet’en First Nation - Issue Mitigation.....	379
Table 6-41: Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record.....	408
Table 6-42: Yekooche First Nation - Issue Mitigation	410

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd. (Coastal GasLink) is proposing to construct and operate a natural gas pipeline from the area near the community of Groundbirch (about 40 km west of Dawson Creek, British Columbia [BC]) to the proposed LNG Canada Development Inc. (LNG Canada) liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facility (LNG Canada export facility) near Kitimat, BC.

The proposed Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (Project) involves the construction and operation of:

- approximately 650 km of 48 inch (NPS 48) (1,219 mm) diameter pipeline
- metering facilities at up to three locations
- compressor stations at up to eight locations

The proposed Project will have an initial capacity of approximately 2 to 3 billion cubic feet/day (bcf/d) (56 million cubic metres per day [mmcm/d] to 85 mmcm/d), with the potential for expansion up to approximately 5 bcf/d (142 mmcm/d). The expansion scenarios do not involve the construction of additional pipeline; only the number of compressor stations would change.

1.2 DOCUMENT PURPOSE

In accordance with Section 16.1 of the Section 11 Order (the Order) issued by the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO), Coastal GasLink must provide the Project Assessment Lead with Aboriginal Consultation Reports, consistent with the approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan that:

- summarize the efforts undertaken by Coastal GasLink to consult with Aboriginal groups and comply with the Aboriginal Consultation Plan
- identify the feedback and information received during consultation
- identify the potential adverse impacts of the proposed Coastal GasLink Project to Aboriginal interests
- identify how the potential adverse impacts of the proposed Project will be avoided, mitigated, addressed or otherwise accommodated, as appropriate, including any changes to the proposed Project design or other mitigation measures; and,
- provide next steps / future consultation activities, other than those outlined in the approved Aboriginal Consultation Plan

In accordance with Section 16.3 of the Order, Coastal GasLink must submit Consultation Reports at specific times. Aboriginal Consultation Report 1 was submitted 45 days after the deadline for Working Group comments on the Application Information Requirements (AIR) and provides a summary of the consultation activities as outlined in the Aboriginal Consultation Plan from June 2012 to spring 2013. Aboriginal Consultation Report 1 is available on the Coastal GasLink Project website (www.coastalgaslink.com) and on the EAO's electronic Project Information Centre (ePIC) (www.eao.gov.ba.ca).

Aboriginal Consultation Report 2 was provided to the EAO at the time of submitting the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate (Application) and provides an updated summary of the consultation activities as outlined in the Aboriginal Consultation Plan from spring 2013 to the fall of 2013. Aboriginal Consultation Report 2 is available on the Coastal GasLink Project website (www.coastalgaslink.com) and on the EAO's electronic Project Information Centre (ePIC) (www.eao.gov.ba.ca).

Aboriginal Consultation Report 3 must be provided to the Project Assessment Lead 120 days from the commencement of the Application Review stage. Aboriginal Consultation Report 3 provides an updated summary of the consultation activities as outlined in the Aboriginal Consultation Plan from the fall of 2013 to spring 2014.

Coastal GasLink received comments on Aboriginal Consultation Report 3 from Nak'azdli Band, Burns Lake Band, McLeod Lake Indian Band, and Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en. Coastal GasLink has included copies of the comments received from these Aboriginal groups at Appendix A, and Coastal GasLink's responses are provided at Appendix B.

2.0 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION OBJECTIVES

Aboriginal consultation for the proposed Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project is guided by the Aboriginal Consultation Plan and TransCanada's principles, policies and programs. The goals of Coastal GasLink's Aboriginal consultation initiatives are to:

- build and maintain positive long-term relationships with Aboriginal groups potentially affected by the proposed Project
- develop timely, transparent and accurate information to allow for informed, effective and meaningful consultation with communities
- identify acceptable community consultation protocols and practices
- ensure that Aboriginal community input and concerns are gathered, understood and integrated into proposed Project design and execution, particularly the environmental assessment, as appropriate
- ensure that Aboriginal groups are aware of how their participation has influenced the environmental assessment and Project planning
- support the participation (e.g., capacity funding and information sharing) of Aboriginal groups in regulatory processes, with a focus on the environmental assessment process
- ensure that concerns and issues with respect to potential effects related to Aboriginal groups are identified and addressed in the environmental assessment, to the extent practical

3.0 ABORIGINAL GROUPS IN THE PROJECT AREA

On March 8, 2013, the BC EAO issued the Section 11 Order for the proposed Project, identifying the Aboriginal groups to be consulted by Coastal GasLink for the proposed Project. On February 21, 2014, the EAO issued a Section 13 Order amending the Section 11 Order to include Blueberry River First Nations and Doig River First Nation on Schedule B, and Gitga'at First Nation on Schedule C. On May 13, 2014, the EAO issued a Section 13 Order amending the Section 11 Order to include Cheslatta Carrier Nation on Schedule C.

The list of Aboriginal groups in Schedule B of the Order is as follows:

Treaty 8 First Nations

- West Moberly First Nations
- Saulneau First Nations
- McLeod Lake Indian Band
- Blueberry River First Nations
- Doig River First Nation

First Nations

- Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation (Burns Lake Band)
- Haisla Nation
- Kitselas First Nation
- Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation
- Nadleh Whut'en First Nation
- Nak'azdli Band
- Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band
- Office of the Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs
- Dark House
- Saik'uz First Nation
- Skin Tyee Nation (Skin Tyee First Nation)
- Stelat'en First Nation
- Wet'suwet'en First Nation
- Yekooche First Nation

The Order identifies additional Aboriginal groups to be provided with notification and consulted with, as required by the BC EAO Project Assessment Lead. These Aboriginal groups are identified in Schedule C of the Order as follows:

Treaty 8 First Nations

- Halfway River First Nation
- Fort Nelson First Nation
- Prophet River First Nation
- Treaty 8 Tribal Association

First Nations

- Metlakatla First Nation
- Lax Kw'alaams Indian Band
- Lake Babine First Nation
- Nazko First Nation
- Tl'azt'en Nation
- Carrier Sekani Tribal Council
- Gitga'at First Nation
- Cheslatta Carrier Nation

4.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION EFFORTS

As described in the Aboriginal Consultation Plan, Coastal GasLink's consultation activities are grouped into stages: initial consultation; pre-application consultation; and, post-application consultation. These consultation stages generally align with the Project phases and the regulatory process, although it is expected that these stages may overlap to some degree.

Coastal GasLink progressed from the initial consultation stage to the pre-application consultation stage with the issuance of the Section 11 Order in March 2013. The post-application consultation stage commenced at the filing of the Application for the proposed Project. This section of the report provides a summary of Coastal GasLink's consultation activities, through the above-mentioned stages to the end of March 2014.

4.1 INITIAL CONSULTATION

This consultation stage commenced with the announcement of the Project in June of 2012 and continued until the issuance of the Order in the spring of 2013. Consultation activities with Aboriginal groups during that time are detailed in Aboriginal Consultation Report 1 and include the following:

- providing Project information including maps
- participating in ongoing meetings with Aboriginal groups including Chiefs, Chief Councillors, and community members to provide updated project information and maps
- inviting Aboriginal groups to indicate their interests in the proposed Project, whether they wished to engage in discussions about the proposed Project and how they wished to be engaged
- discussing the capacity of Aboriginal groups to effectively participate in the proposed Project
- seeking input and feedback on the proposed Project
- offering initial capacity funding to the Aboriginal groups along the proposed Project corridor to assist with engagement in meetings and activities related to the proposed Project
- providing a Field Program Information Package including an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs

4.2 PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

This Consultation Stage began with the issuance of the Order in the spring of 2013 and continued through to filing the Application in the spring of 2014. Consultation

activities from the spring of 2013 to the fall of 2013 are detailed in Aboriginal Consultation Report 2 and include the following:

- participating in ongoing meetings with Aboriginal groups including Chiefs, Chief Councillors, and community members to provide updated project information, route selection and maps
- providing further capacity funding for ongoing community engagement, provision of community liaisons and to facilitate engagement in the regulatory process
- offering and conducting helicopter flights for Aboriginal groups over Traditional Territories
- participating in ongoing dialogue to identify, understand and capture potential Aboriginal group concerns and interests to inform the Application
- distributing draft ancillary Project footprint maps to:
 - inform Aboriginal groups of the proposed ancillary facilities in their traditional territory
 - aid in discussions to identify potential issues and concerns
 - support Project Agreement discussions
- conducting ongoing meetings and communicating to provide information on available and future contracting and employment opportunities
- submitting the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report 1 to Schedule B Aboriginal groups for review and comment
- initiating Project Agreement discussions with Aboriginal groups
- sharing information on upcoming field programs and related permit notifications
- offering participation to Aboriginal groups in biophysical field studies
- submitting the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report 2 to Schedule B Aboriginal groups for review and comment
- progressing the following activities with Aboriginal groups to identify issues, concerns and interests and to inform the Application and the detailed construction and engineering planning through:
 - collecting of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
 - conducting Traditional Land Use Studies (TLUS)
 - conducting Socio-Economic Studies

4.3 POST-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

This consultation stage began with the filing of the Application and is ongoing. Consultation activities from the fall of 2013 to the spring of 2014 are detailed in this Aboriginal Consultation Report 3 and include the following:

- participating in ongoing meetings with Aboriginal groups including Chiefs, Chief Councillors, and community members to provide updated project information and maps
- providing notification and maps of proposed Application corridor revisions to each potentially affected Aboriginal group
- providing a 2013 Field Program Summary package including an overview of environmental and engineering field programs completed from January 2013 to September 2013 and an outlook of 2014 upcoming field work
- providing or offering to provide a presentation and discussion of the key findings from the 2013 field programs
- providing a Results Review Memo to Aboriginal groups participating in biophysical field studies
- providing or offering to provide follow-up meetings to discuss the Results Review Memo
- providing or offering to provide meetings to discuss results of the socio-economic studies
- holding ongoing discussions regarding employment and contracting opportunities
- holding ongoing Project Agreement discussions
- providing a compressor station site visit
- submitting the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report 3 to Schedule B Aboriginal groups for review and comment

In addition to those Project design changes made at the pre-application stage in response (in part) to reduce effects on Aboriginal interests as outlined in Tables 1-19 and 1-20 in the Application, refinements to Project plans including the construction footprint and site-specific mitigation have been, and continue to be, informed by consultation and engagement activities with Aboriginal groups. For example, a routing adjustment was made to reduce the number of crossings of Tchesinkut Creek as a direct response to concerns raised by Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band as described in the June 2014 Addendum to the Application.

FUTURE CONSULTATION

The next steps and future consultation activities by Coastal GasLink with Aboriginal groups include the following:

- continuing to provide Project updates, maps and discussions
- offering participation in 2014 biophysical field studies
- continuing to review and discuss results from biophysical field studies with Aboriginal groups
- continuing to offer field program key finding presentations
- continuing dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports and additional information resulting from ongoing consultation and engagement activities
- ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities
- continuing to offer and conduct helicopter flights for Aboriginal groups over traditional territories
- continuing to offer a compressor station site visit
- progressing Project Agreements
- developing and implementing an Environmental Monitoring Program
- sharing information about Coastal GasLink's environmental management plans, including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-construction Monitoring Plan
- implementing Project-based commitments

4.4 SHARING OF PROJECT INFORMATION

Coastal GasLink communicated Project details to Aboriginal groups, such as the purpose and need for the proposed Project, a description of the proposed Project, Project activities and potential effects, the regulatory review and approval process, and opportunities for input. Information regarding Project details has been shared through the following methods and activities:

- Project fact sheets, maps, brochures, slide presentations, immersive videos and virtual flyovers were provided to Aboriginal groups during in-person meetings. Coastal GasLink also invited Aboriginal groups to participate in a flight over the proposed corridor within their traditional territory. To date eight traditional territory helicopter flyovers have been conducted, and another is scheduled.
- The Project Description was provided to Aboriginal groups by email.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) maps were provided to Aboriginal groups through individual folders on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Aboriginal groups at face-to-face meetings.

- Field program information outlining the environmental and engineering field activities was sent by email. This information was also provided and discussed at face-to-face meetings. Key information, such as schedules and methodologies for the field programs, was provided to Aboriginal groups. In addition, Coastal GasLink invited and continues to invite communities to identify participants to provide TEK information as part of the environmental field study teams.
- The draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan and a letter inviting comments on the draft plan were sent by email. Follow-up telephone calls were made to Aboriginal groups to ensure they had received the materials and to offer to meet to review the Aboriginal Consultation Plan, if desired.
- Aboriginal groups were invited via email to attend the Coastal GasLink information sessions held at various times and locations along the conceptual corridor. Coastal GasLink held 16 information sessions in the fall of 2012 and 10 in the fall of 2013.
- Illustrated newsletters providing information on the proposed Project route, personnel and recent developments were regularly sent by email.
- Drafts of Aboriginal Consultation Report 1 and Aboriginal Consultation Report 2 and letters inviting the review and comment on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Reports were sent by email to the potentially affected Aboriginal groups listed in Schedule B of the Order.
- Draft Project ancillary site footprint maps were distributed and reviewed with Aboriginal groups who may have facilities on their traditional territory. These preliminary maps were provided to support Project Agreement negotiations and assist with identifying issues or concerns.
- Coastal GasLink prepared and provided Aboriginal groups with a summary of engagement activities and issues in September 2013 that had been raised from initial engagement spanning June 2012 to July 2013. Coastal GasLink requested review of the information and notification of any discrepancies or gaps. Several Aboriginal groups provided feedback to update the list of issues, which informed the Application.
- The 2013 Field Program Summary and 2014 field program outlook were provided to Aboriginal groups in March 2014.
- The Application was provided to members of the Working Group, as directed by the EAO to facilitate the 30 day Application evaluation.
- Notice of Coastal GasLink's Application to the EAO was provided by email to Aboriginal groups in March 2014, including information on how to submit comments through the public comment period and the schedule of EAO Open Houses.
- An informational brochure was developed and distributed to Aboriginal groups to provide a high level overview of the Application and the Application process.

- Information including maps of Coastal GasLink's Application corridor revisions was provided to potentially affected Aboriginal groups, and Coastal GasLink also provided or offered to provide a face-to-face discussion on the revisions.
- Notices of Coastal GasLink's Addendums to the Application were provided to Aboriginal groups in March and June 2014. Coastal GasLink is currently preparing and Addendum to be submitted to the EAO in July 2014, which will also be provided to Aboriginal groups.

4.5 CAPACITY FUNDING

Coastal GasLink has provided initial capacity funding to 17 of the 19 Aboriginal groups on Schedule B of the Order. The provision of capacity funding is intended to help address concerns articulated by many Aboriginal groups regarding the multiple demands on their time and to provide capacity for the purpose of meaningfully engaging in meetings and other activities related to the proposed Project.

In addition, Coastal GasLink has entered into further capacity funding agreements with 16 of the 19 Aboriginal groups on Schedule B of the Order. This additional capacity funding is intended to support ongoing engagement with Coastal GasLink, the provision of a community liaison officer, and participation in the regulatory process. This engagement with Coastal GasLink and the regulatory agencies is related to the proposed Project and intended to identify relevant effects of the proposed Project on Aboriginal interests, if any, and identify and consider relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Coastal GasLink is continuing its efforts to advance capacity funding with Aboriginal groups.

4.6 FIELD PROGRAM AND RELATED PERMITS

Coastal GasLink requires various permits and other approvals for the investigative and data collection work associated with the proposed Project. In follow-up to the field program information shared with Aboriginal groups in fall 2012, Coastal GasLink provided notification of the types of permit applications it had submitted to provincial and federal regulatory agencies to support environmental and engineering field programs as summarized in Table 4-1. Coastal GasLink provided notification by email to the relevant Aboriginal groups that may have an interest in these permits before submitting the permit applications. A summary of the notifications by Aboriginal group is included in the engagement records (Section 6).

Table 4-1: Summary of Permits Issued to Coastal GasLink for Field Programs

Field Program	Regulatory Agency	Permits
Geotechnical Investigations	BC OGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigative Use for geotechnical programs <i>Water Act</i> Section 8 Approval: Short-Term Use of Water <i>Water Act</i> Section 9 Notifications: Changes In and About a Stream
Helicopter Landing Site Clearing	BC OGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Land Applications for clearing of helicopter landing sites <i>Water Act</i> Section 9 Notifications: Changes In and About a Stream
Archaeology	BC MFLNRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Inspection Permit
Wildlife	BC MFLNRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit for coast tailed frog surveys
Field Studies within the Burnie River Protected Area	BC Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Park Use Permit

4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA COLLECTION

4.7.1 Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Studies

Coastal GasLink worked with Aboriginal groups to encourage and facilitate their participation in the TEK program. TEK lies in the oral history of a community and is provided through the holders of the knowledge in the community.

Collection of TEK through participation in the biophysical field programs has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the Project, and informed the Application and proposed mitigations. This information will continue to inform site-specific mitigation as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances. The TEK field studies consisted of collecting TEK through community participation in the following biophysical field programs: vegetation, fisheries, wildlife, wetlands and archaeology studies.

Invitations to participate in the biophysical field programs were offered to Aboriginal groups based on their proximity to the Project or their assertion of traditional and cultural rights of the land. Coastal GasLink extended the invitation to participate in the TEK program to 18 Aboriginal groups.

Of the 18 Aboriginal groups invited, 8 groups chose not to provide TEK but did contribute to the discussion of potential Project-related effects (Table 4-2). The Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en chose not to participate but has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report. Each biophysical field program was discussed with the communities. This discussion included the type of work to be conducted, the timing of the work, and the proposed locations. Based on the description of the field work to be conducted, the Aboriginal communities chose their

members to participate in each program. Each biophysical field crew consisted of biophysical team leads and Aboriginal participants, in addition to a TEK facilitator to facilitate and document the shared TEK. TERA Environmental Consultants (TERA) is a prime contractor for the proposed Project and responsible for the cultural studies, including the TEK work with Aboriginal groups and providing the TEK facilitator. Coastal GasLink is pleased that Aboriginal participation in field programs to date totals almost 36,000 hours. Coastal GasLink acknowledges that the field participation hours include individuals involved in the TEK program as well as crew members who did not share TEK.

At the conclusion of the 2013 field season TERA prepared a Results Review Memo. On completion of the Results Review Memo, TERA contacted each of the communities participating in the studies and offered to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. Most of the communities requested that TERA send the Results Review Memo to the community and the community would then determine if a meeting with TERA was required. Of the 17 communities participating in the biophysical field studies, 8 communities requested to meet with TERA to review their Results Review Memo, while 9 communities chose to review the report and then contact TERA if they had questions, concerns or meeting requests (Table 4-2).

Coastal GasLink is committed to consider additional TEK made available by Aboriginal groups to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design, as appropriate, as well as informing the development of site-specific mitigation.

Table 4-2: TEK Summary Table

Aboriginal Group	Biophysical Field Studies		Results Review Memo Provided	Results Review Memo Meeting With Community
	Participated	Provided TEK		
Blueberry River First Nations	Y	N	Y	N
Haisla Nation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kitselas First Nation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lheidli T'enneh Nation	Y	Y	Y	Y – in progress
McLeod Lake Indian Band	Y	Y	Y	N
Nak'azdli Band	Y	N	Y	Y
Nadleh Whut'en First Nation	Y	N	*N	N
Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band	Y	N	Y	Y
Saik'uz First Nation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saulteau First Nations	Y	N	Y	Y
Skin Tyee Nation	Y	Y	Y	N

Aboriginal Group	Biophysical Field Studies		Results Review Memo Provided	Results Review Memo Meeting With Community
	Participated	Provided TEK		
Stellat'en First Nation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Burns Lake Indian Band	Y	Y	Y	N
Doig River First Nation	Y	N	Y	N
West Moberly First Nations	Y	N	Y	N
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	Y	Y	Y	N
Yekooche First Nation	Y	N	Y	N
Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en	N	N	N	OW have indicated they will submit a Rights and Title report

* Nadleh Whut'en First Nation's participation in late 2013 field studies will be reviewed in 2014.

4.7.2 Traditional Land Use (TLU) Studies

TLU is considered to be knowledge relating to the past and present use of land for subsistence, spiritual and traditional purposes.

TLU information assists in identifying potential cultural, social, and economic impacts or benefits that may arise as a result of the Project. TLU information has informed the Application, will inform site-specific mitigation, and will inform the ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design to identify strategies to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential adverse effects on TLU activities.

Coastal GasLink offered a flexible approach for options in conducting TLU studies with Aboriginal groups. TLU studies ranged from community-based research in which either the community (or a community-chosen third party) conducted the TLU study or, alternatively, TERA worked with the community to facilitate the collection of TLU and facilitate its use in the assessment.

Of the 18 Schedule B communities invited to participate, 17 committed to complete a TLU Study. Three of these Aboriginal groups elected to have TERA facilitate their TLU Study, while 14 of these communities either chose to complete a community-led TLU study or elected to have their TLU Study completed by a community-chosen third party. The Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en chose not to participate but instead has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report.

Coastal GasLink initiated TLU discussions in late 2012 through issuing draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreements with those Aboriginal groups based on their proximity to the proposed project or their assertion of traditional and cultural rights of the land. Following issuance of these TK Agreements, Coastal GasLink continued to progress finalization of these agreements over a period of time with Aboriginal groups, as outlined in Table 4-3.

Following receipt of an interim / progress report, Coastal GasLink sent a letter to the respective Aboriginal group requesting consent from the community to use their provided TLU information to inform the Application.

A subsequent letter issued in early July 2013 by Coastal GasLink further informed Aboriginal Groups that January 2014 was the target date for filing the Application and Coastal GasLink confirmed that it would include available information from interim or final TLU Studies in the Application. Coastal GasLink also indicated that the target date to receive reports to inform the Application was August 31, 2013.

Coastal GasLink also noted that TLU information received after this date could still be submitted to the EAO. In addition, Coastal GasLink indicated it would continue to work with Aboriginal groups who submitted reports after this date to discuss

mitigation or other management plans to avoid or reduce potential adverse effects on TLU during ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design.

Coastal GasLink received twelve interim / progress reports with consent to inform the Application. These reports are referenced in, but not appended to, the Application.

Coastal GasLink continues to offer TLU review and site-specific mitigation meetings upon receipt of final TLU reports.

Coastal GasLink is also committed to consider additional TLU made available by Aboriginal groups to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design, as appropriate, as well as informing site-specific mitigation.

Table 4-3: TLU Summary Table

Aboriginal Group	Draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement provided by Coastal GasLink on:	TK Agreement Execution: Community Led, Third Party, or TERA facilitated	Interim or Progress Report Received	Final TLU Report Received
Blueberry River First Nations (added to EAO's Schedule B list on February 21, 2014)	December 19, 2012	July 24, 2013	August 30, 2013	January 28, 2014 (community working on amendment to Final TLU Report)
Haisla Nation	February 3, 2013	TERA – Haisla Agreement Executed October 2, 2013 Effective January 1, 2013	June 1, 2013	
Kitselas First Nation	March 01, 2013	May 27, 2013 Initial Coastal GasLink- KFN Agreement executed May 27, 2013. TERA – KFN Agreement resigned January 22, 2014.	No report to date	
Lheidli T'enneh Nation	December 18, 2012	July 18, 2013	Sept, 17, 2013: Receipt of Progress Report Nov. 26, 2013 Receipt of Draft Interim TLUS Report	
McLeod Lake Indian Band	December 19, 2012	March 10, 2014	June 16, 2014: Interim Report	
Nak'azdli Band	December 17, 2012	July 02, 2013 Collaborative study with Nadleh Whut'en FN and Carrier Sekani Tribal Council	Sept 18, 2013 Interim Report March 27, 2014 Draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study Report	

Aboriginal Group	Draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement provided by Coastal GasLink on:	TK Agreement Execution: Community Led, Third Party, or TERA facilitated	Interim or Progress Report Received	Final TLU Report Received
Nadleh Whut'en First Nation	December 31, 2012	July 02, 2013 Collaborative study with Nak'azdli Band and Carrier Sekani Tribal Council	Sept 18, 2013 Interim Report March 27, 2014 Draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study Report	
Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band	December 19, 2012	June 26, 2013	Sept 13, 2013 Preliminary Report	
Saik'uz First Nation	January 09, 2013	August 21, 2013	Sept 30, 2013 Interim Report	December 31, 2013
Saulteau First Nations	December 19, 2012	May 27, 2013	Sept 03, 2013	February 11, 2014 Community currently working on an amendment to this report
Skin Tye Nation	January 22, 2013	July 4, 2013	Sept 26, 2013	
Stellat'en First Nation	November 06, 2012	May 27, 2013	Sept 17, 2013	
Burns Lake Indian Band	December 06, 2012	TERA – Burns Lake Indian Band Agreement Executed April 23, 2013 Effective January 1, 2013 New Agreement in progress		
Doig River First Nation (added to EAO's Schedule B list on Feb 21, 2014)	May 17, 2013	To be executed.		
West Moberly First Nations	December 19, 2012	July 09, 2013	Sept 25, 2013	

Aboriginal Group	Draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement provided by Coastal GasLink on:	TK Agreement Execution: Community Led, Third Party, or TERA facilitated	Interim or Progress Report Received	Final TLU Report Received
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	November 29, 2012	January 17, 2013	May 15, 2013 Progress Report October 09, 2013 WFN Draft Final TLUOS Report	
Yekooche First Nation	April 18, 2013	July 04, 2013	Sept 25, 2013	
Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en				OW has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report

4.8 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Beginning in early 2013, Coastal GasLink approached all Schedule B Aboriginal groups to discuss community-specific socio-economic baseline data collection. Coastal GasLink offered a flexible approach for options to collect socio-economic baseline data with Aboriginal groups. At the time of this report, there are 15 Aboriginal groups that have or are participating in collecting socio-economic baseline data (Table 4-4). The Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en chose not to participate but instead has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report.

To support the socio-economic baseline data collection, Coastal GasLink:

- provided funds to support the preparation of the community baseline data reports
- provided an outline of the socio-economic data needs to meet the Application Information Requirements (AIR) issued by the EAO in May 2013
- offered assistance in Project information dissemination through community meetings
- offered assistance by providing maps to orient community representatives to the proposed Project

Currently, Coastal GasLink has received 9 interim reports and 10 final reports from Schedule B communities. Reports received before December 1, 2013 informed the Coastal GasLink Application. Reports received after that date are continuing to support ongoing dialogue between Coastal GasLink and Aboriginal groups to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design. The information is also considered during discussions about community benefits.

Table 4-4: Socio-economic Engagement Record

Community	Socio-economic Baseline Data Participation			Socio-economic Follow-Up Dialogue Participation		
	Participation Offered	Interim Report Received	Final Report Received	Meeting Offered	Meeting Booked	Initial Meeting Date
Blueberry River First Nations	Y	Sept. 7, 2013	Jan. 27, 2014	Y		
Dark House	Y					

Community	Socio-economic Baseline Data Participation			Socio-economic Follow-Up Dialogue Participation		
	Participation Offered	Interim Report Received	Final Report Received	Meeting Offered	Meeting Booked	Initial Meeting Date
Haisla Nation	Y	-	June 1, 2013	Y	Y	June 19, 2014
Kitselas Indian Band	Y	-	Aug. 31, 2013	Y	Y	April 30, 2014
Lheidli T'enneh Nation	Y	Sept. 1, 2013	March 1, 2014	Y	Y	May 27, 2014
McLeod Lake Indian Band	Y			Y		
Nak'azdli Nation	Y	Sept. 18, 2013	Apr. 30, 2014	Y	Y	May 2, 2014
Nadleh Whut'en First Nation	Y	Sept. 27, 2013	Apr. 30, 2014	Y	Y	May 2, 2014
Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band	Y	Oct. 15, 2013	Nov. 5, 2013	Y	Y	May 1, 2014
Office of the Wet'suwet'en	Y	OW has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report				
Saik'uz First Nation	Y			Y	Y	Apr. 17, 2014

Community	Socio-economic Baseline Data Participation			Socio-economic Follow-Up Dialogue Participation		
	Participation Offered	Interim Report Received	Final Report Received	Meeting Offered	Meeting Booked	Initial Meeting Date
Saulteau First Nations	Y	Sept. 9, 2013		Y		
Skin Tye Nation	Y	Nov. 5, 2013		Y	Y	May 21, 2014
Stellat'en First Nation	Y			Y		
Burns Lake Band	Y	-	Sept. 15, 2013	Y	Y	May 21, 2014
Doig River First Nation	Y			Y		
West Moberly First Nations	Y			Y		
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	Y	Jul. 15, 2013	Jul. 31, 2013	Y	Y	May 9, 2014
Yekooche First Nation	Y	Sept. 24, 2013	Jan. 30, 2014	Y	Y	May 28, 2014

In addition to informing the Application, socio-economic information and reports continue to inform ongoing dialogue with Aboriginal groups. These initial discussions include community-specific topics and common topics identified through the socio-economic information and reports. Common topics include the following:

- Contracting and employment
- Education and training

- Community partnership development: discussing opportunities for community partnerships intended to support sustainable community capacity building

Coastal GasLink is committed to both short and long-term benefits to Aboriginal groups. Participation of Aboriginal groups in the socio-economic program has supported further development of Coastal GasLink's contracting and employment, education and training, and community partnership initiatives.

5.0 PROJECT AGREEMENTS AND ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Coastal GasLink has presented Project Agreement term sheets to 16 of the 19 Schedule B Aboriginal groups. Coastal GasLink has held over 60 Project Agreement meetings with Schedule B Aboriginal Groups and continues to work toward finalizing agreements that provide opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Whether or not an Aboriginal group enters into a Project Agreement, Coastal GasLink is committed to providing Aboriginal community members with opportunities for achieving economic participation including employment, education and training, community benefits, and contracting and procurement to qualified local Aboriginal businesses and individuals near the proposed Project.

Coastal GasLink has held over 100 contracting and employment meetings with various Aboriginal groups since the proposed Project was announced in June 2012. These meetings have included the following:

- sharing of information on contracting and employment opportunities that may be available through the pipeline project phases (pre-construction, construction, and operations)
- seeking to understand the expectations and priorities of each Aboriginal group regarding contracting and employment
- gathering information related to commercial interests and capacity of various Aboriginal groups
- establishing communication protocols regarding the sharing of information and opportunities

Additionally, Coastal GasLink has offered, and established, regular procurement meetings with Aboriginal groups along the proposed route.

In support of the pre-construction field program opportunities, Coastal GasLink has held seasonal field contracting and employment opportunity sessions along the proposed route. Coastal GasLink's contractors were in attendance to build relationships, discuss field program opportunities and qualifications and understand Aboriginal business capacity. These sessions also included discussions regarding activities designated for qualified Aboriginal businesses (i.e., camps and catering services; right-of-way clearing and hauling; medical services; and security services) during the construction and operations phases of the proposed Project.

Coastal GasLink and its contractors have utilized, and will continue to utilize, Solicitations of Interest (SOI) and Request for Proposals (RFP) to identify and maximize opportunities for qualified Aboriginal businesses and individuals along the proposed route. Specifically, SOI's and RFP's were utilized by Coastal GasLink's contractors to

identify and secure medical, security and clearing services during the pre-construction phase. Procurement processes for camps and catering services, as well as right-of-way clearing and hauling are underway and anticipated to be complete in the second half of 2014. Additionally, SOI's and RFP's for medical services and security services required during the construction phase are also planned for the second half of 2014.

Coastal GasLink is in discussions with Northern B.C. Aboriginal Skills and Employment training organizations and local colleges to advance partnerships to develop Aboriginal skills training opportunities.

6.0 SUMMARY OF ISSUES, CONCERNS AND INTERESTS

Coastal GasLink has documented the issues, concerns and interests identified by Aboriginal groups through the consultation efforts and activities that have occurred so far. Tables summarizing the engagement activities for each Aboriginal group are provided below. In addition, tables are provided showing: a summary of issues, concerns and interests of each Aboriginal group; detailed mitigation; and references to the corresponding Sections of the Application where the issue, concern or interest is addressed.

In addition, Coastal GasLink also acknowledges that members of the EAO Working Group had opportunity to provide input and feedback to the EAO about the Project through the Application evaluation and review process.

6.1 BLUEBERRY RIVER FIRST NATIONS

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Blueberry River First Nations in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Blueberry River First Nations.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Blueberry River First Nations on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Blueberry River First Nations since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Blueberry River First Nations on July 10, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project, and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Blueberry River First Nations and Coastal GasLink have held 22 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their

traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended a Blueberry River First Nations community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated September 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Blueberry River First Nations to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Blueberry River First Nations and Coastal GasLink, dated May 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Blueberry River First Nations. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Blueberry River First Nations' interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Blueberry River First Nations with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Blueberry River First Nations by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year, as well as key information such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Blueberry River First Nations with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt River, Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District. The permit notification process provided Blueberry River First Nations with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Blueberry River First Nations by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Blueberry River First Nations regarding the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to Blueberry River First Nations through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Blueberry River First Nations at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Blueberry River First Nations participated in biophysical field studies, but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Blueberry River First Nations was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Blueberry River First Nations did not request a results review meeting. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Blueberry River First Nations the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Blueberry River First Nations on December 19, 2012. Blueberry River First Nations committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on August 30, 2013 to inform the Application. Blueberry River First Nations provided a final TLU report on January 28, 2014 and is currently working on an amendment to this report. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Blueberry River First Nations with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Blueberry River First Nations provided a socio-economic interim report on September 7, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. Blueberry River First Nations provided the final socio-economic baseline data report on January 27, 2014. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report has been offered to Blueberry River First Nations. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Blueberry River First Nations and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 7 contracting and employment meetings with Blueberry River First Nations and will work with Blueberry River First Nations businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Blueberry River First Nations include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key finding from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink’s engagement activities with Blueberry River First Nations is provided below in Table 6-5. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Blueberry River First Nations, as well as Coastal GasLink’s mitigations, are provided in Table 6-6.

Table 6-5: Blueberry River First Nations Engagement Record

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Blueberry River First Nations	22	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1		Notice Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt River			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-6: Blueberry River First Nations – Issue Mitigation

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects/Impacts of Construction on old-growth forests.</p>	<p>Section 8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impact to rose bushes along the right-of-way.</p> <p>Impacts to medicinal plants and berry picking/ harvesting sites.</p> <p>Requested notification of construction schedule.</p>	<p>Section 8.0 Vegetation, Section 16.7 Cultural Sites, Section 16.6 Current use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. All-terrain vehicles (ATV) /Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Introduction and spread of invasive plant species</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Reclamation of native vegetation.</p>	Section 8.0 Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Potential effects on vegetation important to wildlife</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Reclamation of vegetation.</p>	Section 8.0 Vegetation, Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Use minimum disturbance construction techniques in areas where grading or blasting is not necessary, to facilitate rapid regeneration of natural vegetation following construction. Implement reclamation measures to restore habitat disturbed by the Project within mountain goat UWRs, such as natural regeneration, tree seedling planting and/or shrub staking/planting. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Mitigation of sensitive vegetation resources should be reviewed with contractor personnel before construction, to ensure personnel understand the procedures involved.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not clear timber, stumps, brush or other vegetation beyond the marked construction ROW boundaries. • Where grading is not required, identify shrub (including young forest) areas prior to construction; walk down tall shrubs and tree saplings and pack sufficient snow/ice over walked-down vegetation on the travel and work surfaces during winter construction to allow tall vegetation to recover quickly following construction. • Implement line-of-sight breaks every 500 m on linear features that do not share a ROW boundary with a road (BC OGC 2011), where practical. Line-of-sight measures may include: bends in the ROW; doglegs at intersections with access roads; woody debris or earth berms; tree or shrub planting to create vegetation screens across the ROW; avoiding clearing on the ROW (e.g., trenchless crossing or bored crossings of watercourses where practical to do so, roads or other ROW). • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Use minimum disturbance construction techniques in areas where grading or blasting is not required, to facilitate rapid regeneration of natural vegetation following construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduce the width of the Footprint to the extent practical by utilizing shared workspace, avoiding clearing large diameter trees on the edge of the ROW; ○ minimizing extra temporary workspace (e.g., place log decks, storage areas, other temporary construction areas outside of UWRs for caribou); ○ maintain root layer integrity on most of the ROW by clearing vegetation above ground level and restricting grubbing to the trench width; ○ protect travel and work surfaces by packing snow (during winter) and/or using matting to protect surface soils and vegetation, where practical; and ○ identify shrub (including young forest) areas prior to construction; walk down tall shrubs and tree saplings and pack sufficient snow/ice over walked-down vegetation on the travel and work surfaces during winter construction to allow tall vegetation to recover quickly following construction.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including: caribou, moose, beaver, bears, and wolverine.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p><i>Impacts of construction on:</i> Caribou Habitat. Moose: Habitat, Calving areas, Hunting areas, Moose Wallows, Moose Licks, Beaver habitat (Dams, Lodges) Grizzly Bears (destruction of dens during hibernation), Mustelids including Wolverines.</p> <p>Decline in Moose Population.</p>	<p>Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of ATVs or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway ROW to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during Post-Construction Monitoring (PCM). Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Conduct work expeditiously to maintain a tight construction spread (i.e., interval between front-end work activities such as grading and back-end activities such as clean-up) to reduce the duration of the open trench and to reduce potential barriers and hazards to wildlife. • Align breaks in pipe, soil, slash, and snow with obvious wildlife trails, where possible, to facilitate wildlife movement. • Leave periodic gaps in windrowed snow, if snow windrows are of sufficient height to interfere with wildlife movement. Locate gaps at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Where practical, use multi-passenger vehicles for the transport of crews to and from job sites. Communicate to construction personnel the locations along Project access and construction ROW where wildlife is repeatedly observed, and the expectations of following speed limits. • Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. • Develop an appropriate strategy to address disturbance of site specific wildlife habitat values in the WTPs, in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agencies where WTPs cannot be avoided.
<p>Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Increased access for hunters and recreational users, effects on ungulates due to increased line of</p>	<p>Section 14.0 Land and Resource Use, Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
sight for predators and hunters.		shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> Effect on Bird Nests, disruption of underground springs, disturbance of active game trails during construction, clearing or disturbance of trees with diamond willow and effects of construction on migration patterns.	Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include:

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adhering to species-specific timing constraints; • leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and • limiting the use of chemical applications. • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraints; ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and limiting the use of chemical applications.
<p>Potential effects on traplines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of construction on active traplines and traditional trapping practices.</p>	<p>Section 16.0 Traditional Land and Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of increased turbidity on fish and fish habitat.</p>	<p>Section 7.0 Aquatic Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. • Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for total suspended solids (TSS) and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Compressor station siting near watercourses. <u>Including:</u> Proximity of proposed compressor station to active waterways and drainages; effect of compressor station on water quality, disruption of flow.	Section 7.0 Aquatic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody / watercourse. • Conduct water quality sampling as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water.
Potential effects on fish and fish habitat. <u>Including:</u> Contamination of fish spawning area, effect of construction on creek banks and fish spawning habitat.	Section 7.0 Aquatic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
Potential effects on air quality <u>Including:</u> Changes to air quality in vicinity of proposed pipeline corridor.	Section 6.6 air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land clearing debris. • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (BC Reg. 145/93). • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs.
Potential effects on Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs), archaeological sites and culturally important sites. <u>Including:</u>	Section 18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Clearing and disruption of historic sites.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (BC MFLNRO). Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.
Potential impact to wetlands. <u>Including:</u> Effects to vegetation.	Section 9.0 Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. Direct grading away from wetlands. Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.
Provide opportunity to community for clearing contracts. <u>Including:</u> Request for right-of-way clearing.	12.0 Employment and Economy Effects assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an Aboriginal Participation Plan (APP) to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain. <u>Including:</u> Uneven terrain on proposed pipeline corridor.	Section 5.7 acid Rock, Section 21.5 Fires or Explosions. Appendix 2A Environmental Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has undertaken detailed terrain analysis, the results of which continues to inform the construction planning and detailed engineering design of the proposed Project. In addition to the current process administered by the BC EAO, Coastal GasLink is required to provide detailed information regarding the design of the Project for review by the Oil and Gas Commission (BG OGC).
Potential effects of waste and drilling fluid used during construction. <u>Including:</u> Potential contamination of mineral licks.	Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, appendix 2A Environmental Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use inert, nontoxic bentonitic clay-based materials as drilling mud for trenchless crossing watercourse crossing. Implement the Directional Drilling Procedures and Instream Drilling Mud Release Contingency Plan. Dispose of all waste drilling fluid and drilling solids according to and in conformance with pertinent regulatory requirements. Ensure that drilling mud composition is limited to bentonite mud drilling systems, fresh water and, if warranted, other inert additives. No toxic additives will be allowed. Provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to Coastal GasLink upon request. Develop a clean-up plan, prior to drilling. The plan will be prepared by the drilling contractor in consultation with Coastal GasLink inspection staff. Acquire the appropriate approvals to access the release area if off ROW and for mud pump-off. Monitor and record the amount of fluid return to the mud tank/pit and the amount of make up drilling fluid required in the mixing tanks during drilling of the pilot hole and hole opening (reaming). Maintain a detailed log of all drilling activities in order to correlate drilling status with potential frac-out events. Implement measures to prevent the further release of drilling mud into the watercourse. Appropriate measures will vary depending on the lessons learned during the previous drill attempt.
Offer cleared timber to local communities. <u>Including:</u> Requested timber harvest rights be offered to affected aboriginal communities.	12.0 Employment and Economy Effects assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the timber to be removed during construction of the Project is expected to be merchantable and will be transported to conversion facilities in accordance with direction Coastal GasLink expects to receive from the appropriate regulatory agencies. Merchantable timber is addressed in the assessment of the valued component "Current Use of Land and Resources" (Section 14.5 of the Application – see page 14-124).
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interest in opportunities e.g. right-of-way clearing, logging contracts, construction, clean-up.	12.0 Employment and Economy Effects assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an Aboriginal Participation Plan (APP) to TransCanada. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime).
<p>Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential community investment and contracting opportunities.</p>	Section 1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building. Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to date to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
<p>As a result of new roads, potential for increased access for recreational harvesters to the area, leading to increased pressure on wildlife and fish resources.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Negative effects to wildlife and fish populations.</p>	Section 14.0 Land and Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All motorized vehicle traffic, including ATV, Argo and snowmobile traffic, will be confined to the approved route, access roads or trails except where specifically authorized by the appropriate authority. Clearly delineate areas that have access restrictions. Restrict access to essential construction personnel only. Direct all other personnel to the ROW via alternate access routes. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. Limit operational access along the pipeline ROW within caribou range. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, UWRs for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
Excessive industrial Development.	Section 3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
Land Reclamation.	Section 3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation in appropriate areas. • Use a combination of natural recovery and additional measures to accelerate restoration of disturbed habitat. Reclamation measures may include: minimum disturbance construction; site preparation to create microsites suitable for seedling establishment and growth (e.g., mounding, spreading woody debris); planting tree seedlings; bio-engineering (e.g., shrub staking/planting); and access control.

Blueberry River First Nation Engagement Record from July 10, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Concern with proposed Project timelines.	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. • Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. • For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
Alteration or loss of riparian habitat.	Section 7.0 Aquatic Environment Section 8.0 Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC MOE recommends maintaining a 100 m riparian area buffer at ecologically relevant places along streams to help maintain landscape connectivity for fisher (BC MOE 2004). Implement standard measures to reduce riparian habitat disturbance. Extend riparian buffers to 100 m at select locations, if recommended as a result of pre-construction surveys (e.g., old-growth riparian forests where fisher is detected).

6.2 BURNS LAKE BAND (TS'IL KAZ KOH FIRST NATION)

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Burns Lake Band in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Burns Lake Band.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Burns Lake Band on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Burns Lake Band since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Burns Lake Band on July 23, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Burns Lake Band and Coastal GasLink have held 30 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended a Burns Lake Band community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated February 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Burns Lake Band to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Burns Lake Band and Coastal GasLink, dated May 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Burns Lake Band. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Burns Lake Band's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Burns Lake Band with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Burns Lake Band by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Burns Lake Band with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Approval. The permit notification process provided Burns Lake Band with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Burns Lake Band by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Burns Lake Bands regarding the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, including a scheduled helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Burns Lake Band through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Burns Lake Band at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Burns Lake Band provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. On December 3, 2013, Burns Lake Band was provided with a Results Review Memo which included a table of all 2013 field studies Burns Lake Band participated in in their traditional territory with a request to verify and validate the information with Burns Lake Band for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. Coastal GasLink attempted to validate this information, but did not receive a response from Burns Lake Band. The collection of Burns Lake Band TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Burns Lake Band the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement was provided to Burns Lake Band on December 6, 2012. Burns Lake Band leadership at that time, elected to have TERA Environmental facilitate the TLU study and a TK Agreement between Burns Lake Band and TERA was executed on April 23, 2013. TLU collected by TERA was used to inform the Application.

In early May 2014 the current Burns Lake Band leadership requested that the contract signed between TERA and Burns Lake Band be concluded and requested to have a TLU Study be facilitated by their chosen Third Party, Negotiations for this third party TLU Study are currently underway between Burns Lake Band and Coastal GasLink. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Burns Lake Band with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. A Socio-economic Baseline Data Final Report was submitted on September 15, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 21, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Burns Lake Band and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 11 contracting and employment meetings with Burns Lake Band and will work with Burns Lake Band businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Burns Lake Band include: the continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Burns Lake Band is provided below in Table 6-7. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Burns Lake Band, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-8.

Table 6-7: Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation)	30	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Notice Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report # 2	General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites			

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Approval.			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-8: Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) - Issue Mitigation

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns regarding old growth forest in the vicinity of proposed pipeline corridor.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (Greater Than 100 Years Old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; Greater Than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) Within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, Stockpile/Storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Cumulative effect on undisturbed vegetation.</p> <p>Impacts to traditional areas for gathering medicinal plants and berries (Labrador tea).</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Site-specific and appropriate mitigation will be determined according to the Ecological Community and Species of Concern Contingency Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]) which lists the sensitivity criteria considered and presents a suite of mitigation options (i.e., staged mitigation). • Do not clear timber, stumps, brush or other vegetation beyond the marked construction ROW boundaries. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Potential effects on vegetation important to wildlife. <u>Including:</u> Pesticide/herbicide use, potential effects on undisturbed vegetation.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Mitigation of sensitive vegetation resources should be reviewed with contractor personnel before construction, to ensure personnel understand the procedures involved. • Do not clear timber, stumps, brush or other vegetation beyond the marked construction ROW boundaries. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical.
Offer cleared timber and clearing contracts to local communities. <u>Including:</u> Cleared Timber and logging rights, requested right-of-way clearing.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. • Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. • Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, wolverine and other furbearing animals. <u>Including:</u> Concern about declining Moose population and impacts on Moose hunting, calving, and breeding areas, effects of construction on moose movements and habitat, effect on moose licks, use of habitat by fur	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Locate permanent and temporary facilities (e.g., compressors, camps) a minimum of 1,000 m outside of mountain goat UWRs, wherever feasible. • Where practical, maintain a minimum 50 m setback distance from identified bear dens during winter construction (BC OGC 2013).

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>bearing animals(lynx, marten, rabbit, beavers), increased Black bear population in area.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If an active grizzly bear den is discovered during supplemental surveys or Project construction activities, Coastal GasLink will consult with BC MFLNRO to discuss what, if any, mitigation is required. Note that in BC, a 50 m setback is recommended (BC OGC 2011). In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE) In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. January 15 to May 15 (winter period) and October 15 to November 15 (fall rut) are cautionary periods for caribou. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required (BC OGC 2013). May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, UWRs for caribou. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Limit operational access along the pipeline ROW within caribou range. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15). • Report any sightings of caribou during construction and operation to Coastal GasLink's environmental personnel. Wildlife observations will be compiled and submitted to BC MFLNRO. • Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on caribou where the route traverses areas identified as approved or proposed caribou UWR or WHA. • Where practical, avoid clearing and construction activities during the critical winter months of November through April, in accordance with the UWR Order (BC MOE 2005). Where not practical, ensure consultation occurs with the BC MOE prior to clearing and construction activities. • The cautionary winter period for elk extends from January 15 to May 15. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required) (BC OGC 2013). • May 15 to July 15 is a critical period for elk (BC MFLNRO 2011). Schedule clearing and construction to avoid the critical period. If this is not practical, consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation and monitoring plans. • Complete construction activities within the UWR as expeditiously as possible to reduce the length of time in the UWR. • Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on ungulates in the event that UWR or WHA for ungulates are proposed prior to construction, and are traversed by the route. • Locate permanent and temporary facilities (e.g., compressors, camps) a minimum of 1,000 m outside of mountain goat UWRs, wherever feasible. • General Wildlife Measures for mountain goat UWRs include avoiding clearing any trees within the UWR and adjacent No Harvest Zones (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Where clearing within goat UWR cannot be practically avoided, apply for exemption from the requirement to comply with the General Wildlife Measures. Include in the application a mitigation strategy for the Project, developed in consultation with provincial regulators, to address potential Project effects within goat UWRs. Mitigation for activity within mountain goat UWRs and adjacent No Harvest Zones may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule clearing and construction activities within identified UWR for mountain goat, associated No Harvest Zones, and areas within 1 km (horizontal distance) of mountain goat

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		UWR, during the period from June 15 to October 31, where practical (i.e., avoid activities from November 1 to June 14).
<p>Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns with regards to increased access and line of sight for predators and hunters.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects on eagle nests, migratory birds, request avoidance of nesting grounds / rearing areas and /or relocation of habitat (e.g. nest boxes).</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. • Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s).

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraints; ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and ○ limiting the use of chemical applications.
Potential effects on traplines <u>Including:</u> Impact and notification to registered / unregistered trapline holders.	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities. • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction.
Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings. <u>Including:</u> Water quality at and downstream of watercourse crossings. The issues of proximity of the pipeline to Tchesinkut Lake is also a concern as this is a pristine lake, concerns of water crossings at this lake.	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. • Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the CCME (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for TSS and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction.
Continued engagement with coastal communities	1 Proposed Project Overview 23 Aboriginal Consultation	Coastal GasLink is continuing field programs to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design. Coastal GasLink will continue engagement with Aboriginal groups in accordance with the Aboriginal Consultation Plan.
Potential effects on fish and fish habitat. <u>Including:</u> Watercourse crossings disrupting fish habitat in fish-bearing streams during construction. Effects on fish population. Potential river contamination and effects on fish.	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
Potential impact to wetlands.	9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation.

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effect on wetlands and undisturbed vegetation.</p> <p>Reclamation of wetland post construction.</p>	<p>25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation (i.e., do not seed wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern), unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.
<p>Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain and in areas with other pipeline activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns regarding ruptures and leaks.</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has undertaken detailed terrain analysis, the results of which continues to inform the construction planning and detailed engineering design of the proposed Project. In addition to the current process administered by the BC EAO, Coastal GasLink is required to provide detailed information regarding the design of the Project for review by the BC OGC. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; o the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and o all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that:

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. ● The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist.
Potential affects spills or leaks during or after construction. <u>Including:</u> Cumulative effects of a spill or leak along the pipeline.	21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Contractors' equipment will be clean and in good operating condition. Contractors will be supplied with a list of required stand-by equipment and required spill response container supplies to respond to large volume spills. The stand-by equipment will be stationed in the field construction yards. Appropriate measures will be taken immediately to limit the spread of the contamination, in accordance with the Spill Contingency Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP). ● Prior to construction kick-off, the Contractor will ensure that all spill response equipment and materials are onsite or readily available. ● Fuel/service vehicles will carry: fire extinguishers, shovels, an impermeable barrier for placing under vehicles to be serviced, hydrocarbon spill kits complete with a minimum of 10 kg of sorbent material for clean-up of small spills, Sorbents, barrier materials (e.g., impermeable liners, etc.), shovels, a water boom, and 210 1 storage drums will be stockpiled at the contractor yards/staging areas to respond to small spills.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. ● The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. ● Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Training initiatives, job specific training initiatives, and employment opportunities with the pipeline (long term).	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities. These discussions include the sharing of information to ensure that meaningful partnerships are developed for both the Project and the community. Objectives and measurable outcomes will be developed alongside the training/education partner and will be part of the final partnership plans. ● Coastal GasLink will seek to help local residents be successful in opportunities created by the project through implementation of training and education programs, as well as development of skills for ongoing career opportunities. ● Partnership announcements for local education and training initiatives will start in mid-2014.

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Need for contracting opportunities.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Opportunities for clearing, security services, medical services, camps and catering.</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an Aboriginal Participation Plan (APP) to TransCanada. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p>	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
<p>Potential negative effects of multiple projects in the region.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Cumulative effects of multiple</p>	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
projects in the region, negative effects on wildlife and environment.		long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage. <u>Including:</u> Limited capacity to engage.	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> Economic opportunities and long term employment.	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building. Section 12 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink activities to support employment and contracting opportunities with the Project. Coastal GasLink has committed to continuing discussions with economic development representatives from Aboriginal and local communities to communicate Project requirements, potential contract opportunities and related qualifications and to identify qualified Aboriginal and local businesses interested in provided relevant goods and services as noted in Table 12-8.
Provide employment opportunities to local communities.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways

Burns Lake Band (Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation) Engagement Record from July 23, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue will continue with Aboriginal groups to enable and facilitate participation in these programs. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5 ,Section 12 , Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential adverse impacts of fracking. <u>including:</u> Requesting for additional information on fracking process.	Not within the Scope of this Project	
Removal of vegetation may have adverse effects on air quality	6.0 Atmospheric Environment 8.0 Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land clearing debris. • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (BC Reg. 145/93). • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs. • Reduce, through Project engineering planning and design, the length of the pipeline route – to minimize emissions during the construction period. • Minimize, through Project construction planning and practicable measures, the emissions from vehicle idling, where practical, improperly maintained vehicles, and non-optimized construction equipment capacity for duty at hand. • Avoid open burning of timber, tree/shrub debris and stumps – and instead mulch it for spreading on ROW and maximize timber salvaging where feasible. • Open burning (or incineration) of accumulated camp waste materials will be prohibited. • Reduce, by means of ROW area water spraying, the amount of fugitive dust (PM2.5) emissions – as needed.

6.3 DARK HOUSE

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Dark House in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project to Moricetown First Nation, since the hereditary chief of Dark House is also a member of that Council. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Dark House either directly or through Moricetown First Nation. **Sharing of Project Information**

Coastal GasLink has shared Project information with Dark House directly or through Moricetown First Nation through email, phone calls, and in-person meetings. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with the hereditary chief of Dark House following a Moricetown Council meeting on June 12, 2013, to share Project-related information, to determine Dark House's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for their involvement in proposed Project activities. Since this date, Dark House and Coastal GasLink have held 2 meetings on Project-related subjects. Information has been shared with the hereditary chief of the Dark House and other community members via email and letters.

Coastal GasLink continues to offer to meet with Dark House to provide information on various Project-related subjects. These include the distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations and camp sites; digital shapefiles of the proposed route; discussion about contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; and selection of the proposed route.

Capacity Funding

Coastal GasLink has offered to provide capacity funding for Dark House to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has attempted to engage Dark House with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Dark House with the Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has offered to engage in information exchanges and discussions with Dark House regarding the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory. To date, Dark House has not responded to Coastal GasLink's requests to engage regarding the proposed Project route.

Environmental Data Collection

Coastal GasLink has provided Dark House with information regarding 2014 field programs within Dark House territory and a request to discuss the proposed field activities. Coastal GasLink will continue to provide field program information and opportunities to participate in 2014 field activities.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink has offered to meet with Dark House to discuss opportunities to participate in socio-economic baseline data collection. To date, Dark House has not responded to Coastal GasLink's requests to engage regarding social and economic information.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Information outlining long- and short-term benefits of the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project has been sent to the Dark House hereditary chief by letter, and discussions of opportunities for Aboriginal economic participation have been held with the Moricetown First Nation. Coastal GasLink will continue its efforts to engage with Dark House to provide information and discuss project benefits.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Dark House include the continued provision of Project updates. Coastal GasLink will continue to offer: participation in 2014 biophysical field studies; field program key finding presentations; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Dark House is provided in Table 6-9. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Dark House, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-10.

Table 6-9: Dark House Engagement Record

Dark House Engagement Record from March 26, 2013 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
*Dark House	2					N	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
							Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-10: Dark House - Issue Mitigation

Dark House Engagement Record from March 26, 2013 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential adverse effects on Aboriginal Rights and Title including hunting and trapping.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concern regarding lack of consultation with appropriate rights holders.</p>	<p>16 Traditional Land and Resource Use, 23 Aboriginal Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink completed a comprehensive assessment in accordance with the AIR. The assessment carried out for the Project satisfies Part C of the AIR by providing an assessment of likely Project effects on Aboriginal Interests after the application of appropriate and effective mitigation as provided in Section 23. In Section 3.2.2 of the Application, Coastal GasLink describes the methods and guides used to collect, record, and interpret information from community representatives during the consultation process by Coastal GasLink. Coastal GasLink will continue dialogue with Aboriginal groups about site specific issues and mitigation to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design. Coastal GasLink is also committed to considering additional TK/TLU information provided by Aboriginal groups to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design as appropriate. Additionally, Aboriginal groups can provide feedback concerning specific sites and planned mitigation in the context of the EAO Working Group. Coastal GasLink will also continue engagement in accordance with the Public and the Aboriginal Consultation Plans approved by the EAO through the operations phase of the Project to share information and collect feedback about current and planned activities.
<p>Potential effects on air quality.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Pollution.</p>	<p>6.0 Atmospheric Environment, 15.7 Community Quality of Life, 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land clearing debris. Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (BC Reg. 145/93). Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs.
<p>Potential effects on water quality.</p> <p><u>including:</u></p> <p>Pollution.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment, 9.0 Wetlands, 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources, 15.7 Community Quality of Life, 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME

Dark House Engagement Record from March 26, 2013 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. • Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the CCME (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for total suspended solids (TSS) and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction.

6.4 DOIG RIVER FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Doig River First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Doig River First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Doig River First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Doig River First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Doig River First Nation on September 17, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Doig River First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 11 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended a Doig River First Nation community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Doig River First Nation was added to the EAO's Schedule B of the Section 11 Order on February 21, 2014. Since then, Coastal GasLink and Doig River First Nation have met and held discussions regarding capacity funding to support Doig River First Nation's ongoing engagement. Under a Letter of Agreement dated February 2014, Coastal GasLink provided Doig River First Nation with initial capacity funding for Doig River First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. As of March 31, 2014, Doig River First Nation and Coastal GasLink continue to discuss further capacity funding to support Doig River First Nation's ongoing engagement. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer;

participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Doig River First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Doig River First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Doig River First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Doig River First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt River, Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District. The permit notification process provided Doig River First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Doig River First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Doig River First Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Doig River First Nation through folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Doig River First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Doig River First Nation participated in biophysical field studies, but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Doig River First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Doig River First Nation did not request a results review meeting. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Doig River First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Doig River First Nation on May 17, 2013. Any TLU information received from Doig River First Nation will be used to assist in Project planning and inform discussions of mitigation or other management plans to avoid or reduce potential adverse effects on traditional use. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Doig River First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project, but Doig River First Nation elected not to participate. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink provided Doig River First Nation with initial capacity funding for Doig River First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. Coastal GasLink will commence Project Agreement discussions with Doig River First Nation and work toward reaching an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 3 contracting and employment meetings with Doig River First Nation and will work with Doig River First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Doig River First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Doig River First Nation is provided below in Table 6-11. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Doig River First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-12.

Table 6-11: Doig River First Nation Engagement Record

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permits Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Doig River First Nation	11	Y	Y		Y	Rev B1		Notice Heritage Permit application		Y	Y
						Rev C1		General Permit Application (Wildlife Act)			
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt River			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District.			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District.			

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permits Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-12: Doig River First Nation – Issue Mitigation

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nesting areas, mineral licks, game trails, wildlife trees.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects on Moose Licks, blocking of currently active game trails / migration routes during construction.</p>	<p>Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. • Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>monitoring).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.	Section 1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential effects on mature growth forest.	Section 8.0 Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where Practical, avoid Clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (Greater Than 100 Years Old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; Greater Than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) Within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the Width of the Project Footprint in these Old forest areas To the Extent Practical by Narrowing the Construction ROW To avoid Clearing Large Trees, and Reducing Temporary Workspace as Much as Practical (Avoid Placing Log Decks, Stockpile/Storage areas, Other Temporary Construction Facilities Within the UWR Wherever Feasible). Temporary Workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
Potential effects on wildlife species. <u>Including:</u> Cumulative effects.	Section 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. Further detail of the cumulative effects assessment is included in the effects assessment for each valued component, provided in Sections 4-20 of the Application.
Potential effects on ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants. <u>Including:</u>	Section 8.0 Vegetation, Section 16.7 Cultural Sites, Section 16.6 Current use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Request the avoidance of traditionally harvested medicinal plants.</p>		<p>relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. o Implement a post-construction reclamation program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Potential effects on watercourses and watercourse crossings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential effects of open trench crossing methods.</p>	<p>Section 7.0 Aquatic Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will obtain and follow all applicable federal and provincial permits and/or authorizations prior to the commencement of construction and in-stream activities. • Construct or install temporary vehicle access across waterbodies, shorelines, and riverbanks in a manner that protects the banks from erosion, maintains the flows in the waterway and follows the BC Water Act and Water Regulations as well as applicable DFO OSs (DFO 2008a,b,c,f,j). • Construct/install all watercourse vehicle crossings as outlined in Aquatic Environment Technical Report (Appendix 2-G of the EAC application) and in accordance with the typical drawings (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A], Dwgs. STDS-03-ML-05-104, STDS-03-ML-05-101, STDS-03-ML-05-102). • Line single span bridges with impervious geotextile. All watercourse crossing structures must have a minimum of 30 cm high side boards. Side containment for single span bridges must

Doig River First Nation Engagement Record from Sept 17, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>be constructed of plywood. Snow bridges can use watered snow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install and remove any temporary vehicle crossings in a manner that protects the banks from erosion and maintains the flow in the waterway. These crossings will be returned to their pre-construction condition. • Consider alternate methods of vehicle crossings on a site-specific basis. The decision-making process will include the Contractor, Construction Manager and the Environmental Inspector(s). Decision criteria will include protection of the riparian vegetation and fisheries values associated with the crossing, and applicable legislation. • If water withdrawal is necessary for the construction of a temporary crossing, ensure that necessary provincial approvals are in place and follow DFO conditions, if applicable. Do not withdraw more than 10% of the instantaneous stream flow at any given time. Pump intakes should not disturb the streambed. Pumps must be screened with a maximum mesh size of 2.54 mm and have a maximum screen approach velocity of less than 0.038 m/s where fish habitat is present. Follow design requirements of DFO Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Intake Guidelines. • No construction activity will occur outside the instream work window of least risk for any watercourse crossing unless: it is dry or frozen to the bottom at the time of construction; if trenchless techniques are employed; or approval from the appropriate regulatory agency is obtained. • For pipeline crossings conducted using a trenchless crossing method, follow the DFO Operational Statements for Directional Drilling or Punch and Bore Crossings. • Excavate entry and exit sites back from the ordinary high watermark and far enough from the watercourse to provide for containment of sediments and other deleterious substances above the high watermark. Vegetation removal for the entry and exit sites is only to occur within the approved construction ROW and temporary workspace. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Monitor water levels in all open trenches.

6.5 HAISLA NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Haisla Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Haisla Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Haisla Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Haisla Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Haisla Nation on November 16, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Haisla Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 23 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended a Haisla Nation community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated February 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Haisla Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Agreement between Haisla Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated July 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Haisla Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Haisla Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Haisla Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Haisla Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year, as well as key information such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Haisla Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Helicopter Landing Sites Applications, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at the Kitimat River, Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Geotechnical Investigations in the Kalum Forest District. The permit notification process provided Haisla Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Haisla Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Haisla Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, designed to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program: to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Haisla Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Haisla Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Haisla Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Haisla Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Haisla Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Haisla Nation participated in a results review meeting. The collection of Haisla Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Haisla Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Haisla Nation on February 3, 2013. Haisla Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and an interim progress report was submitted on June 1, 2013 to inform the Application. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Haisla Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. A socio-economic final report was submitted on June 1, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on June 19, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Haisla Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 3 contracting and employment meetings with Haisla Nation and will work with Haisla Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Haisla Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project. A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Haisla Nation is provided in Table 6-13. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Haisla Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-14.

Table 6-13: Haisla Nation Engagement Record

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Haisla Nation	23	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Kitimat River			

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Kalum Forest District.			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-14: Haisla Nation - Issue Mitigation

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Requested avoidance of old growth forests</p> <p>Cedar trees considered sacred.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 Years Old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) Within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing Log Decks, Stockpile/Storage areas, other Temporary Construction Facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies. • Mitigation for sacred areas may include detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, additional mitigation, if warranted, will be refined and optimized in the field and through community discussions.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns on the impacts of construction to: traditional harvesting of native plants,</p> <p>Berry picking and medicinal sites.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, wolverine and other furbearing animals. <u>Including:</u> impacts to calving areas, moose population, mountain goats identification of beaver runs and desire for beaver relocation	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Locate permanent and temporary facilities (e.g., compressors, camps) a minimum of 1,000 m outside of mountain goat UWRs, wherever feasible. • Locate permanent and temporary facilities (e.g., compressors, camps) a minimum of 1,000 m outside of mountain goat UWRs, wherever feasible. • Schedule clearing and construction activities within identified UWR for mountain goat, associated No Harvest Zones, and areas within 1 km (horizontal distance) of mountain goat UWR, during the period from June 15 to October 31, where practical (i.e., avoid activities from November 1 to June 14). • Where practical, maintain a minimum 50 m setback distance from identified bear dens during winter construction (BC OGC 2013). • If an active grizzly bear den is discovered during supplemental surveys or Project construction activities, Coastal GasLink will consult with BC MFLNRO to discuss what, if any, mitigation is required. Note that in BC, a 50 m setback is recommended (BC OGC 2011). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE) • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		trapper(s). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • January 15 to May 15 (winter period) and October 15 to November 15 (fall rut) are cautionary periods for caribou. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required (BC OGC 2013). • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, UWRs for caribou. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Limit operational access along the pipeline ROW within caribou range. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report any sightings of caribou during construction and operation to Coastal GasLink's environmental personnel. Wildlife observations will be compiled and submitted to BC MFLNRO. Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on caribou where the route traverses areas identified as approved or proposed caribou UWR or WHA. Where practical, avoid clearing and construction activities during the critical winter months of November through April, in accordance with the UWR Order (BC MOE 2005). Where not practical, ensure consultation occurs with the BC MOE prior to clearing and construction activities. The cautionary winter period for elk extends from January 15 to May 15. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required) (BC OGC 2013). May 15 to July 15 is a critical period for elk (BC MFLNRO 2011). Schedule clearing and construction to avoid the critical period. If this is not practical, consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation and monitoring plans. Complete construction activities within the UWR as expeditiously as possible to reduce the length of time in the UWR. Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on ungulates in the event that UWR or WHA for ungulates are proposed prior to construction, and are traversed by the route.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>avoidance of wildlife trails</p> <p>potential effect on large trees and cedar patches in particular</p> <p>potential loss of bird habitat including nesting grounds</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>windows should align.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC Wildlife Act (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC Wildlife Act Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC Wildlife Act Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC Wildlife Act (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adhering to species-specific timing constraints; • leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and • limiting the use of chemical applications. • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC Wildlife Act requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat as well as related fishing sites.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effect of erosion from construction on fish bearing streams</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods,

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Loss of amphibian habitat and effects on potential fishing sites.</p> <p>Effects of increased sediment in watercourses on fish spawning areas.</p>		<p>measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: recording and mapping of fishing locales; as well as, strict adherence to the regulations, standards and guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. • Inspect all temporary sediment control structures on a regular basis and following precipitation events and snowmelt and where repairs are warranted, repair before the end of the working day.
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.</p>	<p>1.5 Project Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations,

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Desire for economic and employment opportunities.</p>		<p>post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
<p>Need for contracting opportunities</p>	<p>12.0 Economic Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Need for training and employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Employment opportunities to address unemployment issues</p> <p>training initiatives also requested</p>	<p>12.0 Economic Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities over the past year to develop meaningful education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups as well as Project Agreement sessions. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Concerns with Routing.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns over routing, questions on how / why the CGL route differs from other pipeline routes.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink described its process for route and facility site selection in Section 1.4 of the Application, and applied the criteria outlined Sections 1.4.4, which are consistent with criteria described in the AIR issued by EAO in May 2014. Figure 1.5 depicts the process applied for pipeline route and facility site selection. The process of applying the selection criteria is iterative, and takes into account information from project data collection in addition to feedback from regulatory authorities, landowners, Aboriginal groups, and stakeholders. Coastal GasLink's construction planning and detailed engineering design continues to be informed by data and information relative to the route and site selection criteria.
<p>Concerned with Coastal GasLink Contractors are not identifying themselves with signs. While in the community.</p>	<p>23.0 aboriginal Consultation 24.0 Public Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink is committed to ensuring that all contractors working on behalf of Coastal GasLink provide proper notification and identification while working within First Nations Traditional Territory.
<p>Potential effects on traplines.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>impact on trappers and traditional trapping practices</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining access to the trap line, and moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.

Haisla Nation Engagement Record from June 5, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns regarding potential avalanches, debris from blasting, potential oil, and solvent, chemical spills during construction.</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has undertaken detailed terrain analysis, the results of which continues to inform the construction planning and detailed engineering design of the proposed Project. In addition to the current process administered by the BC EAO, Coastal GasLink is required to provide detailed information regarding the design of the Project for review by the BC OGC. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; o the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and o all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. • The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes.

6.6 KITSELAS FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Kitselas First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Kitselas First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Kitselas First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Kitselas First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Kitselas First Nation on August 1, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Kitselas First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 37 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended a Kitselas First Nation community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated December 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Kitselas First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Kitselas First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated November 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Kitselas First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Kitselas First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Kitselas First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Kitselas First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Kitselas First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at the Kitimat River, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation. The permit notification process provided Kitselas First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Kitselas First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Kitselas First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, designed to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Kitselas First Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to Kitselas First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Kitselas First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Kitselas First Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Kitselas First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Coastal GasLink held a Results Review Memo Meeting with Kitselas First Nation. The collection of Kitselas First Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the Project and informed the Application and development of mitigations.

Coastal GasLink offered Kitselas First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement was provided to Kitselas First Nation on March 1, 2013. In late 2013, Coastal GasLink was informed by Kitselas First Nation of their preference to replace their agreement for a community-led study with an agreement for a TERA-facilitated TLU Study. On January 22, 2014, Coastal GasLink issued a letter concluding the community-led TLU Study but acknowledging and agreeing to a TERA-facilitated TLU Study. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Kitselas First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Coastal GasLink received a Socio-economic Baseline Data Final Report on August 31, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting

on the socio-economic report took place on April 30, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Kitselas First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 5 contracting and employment meetings with Kitselas First Nation and will work with Kitselas First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Kitselas First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Kitselas First Nation is provided in Table 6-15. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Kitselas First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-16.

Table 6-15: Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Kitselas First Nation	37	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report # 1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report # 2	Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Kitimat River			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-16: Kitselas First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>loss of traditionally harvested native and medicinal plants and berries during construction</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, wolverine and other furbearing animals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Loss of beaver habitat requesting relocation of beaver populations affected by construction,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">concerned about impacts to traditionally hunted animals, especially grizzly bears and mountain goats, impact to black bears.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Locate permanent and temporary facilities (e.g., compressors, camps) a minimum of 1,000 m outside of mountain goat UWRs, wherever feasible. • Complete construction activities within the UWR as expeditiously as possible to reduce the length of time in the UWR. • General Wildlife Measures for mountain goat UWRs include avoiding clearing any trees within the UWR and adjacent No Harvest Zones (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Where clearing within goat UWR cannot be practically avoided, apply for exemption from the requirement to comply with the General Wildlife Measures. Include in the application a mitigation strategy for the Project, developed in consultation with provincial regulators, to address potential Project effects within goat UWRs. Mitigation for activity within mountain goat UWRs and adjacent No Harvest Zones may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule clearing and construction activities within identified UWR for mountain goat, associated No Harvest Zones, and areas within 1 km (horizontal distance) of mountain goat UWR, during the period from June 15 to October 31, where practical (i.e., avoid activities from November 1 to June 14). • Where practical, maintain a minimum 50 m setback distance from identified bear dens during winter construction (BC OGC 2013). • If an active grizzly bear den is discovered during supplemental surveys or Project construction activities, Coastal GasLink will consult with BC MFLNRO to discuss what, if any, mitigation is required. Note that in BC, a 50 m setback is recommended (BC OGC 2011). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE) • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<p>entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • January 15 to May 15 (winter period) and October 15 to November 15 (fall rut) are cautionary periods for caribou. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required (BC OGC 2013). • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, UWRs for caribou. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Limit operational access along the pipeline ROW within caribou range. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15). • Report any sightings of caribou during construction and operation to Coastal GasLink's environmental personnel. Wildlife observations will be compiled and submitted to BC MFLNRO.

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on caribou where the route traverses areas identified as approved or proposed caribou UWR or WHA. Where practical, avoid clearing and construction activities during the critical winter months of November through April, in accordance with the UWR Order (BC MOE 2005). Where not practical, ensure consultation occurs with the BC MOE prior to clearing and construction activities. The cautionary winter period for elk extends from January 15 to May 15. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required) (BC OGC 2013). May 15 to July 15 is a critical period for elk (BC MFLNRO 2011). Schedule clearing and construction to avoid the critical period. If this is not practical, consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation and monitoring plans.
<p>Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Increased access to wilderness areas, which increases the likelihood of trophy hunting and destructive quad traffic</p> <p>potential effects on soil and wildlife habitat during construction,</p> <p>potential spilling or leakage of fuels,</p> <p>overall concerns regarding access along the right-of-way.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011).

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects on hunting grounds during construction</p> <p>potential for construction activities to limit use of gametrails, restricting wildlife movement</p> <p>effects on bird habitat disturbance of nest and nesting grounds</p> <p>requested avoidance of nesting / rearing areas or creation / relocation of additional suitable habitat (e.g. nest boxes)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wid/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraints; ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and ○ limiting the use of chemical applications.
Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor shall develop a detailed site specific watercourse crossing plan and submit the plan to Coastal GasLink prior to initiating watercourse crossing activities. • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">potential erosion / disturbance of riparian areas</p>	<p>20.0 Health</p>	<p>will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatic specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. • Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the CCME (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for total suspended solids (TSS) and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction. • Prohibit clearing of extra temporary workspace within 10 m of a watercourse to protect riparian areas. This area shall be clearly marked prior to clearing operations. The ROW will be narrowed through the riparian area, if possible. • Install erosion and sediment control at all watercourses and/or waterbodies and on approach slopes to watercourses and waterbodies as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s).
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>including:</u></p> <p>Impacts to traditional fishing practices</p> <p>Including:</p> <p>effects on fish habitat and livelihood of community members, impact to food fishery, fish stocks and fish sustainability,</p> <p>work camp occupants will fish; reducing fish population</p> <p>increased boat and tanker traffic in areas where Kitselas has fishing rights, population.</p>	<p>20.0 Health</p>	<p>possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Prohibit Project personnel from hunting or fishing on the work site. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ recording and mapping of fishing locales; and ○ strict adherence to the regulations, standards and guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. • The potential effect on the marine environment from shipping is outside of the scope of the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>tight timelines for socio-economic study</p> <p>consultation timelines do not allow for informed community discussions.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. • Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency.

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15). Continued consultation efforts
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>concern over scope of capacity required feeling pressure to meet on deliverables and are compromised due to capacity feeling overwhelmed by EAO process,</p>	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
<p>Potential negative effects of multiple projects in the region.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>cumulative effects due to the number of pipeline projects proposed Kitselas Traditional Territory.</p>	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
<p>Need for training and employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>interest in employment opportunities with the project, concern that local community members will not be employed</p> <p>concern that community members would need to leave home for</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities. These discussions include the sharing of information to ensure that meaningful partnerships are developed for both the Project and the community. Objectives and measurable outcomes will be developed alongside the training/education partner and will be part of the final partnership plans. Coastal GasLink will seek to help local residents be successful in opportunities created by the project through implementation of training and education programs, as well as development of skills for ongoing career opportunities. Partnership announcements for local education and training initiatives will start in mid-2014.

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
training / employment, need for funding to support Kitselas members access to training and education.		
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> interested in clearing and camp contracting opportunities	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. • Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. • Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
Need for attention to pipeline safety. <u>Including:</u> damage to pipeline by earthquake concerns about effects of a pipeline rupture. Impacts of a pipeline	5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan. • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; ○ the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and ○ all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. • The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill

Kitselas First Nation Engagement Record from July 13, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. • The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. • Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
Merchantable Timber Use along Right-of-Way. <u>Including:</u> Community to be consulted regarding disposal of merchantable timber.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the timber to be removed during construction of the Project is expected to be merchantable and will be transported to conversion facilities in accordance with direction Coastal GasLink expects to receive from the appropriate regulatory agencies.
Potential effects on trapline. <u>Including:</u> effects on trapping knowledge and culture	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities

6.7 LHEIDLI-T'ENNEH FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation on June 18, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 42 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated November 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Agreement between Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated June 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigation at a Railway Crossing, Geotechnical Investigations at Potential Facility Sites, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Salmon River, Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Permit Approval, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures;

to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nations regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation has requested a results review meeting and scheduling is currently underway. The collection of Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation on December 18, 2012. Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted a progress report on September 17, 2013 and a draft interim report on November 26, 2013. Any TLU information received from Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation will be used to assist in Project planning and inform discussions of mitigation or other management plans to avoid or reduce potential adverse effects on traditional use. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation provided a socio-economic interim report on September 1, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A final report was received on March 1, 2014 which will continue to be used for ongoing dialogue between Coastal GasLink and Lheidli-T'enneh to inform detailed planning for the proposed Project. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 27, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 11 contracting and employment meetings with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation and will work with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink’s engagement activities with Lheidli-T’enneh First Nation is provided in Table 6-17. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Lheidli-T’enneh First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink’s mitigations, are provided in Table 6-18.

Table 6-17: Lheidli-T’enneh First Nation Engagement Record

Lheidli-T’enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Lheidli-T’enneh First Nation	42	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Animal Care Applications			
						Rev D1		Research Park Use Permit Application			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Geotechnical Investigation at a railway crossing			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites			
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Salmon River			
								Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Permit Approval			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-18: Lheidli – T’enneh First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Lheidli-T’enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects of clearing activities on environment.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Cumulative effects of tree clearing on local ecosystem,</p> <p>concerns regarding clearing of old growth forest</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 9.0 Wetlands 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear timber, stumps, brush and other vegetation within the marked ROW and temporary workspace boundaries. Clearing methods will take into account landowner/leaseholder requirements. • Remove off ROW trees that are a safety hazard during construction activity following notification to the Environmental Inspector(s). • Fell all trees damaged during clearing and construction immediately. A damaged tree is defined as one that has fractures or has bark loss for 50% of its circumference. • During clearing, fell trees toward the ROW, wherever practical. Recover trees that inadvertently fall into adjacent undisturbed vegetation. • Avoid disturbance to environmentally sensitive features during clearing as identified by the appropriate signage and/or fencing. The Environmental Inspector(s) and appropriate Resource Specialist will determine the size of avoidance buffer surrounding these features, if appropriate. • Where practical, leave stumps in place, particularly on streambanks, to provide surface stability. Dispose of stumps removed from the required work areas by burning or chipping. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial and medicinal plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>concern over usage of pesticide and herbicide.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>introduction of invasive species as a result of pipeline construction and the impact this may have on local plant population.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the <i>BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation</i>. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Potential effects of construction noise on wildlife.</p>	<p>6.0 Atmospheric Environment 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures for sensory disturbance, such as noise or light include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restrict all construction activities to the approved, surveyed ROW, and approved temporary workspace, existing roads and approved shoo-flies. All construction traffic will adhere to safety and road closure regulations. ○ Ensure that noise abatement equipment on machinery is in good working order. ○ Construct compressor stations according to regulatory guidelines, using appropriate measures to reduce noise. ○ Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance of wildlife. • In addition to employing measures to mitigate effects to ungulate populations during both construction and operations of the proposed Project, Coastal GasLink is committed to compliance with regulatory direction about allowable sound levels. Coastal GasLink will continue working with Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), the BC OGC and other regulatory agencies to manage all effects are identified in an appropriate manner.
<p>Potential effects of increased access on moose.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction.

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>increased moose predation, concern regarding moose habitat and the declining moose population, continued decline of moose due to development</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including feeding grounds, nests, dens, beaver dams and lodges, wildlife trees and game trails.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>impact to bird nests</p> <p>request for buffer zones around bear dens</p> <p>disruption of beaver habitat and dams</p> <p>effects of tree clearing on the ecosystem</p> <p>impact on traditional trails, request that trails be treated like other culturally important sites.</p> <p>Limited use of game trails and impacts to migration patterns</p> <p>Loss or contamination of mineral licks</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s).

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraints; ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and ○ limiting the use of chemical applications.
Disruption of wildlife during mating season.	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly mark all sensitive resources identified on the environmental worksheets and environmental tables in the immediate vicinity of the ROW before the starting clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) and appropriate resource specialist will determine the size of avoidance buffers surrounding these features, if appropriate. Following clearing, a visual identification (e.g., snow fencing) will be installed to delineate the sensitive resources. Supplement fencing with signage after clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) will confirm the accuracy of all environmentally sensitive resource locations, ensure fencing is maintained during construction and identify and notify the Contractor of the appropriate locations for wildlife gaps. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant site-specific mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats or segments of the proposed route determined to have the potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) during restricted activity periods (RAP). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on traplines.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Requesting opportunity provided to local trappers to allow beaver harvest prior to construction,</p> <p>impact of trap boxes on the marten.</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities.
<p>Potential effects on CMTs, archaeological sites and culturally important sites.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns regarding identification and avoidance of CMTs</p> <p>Requested community involvement in CMT scoping</p> <p>impact on archaeological sites and resources, impact on traditional land use and cultural practices,</p>	<p>16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical. • If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the BC MFLNRO. • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Industrial contamination and riparian erosion effects on water flow</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor shall develop a detailed site specific watercourse crossing plan and submit the plan to Coastal GasLink prior to initiating watercourse crossing activities. • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. • Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the CCME (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for total suspended solids (TSS) and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction. • Prohibit clearing of extra temporary workspace within 10 m of a watercourse to protect riparian areas. This area shall be clearly marked prior to clearing operations. The ROW will be narrowed through the riparian area, if possible. • Install erosion and sediment control at all watercourses and/or waterbodies and on approach slopes to watercourses and waterbodies as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Regrade after backfilling to restore natural drainage patterns and remove possible barriers or conduits to water flow. • Install stub berms, as required by Coastal GasLink, in high groundwater areas to prevent ditch line surface water flows.
Potential effects on fish and fish habitat.	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>fish mortality during construction potential impacts on fishing areas and cabin sites</p> <p>impact on Nechako white sturgeon habitat or spawning areas</p>		<p>ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: recording and mapping of fishing locales; as well as, strict adherence to the regulations, standards and guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. • Inspect all temporary sediment control structures on a regular basis and following precipitation events and snowmelt and where repairs are warranted, repair before the end of the working day. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ no net loss of fish habitat, ○ no obstruction to fish migration, and ○ no fish mortality or injury.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Request avoidance of sensitive wetland regions</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.
Pipeline safety and integrity. Including: concerns regarding corrosion, leaks, possibility of explosions and emergency response plans	5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity. The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan. When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. Avoid use of water or fire extinguishing chemicals on nonpetroleum product spills unless it is necessary to control a fire or prevent an explosion, since many chemicals react violently with water and chemical extinguishing agents may release toxic fumes. In addition, chemicals may be soluble in water and dispersal makes containment and clean-up more difficult. Provide controlled copies of the EMP and associated environmental documents to all key Project construction and Contractor staff members during construction. The EMP serves as the construction guide for environmental issues and commitments and includes all pertinent environmental information from the EA.

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concern that timelines are too tight</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>require capacity funding for Socio-Economic, TLU and TK studies.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. . Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> long-term benefits both economic and employment.	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> long-term employment FN contract opportunities for work during the construction	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> interested in contracting opportunities including: medical services; logging/clearing; security services; camp services.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime).

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, and wolverines.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>disruption of beaver habitat and dams,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">impacts on bears and bear dens</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">impacts of small furbearers and furbearer habitat</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Where practical, maintain a minimum 50 m setback distance from identified bear dens during winter construction (BC OGC 2013). • If an active grizzly bear den is discovered during supplemental surveys or Project construction activities, Coastal GasLink will consult with BC MFLNRO to discuss what, if any, mitigation is required. Note that in BC, a 50 m setback is recommended (BC OGC 2011). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE) • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • January 15 to May 15 (winter period) and October 15 to November 15 (fall rut) are cautionary periods for caribou. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be

Lheidli-T'enneh Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>required (BC OGC 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, UWRs for caribou. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). • Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Limit operational access along the pipeline ROW within caribou range. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15). • Report any sightings of caribou during construction and operation to Coastal GasLink's environmental personnel. Wildlife observations will be compiled and submitted to BC MFLNRO. • Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on caribou where the route traverses areas identified as approved or proposed caribou UWR or WHA. • Where practical, avoid clearing and construction activities during the critical winter months of November through April, in accordance with the UWR Order (BC MOE 2005). Where not practical, ensure consultation occurs with the BC MOE prior to clearing and construction activities.

6.8 MCLEOD LAKE INDIAN BAND

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with McLeod Lake Indian Band in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with McLeod Lake Indian Band.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to McLeod Lake Indian Band on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with McLeod Lake Indian Band since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with McLeod Lake Indian Band on June 5, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, McLeod Lake Indian Band and Coastal GasLink have held 16 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended a McLeod Lake Indian Band community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under an Initial Funding Agreement dated November 2012, Coastal GasLink initial capacity funding for McLeod Lake Indian Band to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. McLeod Lake Indian Band and Coastal GasLink continue to discuss further capacity funding to support McLeod Lake Indian Band's ongoing engagement. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on McLeod Lake Indian Band's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged McLeod Lake Indian Band with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to McLeod Lake Indian Band by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided McLeod Lake Indian Band with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Draft Application Information Requirements – Environmental Assessment Certificate Application, Geotechnical Investigations at Potential Facility Sites, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt, Crooked, and Parsnip Rivers, Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District, Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District, Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Approval, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Sukunka Falls Compression Station Investigation – Notice of Approval. The permit notification process provided McLeod Lake Indian Band with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to McLeod Lake Indian Band by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with McLeod Lake Indian Bands regarding the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to McLeod Lake Indian Band through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with McLeod Lake Indian Band at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

McLeod Lake Indian Band provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, McLeod Lake Indian Band was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, McLeod Lake Indian Band did not request a results review meeting. The collection of McLeod Lake Indian Band TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the Project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered McLeod Lake Indian Band the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to McLeod Lake Indian Band on December 19, 2012. McLeod Lake Indian Band committed to complete a TLU Study, and Coastal GasLink received the interim TUS report from McLeod Lake Indian Band on June 16, 2014. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided McLeod Lake Indian Band with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project; Coastal GasLink and McLeod Lake Indian Band are in the process of finalizing this agreement. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with McLeod Lake Indian Band and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 5 contracting and employment meetings with McLeod Lake Indian Band and will work with McLeod Lake Indian Band businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with McLeod Lake Indian Band include: the continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with McLeod Lake Indian Band is provided in Table 6-19. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with McLeod Lake Indian Band, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-20.

Table 6-19: McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
McLeod Lake Indian Band	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Draft Application Info. Requirements - Enviro. Assessment Certificate Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites			
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt, Crooked and Parsnip River			

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District.			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District.			
								Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Permit Approval			
								Sukunka Falls Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Permit Approval			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-20: McLeod Lake Indian Band - Issue Mitigation

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Request for avoidance of mature forests, particularly wildlife trees.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing Large Trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing Log Decks, Stockpile/Storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>medicinal plants identified on right-of-way, transplantation of rare and culturally important plants,</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. ○ Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to:

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. ● Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. ● Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Negative impacts of invasive plant species on local plant populations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement all applicable mitigation outlined in the EMP (see Appendix 2-A) under the headings of: clearing, maintenance, invasive plants and forest pests. ● In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. ● Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). ● For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. ● Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. ● Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on vegetation important to wildlife.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Disruption of wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Use minimum disturbance construction techniques in areas where grading or blasting is not necessary, to facilitate rapid regeneration of natural vegetation following construction. Implement reclamation measures to restore habitat disturbed by the Project within mountain goat UWRs, such as natural regeneration, tree seedling planting and/or shrub staking/planting. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Mitigation of sensitive vegetation resources should be reviewed with contractor personnel before construction, to ensure personnel understand the procedures involved. • Do not clear timber, stumps, brush or other vegetation beyond the marked construction ROW boundaries. • Implement line-of-sight breaks every 500 m on linear features that do not share a ROW boundary with a road (BC OGC 2011), where practical. Line-of-sight measures may include: bends in the ROW; doglegs at intersections with access roads; woody debris or earth berms; tree or shrub planting to create vegetation screens across the ROW; avoiding clearing on the ROW (e.g., trenchless crossing or bored crossings of watercourses where practical to do so, roads or other ROW). • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, and wolverine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerns regarding caribou habitat.</p> <p>important habitat (feeding area) for moose potentially effected during construction, moose licks identified during surveys would be effected</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Where practical, maintain a minimum 50 m setback distance from identified bear dens during winter construction (BC OGC 2013). • If an active grizzly bear den is discovered during supplemental surveys or Project construction activities, Coastal GasLink will consult with BC MFLNRO to discuss what, if any, mitigation is required. Note that in BC, a 50 m setback is recommended (BC OGC 2011). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>during construction, effect on moose habitat also hunting and calving areas,</p> <p>Effects to beaver habitat and beaver lodge/dams.</p> <p>Effects on bear habitat bear attacks on humans as a result of wildlife displacement.</p> <p>Effects on wolverine and wolverine habitat.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE) • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • January 15 to May 15 (winter period) and October 15 to November 15 (fall rut) are cautionary periods for caribou. Operations may proceed during this time period, subject to OGC review. It is recommended that operators avoid intensive activities or overlapping operations during these timeframes and additional mitigation may be required (BC OGC 2013). • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, UWRs for caribou. • Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). • Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit operational access along the pipeline ROW within caribou range. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15). • Report any sightings of caribou during construction and operation to Coastal GasLink's environmental personnel. Wildlife observations will be compiled and submitted to BC MFLNRO. • Consult with provincial regulators to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy to address potential effects on caribou where the route traverses areas identified as approved or proposed caribou UWR or WHA. • Where practical, avoid clearing and construction activities during the critical winter months of November through April, in accordance with the UWR Order (BC MOE 2005). Where not practical, ensure consultation occurs with the BC MOE prior to clearing and construction activities. • A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. • Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011).
<p>Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Line-of-site for predators on the right-of-way which may increase chances of predation on moose and elk.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas. <u>Including:</u> Effects on bird habitat, bird nests, grouse and woodpecker habitats. Request for avoidance of nesting/rearing areas, if possible and/or the relocation/re-creation of suitable habitat (e.g., nest boxes). Effects on bear dens. potential mineral lick off right-of-way and moose licks that need protection effects on wildlife corridors/game trails restricting wildlife movement Prevent any hindrance to ungulate migration patterns.	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. • Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). • Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical. • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<p>activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraints; ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and ○ limiting the use of chemical applications.
Potential effects of construction noise on wildlife.	6.0 Atmospheric Environment 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures for sensory disturbance, such as noise or light include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restrict all construction activities to the approved, surveyed ROW, and approved temporary workspace, existing roads and approved shoo-flies. All construction traffic will adhere to safety and road closure regulations. ○ Ensure that noise abatement equipment on machinery is in good working order. ○ Construct compressor stations according to regulatory guidelines, using appropriate measures to reduce noise. ○ Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance of wildlife. • In addition to employing measures to mitigate effects to ungulate populations during both construction and operations of the proposed Project, Coastal GasLink is committed to compliance with regulatory direction about allowable sound levels. Coastal GasLink will continue working with Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), the BC OGC and other regulatory agencies to manage all effects are identified in an appropriate manner.
Disruption of wildlife during mating season. <u>Including:</u> Disruption to wildlife during sensitive mating season. Protection of potential calving sites.	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly mark all sensitive resources identified on the environmental worksheets and environmental tables in the immediate vicinity of the ROW before the starting clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) and appropriate resource specialist will determine the size of avoidance buffers surrounding these features, if appropriate. Following clearing, a visual identification (e.g., snow fencing) will be installed to delineate the sensitive resources. Supplement fencing with signage after clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) will confirm the accuracy of all environmentally sensitive resource locations, ensure fencing is maintained during construction and identify and notify the Contractor of the appropriate locations for wildlife gaps. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant site-specific mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats or segments of the proposed route determined to have the potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) during restricted activity periods (RAP). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Potential effects on traplines.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">concern for trapline owners</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Impacts on traditional trapping activities.</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal individuals continue the practice of trapping and snaring for food and pelts. These traps and snares may or may not be located within registered trap lines. • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Effects on aquatic life at water crossings.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Alteration or loss of riparian habitat.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Watercourse crossing methodology.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Water quality monitoring and effects on watercourses and water bodies.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Large creek with fishing sites in right-of-way,</p> <p>Fish-bearing watercourses may be effected, contamination of fish spawning area,</p> <p>Effect of construction on fishing sites.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: recording and mapping of fishing locales; as well as, strict adherence to the regulations, standards and guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. • Inspect all temporary sediment control structures on a regular basis and following precipitation events and snowmelt and where repairs are warranted, repair before the end of the working day. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ no net loss of fish habitat, ○ no obstruction to fish migration, and ○ no fish mortality or injury.
<p>Potential effects on CMTs, archaeological sites and culturally important sites.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs) were identified along the right-of-way.</p> <p>Potential archaeological site, potential archeological site disruption and effects on a culturally important site.</p>	<p>16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical. • If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the BC MFLNRO. • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Potential effects on air quality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential air quality issues and maintaining air quality standards.</p>	<p>6.0 Atmospheric Environment 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC <i>Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation</i> and the <i>Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation</i> when burning land clearing debris. • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the <i>Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation</i> (BC Reg. 145/93). • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs. • Reduce, through Project engineering planning and design, the length of the pipeline route – to minimize emissions during the construction period. • Minimize, through Project construction planning and practicable measures, the emissions from vehicle idling, where practical, improperly maintained vehicles, and non-optimized construction equipment capacity for duty at hand. • Avoid open burning of timber, tree/shrub debris and stumps – and instead mulch it for spreading on ROW and maximize timber salvaging where feasible. • Open burning (or incineration) of accumulated camp waste materials will be prohibited. • Reduce, by means of ROW area water spraying, the amount of fugitive dust (PM2.5) emissions – as needed.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects to wetlands with berries and medicinal plants in area.</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s).

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Provide opportunity to community for clearing contracts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>McLeod Lake has outlined their capacity and desire for contracting and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>12.0 Economic Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. • Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. • Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime).
<p>Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain.</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has undertaken detailed terrain analysis, the results of which continues to inform the construction planning and detailed engineering design of the proposed Project. In addition to the current process administered by the BC EAO, Coastal GasLink is required to provide detailed information regarding the design of the Project for review by the BC OGC. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; ○ the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and ○ all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist.
<p>Potential effects of waste and drilling fluid used during construction.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of construction (garbage and fluids) on moose lick.</p>	<p>14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.0 Community & Regional Infrastructure and Services 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use inert, nontoxic bentonitic clay-based materials as drilling mud for trenchless crossing watercourse crossing. Implement the Directional Drilling Procedures and Instream Drilling Mud Release Contingency Plan. Dispose of all waste drilling fluid and drilling solids according to and in conformance with pertinent regulatory requirements. Ensure that drilling mud composition is limited to bentonite mud drilling systems, fresh water and, if warranted, other inert additives. No toxic additives will be allowed. Provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to Coastal GasLink upon request. Develop a clean-up plan, prior to drilling. The plan will be prepared by the drilling contractor in consultation with Coastal GasLink inspection staff. Acquire the appropriate approvals to access the release area if off ROW and for mud pump-off. Monitor and record the amount of fluid return to the mud tank/pit and the amount of make up drilling fluid required in the mixing tanks during drilling of the pilot hole and hole opening (reaming). Maintain a detailed log of all drilling activities in order to correlate drilling status with potential frac-out events. Implement measures to prevent the further release of drilling mud into the watercourse. Appropriate measures will vary depending on the lessons learned during the previous drill attempt.
<p>Offer cleared timber to local communities.</p>	<p>12.0 Economic Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services. Most of the timber to be removed during construction of the Project is expected to be merchantable and will be transported to conversion facilities in accordance with direction Coastal GasLink expects to receive from the appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Need for training and employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interest in contracting and employment opportunities from the project</p> <p>Areas of interest include clearing, security services, medical services and camps and catering.</p>	<p>12.0 Economic Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime).

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential negative effects of multiple projects in the region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>The number of pipeline proposals and the cumulative effects are of concern.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Numerous projects are creating a capacity issue.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
<p>Potential for erosion of steep hills and banks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Erosion problems on steep banked watercourse crossings</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 22.0 Effects of the Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed on-site investigations by a qualified Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) or a Geotechnical Engineer (P.Eng) will occur on sites identified as showing evidence of landsliding or avalanching or showing potential for landsliding or avalanching • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Stabilize exposed surface material and subsoil where the potential for erosion exists. • Following the salvage of the topsoil, if warranted, stabilize topsoil windrows and stockpiles using either water or a suitable tackifier as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Apply straw to /surface material and/or other areas where winds have created the potential for soil erosion. Straw sources are subject to landowner or regulatory approval, and must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). When clean straw is unavailable, seeding a clean, unpalatable annual crop at half the normal rate is acceptable. • Temporary berms, silt fence and/or other appropriate mitigation (e.g., wattles, erosion control matting) will be implemented along the trench crown, surface material piles, and/or other areas where the potential for water erosion has been identified. Implement one or a combination of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ install silt fences near the base of slopes; ○ regrade furrows and gullies; ○ construct cross ditches and berms decreasing the spacing on steeper slopes or

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ on more erodible soils; ○ construct temporary berms of subsoil, sandbags, wattles, bio-degradable geotextiles or geo-ridge during construction activities; ○ armour the upslope face of berms with geotextile, rock, logs or sandbags; ○ import small diameter slash then roll back and walk down; ○ reseed an annual cover crop as soon as practical after construction; ○ transplant native shrubs, plant willow stakes or use other bioengineering techniques; ○ install slope indicators at locations where the risk of slope failure, or creep exists; consult a geotechnical engineer; and ○ shut-down construction until the risk of erosion has been reduced or the conditions improve. ● Consider using the following techniques if wind erosion of the topsoil/surface material windrow is of concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ apply water to the topsoil/surface material windrow; ○ windrow snow (if available) over the topsoil/surface material windrow; ○ tackify (at rate recommended by the distributor) the topsoil/surface material windrow; and ○ pack the topsoil/surface material windrow with a sheepsfoot packer or other suitable equipment. ● For erosion of or failure of streambanks, implement one or a combination of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ install vegetated geogrid; ○ install coir logs; ○ install log cribwall bank protection; ○ install biodegradable erosion control matting; ○ plant willow stakes in the spring; ○ transplant willow clumps, install willow wattles, or brush layering; ○ install tree revetments; and ○ install rock gabions or line the banks with riprap (subject to DFO approval). ● Salvage sufficient woody slash and non-merchantable timber for use as rollback to control soil erosion in areas where disturbed erodible soils are identified and for habitat re-establishment at watercourse riparian areas to provide microsites to aid in the establishment of woody plants. ● Reduce grubbing of plant roots and stumps at non-graded areas to the extent practical to promote re-sprouting of cleared/brushed deciduous vegetation and germination of the undisturbed soil seed bank to optimize the potential for natural vegetation regeneration, and reduce the potential for terrain instability or soil erosion by wind or water.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> Long-term benefits both economic and job opportunities,	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential adverse impacts of fracking. <u>Including:</u> Potential effects of fracking during the gas drilling process	Not within the Scope of this Project	

6.9 NADLEH WHUT'EN FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Nadleh Whut'en First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation on June 22, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for their involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Nadleh Whut'en First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 32 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter over flight. Coastal GasLink has also attended Nadleh Whut'en First Nation community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under an Initial Engagement Agreement dated February 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Nadleh Whut'en First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Nadleh Whut'en First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated August 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Nadleh Whut'en First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Nadleh Whut'en First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Nadleh Whut'en First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Nadleh Whut'en First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Nadleh Whut'en First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, Proposed Geotechnical Investigation at potential road (Highway 16) and railway crossings, and Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District. The permit notification process provided Nadleh Whut'en First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Nadleh Whut'en First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Nadleh Whut'en First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures;

to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Nadleh Whut'en First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Nadleh Whut'en First Nation participated in biophysical field studies but did not provide TEK. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation's participation was late in 2013; therefore, their Results Review Memo for 2013 will be included in the reporting for the 2014 field season. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Nadleh Whut'en First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Nadleh Whut'en First Nation on December 31, 2012. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study in collaboration with Nak'azdli Band and facilitated by Carrier Sekani Tribal Council and submitted an interim progress report on September 18, 2013 to inform the Application. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation also submitted a draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study Report on March 27, 2014. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Nadleh Whut'en First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation provided a socio-economic interim report on September 27, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A

final report was received on April 30, 2014 which will continue to be used for ongoing dialogue between Coastal GasLink and Nadleh Whut'en First Nation to inform detailed planning for the Project. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 2, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 10 contracting and employment meetings with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation and will work with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation include: the continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation is provided in Table 6-21. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-22.

Table 6-21: Nadleh Whut'en First Nation Engagement Record

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Nadleh Whut'en First Nation	32	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application		Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	General Permit Application (Wildlife Act)			
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District.			
								Proposed Geotechnical Investigation at potential road (Highway 16) and railway crossings			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-22: Nadleh Whut’en First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Nadleh Whut’en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Concern that the proposed Project would be converted to an oil pipeline.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Aware of TransCanada’s eastern conversion project.</p>	<p>1 Proposed Project Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. • The proposed Project supports and aligns with BC’s Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Strategy; conversion away from natural gas is outside of the scope of the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project.
<p>Need for attention to pipeline safety,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of wildfire, earthquake or leaks.</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan. • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; ○ the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and ○ all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. • The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor’s Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical.

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • In the event of a fire or high fire hazard conditions, follow the suppression measures of the Fire Suppression Contingency Plan (see Appendix D of the EMP [Appendix 2-A]). • Fire Danger Class Ratings must be obtained daily from a representative weather station and work must be conducted within restrictions and durations set out in Schedule 3 of the BC Wildfire Regulations. • Necessary firefighting equipment will be on site in accordance with the BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch. In addition, all motorized equipment must carry a fully charged fire extinguisher. The Fire Boss will ensure that fire extinguishers are present and fully charged and all fireline equipment is present and in working order. The fire equipment and water supply on site should be increased as the fire hazard increases. • Commence fire suppression measures immediately upon detection of fire provided that fire conditions allow personnel to safely proceed under the direction of the Fire Boss. • Personnel working on the Project must report the location of fire as well as size of fire and wind direction, to Fire Boss immediately. • Fire Boss or Coastal GasLink designate, will report wild fires and relevant information to Coastal GasLink's Environmental Advisor, Construction Manager, BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch, municipal By-Law officers and applicable local fire departments. Reporting to provincial authorities must be completed immediately. Refer to the Fire Report Form for guidance when reporting fires to regulatory agencies. • Fire Boss will deploy fire-fighting equipment and crew to clear fire breaks or extinguish the fire directly if possible. All equipment and personnel shall be made available to control the fire. Effort of fire control will be limited, if warranted, due to safety issues and will take into consideration fire conditions, safety, fitness of personnel and equipment availability. • Fire Boss will inspect the fire site as soon as possible and take charge of directing suppression measures until relieved of this duty by the applicable provincial authority or until conditions become unsafe. • Fire Boss will deploy additional crew and machinery as needed and Coastal GasLink will request assistance of the BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch, local fire department and applicable municipal government if Contractor resources are inadequate. Fire suppression measures shall continue until the fire is extinguished or until otherwise notified by applicable regulatory agency. • Moveable material, particularly explosive or flammable materials, vehicles, etc. will be promptly moved to a safe location whenever there is a possibility of being endangered by fire.

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Need to consider establishing a common utilities corridor.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>CGL should be exploring a common ROW with other pipelines, to minimize disturbance and impacts.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink understands that BC government has been looking at corridor level issues to identify values and to understand appropriate practical measures to respond to the proposed developments. Coastal GasLink will cooperate with government initiatives as the proposed Project advances. The Application does not address consideration of a common pipeline corridor as the concept was outside the scope of the environmental assessment as defined by the Application Information Requirements (AIR) issued by the EAO in May 2013.
<p>Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.</p>	<p>4 to 10 Environmental Effects assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
<p>Potential adverse effects on aboriginal rights, including title and treaty rights.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concern that aboriginal rights including title and treaty rights are not listed as valued components</p>	<p>16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 23 Aboriginal Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink completed a comprehensive assessment in accordance with the AIR. The assessment carried out for the Project satisfies Part C of the AIR by providing an assessment of likely Project effects on Aboriginal Interests after the application of appropriate and effective mitigation as provided in Section 23. In Section 3.2.2 of the Application, Coastal GasLink describes the methods and guides used to collect, record, and interpret information from community representatives during the consultation process by Coastal GasLink. Coastal GasLink will continue dialogue with Aboriginal groups about site specific issues and mitigation to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design. Coastal GasLink is also committed to considering additional TK/TLU information provided by Aboriginal groups to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design as appropriate. Additionally, Aboriginal groups can provide feedback concerning specific sites and planned mitigation in the context of the EAO

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		Working Group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will also continue engagement in accordance with the Public and the Aboriginal Consultation Plans approved by the EAO through the operations phase of the Project to share information and collect feedback about current and planned activities.
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interested in training for pipeline opportunities, and long-term employment.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interested in contracting, clearing, camps and construction.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> Including economic and job opportunities.	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential negative effects of multiple projects in the region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Communities are feeling overwhelmed with the number of projects to engage with.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
<p>Potential adverse effects on areas of cultural significance</p>	<p>16.0 Traditional Land and Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to notify all potentially affected Aboriginal groups of the schedule updates for the proposed Project when changes occur. Consult with potentially affected Aboriginal groups regarding known reasonably foreseeable future developments and activities (Appendix 3-A) to address any cumulative concerns related to the trails, travelways and habitation sites within the Traditional Land and Resource Use RSA. Communicate with potentially affected Aboriginal groups regarding additional site-specific measures for specific access points along the proposed route. Review proposed schedules of other projects to coordinate reclamation schedules.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
Potential adverse effects on wetlands. Including: Effects on wetland water quality and effects to wildlife and vegetation.	9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.
Concerns over Logging. Including:	12.0 Economic 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to industry guidelines, as appropriate, regulations and Codes of Practice outlined in the Forest Practices Code of BC Act: Timber Harvesting and Silviculture Practices Regulation and Forest and Range Practices Act. • Coastal GasLink will work with tenure holders to ensure appropriate recovery, handling and processing of salvageable and beetle-killed wood from the proposed Project Footprint. • Implement identified measures related to the removal of merchantable and salvageable timber. • Consult with the appropriate regulatory body (e.g., Burns Lake Community Forest) to determine site-specific mitigation. • Reduce the amount of disturbance by using previously disturbed areas for stockpiles and temporary construction camp sites, where practical.

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
Concern over amount of logging occurring within traditional territory.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with BC forest companies to discuss mitigation to reduce the potential adverse effects on the tenure holders. • Communicate with FLNRO representatives to confirm mitigation to reduce effects on the provincial and Prince George Biodiversity Order and other old forest management strategies. • Coastal GasLink will work with tenure holders to ensure appropriate recovery, handling and processing of salvageable and beetle-killed wood from the proposed Project ROW. • Coastal GasLink will provide forest tenure holders with information and protocols regarding timeframes for approval of pipeline crossings, weight restrictions, standard operating procedures and blasting restrictions. • Coastal GasLink will consult with tenure holders and will address specific requests for mitigation. • In areas used for temporary work space proposed Project reclamation will ensure that appropriate tree species are replanted to reclaim the productive forest, as directed by BC MFLNRO, OGC or TFL holder. • Acquire Road Use Agreements with road permit holders for roads potentially affected by the proposed Project. Discuss proposed Project schedules, construction timeframes necessary for access, expected traffic volumes, road maintenance, road safety issues and radio frequencies. • Consult with BC forest companies to discuss mitigation to reduce the potential adverse effects on the tenure holders.
Potential adverse effects on fisheries. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> Impacts on fish and fish habitat.	7.0 Aquatic Environment 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: recording and mapping of fishing locales; as well as, strict adherence to the regulations, standards and

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect all temporary sediment control structures on a regular basis and following precipitation events and snowmelt and where repairs are warranted, repair before the end of the working day. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ no net loss of fish habitat, ○ no obstruction to fish migration, and ○ no fish mortality or injury.
Potential adverse impacts of fracking. <u>Including:</u> Concern with quantity of water used in fracking process. Concern with emissions from gas drilling. Concern the government modified water regulations due to fracking.	Not within the Scope of this Project	
Potential disturbance of archaeological sites. <u>Including:</u> Project must assess potential impacts to archaeological resources.	18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.
Potential effects on air quality	6.0 Atmospheric Environment 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land clearing debris. • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (BC Reg. 145/93). • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs. • Reduce, through Project engineering planning and design, the length of the pipeline route – to minimize emissions during the construction period. • Minimize, through Project construction planning and practicable measures, the emissions from vehicle idling, where practical, improperly maintained vehicles, and non-optimized construction equipment capacity for duty at hand. • Avoid open burning of timber, tree/shrub debris and stumps – and instead mulch it for spreading on ROW and maximize timber salvaging where feasible. • Open burning (or incineration) of accumulated camp waste materials will be prohibited.

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce, by means of ROW area water spraying, the amount of fugitive dust (PM2.5) emissions – as needed.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Negative effects on wildlife habitat and land use areas.</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. Further detail of the cumulative effects assessment is included in the effects assessment for each valued component, provided in Sections 4-20 of the Application.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interfering to aquifers containing medicinal properties.</p> <p>Concerns regarding RoW clearing (impacts on the land, forestry goods, food and medicinal plants along with animal habitat).</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p> <p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use</p> <p>16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p> <p>20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. Implement a post-construction reclamation program Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> concerns of water contamination along Tchesinkut Creek and there are <p style="text-align: center;">Contamination impacts on a fresh water spring used by band members</p> Concerns about adverse impacts to Etcho Lake, Top Lake, Angly Lake, Oona Lake, Peta Lake, Ormond Lake, Ormond Creek, Trout Lake.	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics

Nadleh Whut'en Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.

6.10 NAK'AZDLI BAND

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Nak'azdli Band in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Nak'azdli Band.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the proposed Project notification letter to Nak'azdli Band on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Nak'azdli Band since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Nak'azdli Band on July 12, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for their involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Nak'azdli Band and Coastal GasLink have held 32 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter over flight. Coastal GasLink has also attended Nak'azdli Band community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated December 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Nak'azdli Band to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Nak'azdli Band and Coastal GasLink, dated July 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Nak'azdli Band. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Nak'azdli Band's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Nak'azdli Band with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Nak'azdli Band by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Nak'azdli Band with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Permit Application Geotechnical, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigation at a railway crossing, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Salmon River, Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Nak'azdli Band with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Nak'azdli Band by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Nak'azdli Band to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Nak'azdli Band regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Nak'azdli Band through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Nak'azdli Band at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Nak'azdli Band participated in biophysical field studies but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Nak'azdli Band was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Nak'azdli Band participated in a results review meeting. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Nak'azdli Band the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement was provided to Nak'azdli Band on December 17, 2012. Nak'azdli Band committed to complete a TLU Study in collaboration with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation and facilitated by Carrier Sekani Tribal Council and submitted an interim progress report on September 18, 2013 to inform the Application. Nak'azdli Band also submitted a draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study Report on March 27, 2014. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Nak'azdli Band with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Nak'azdli Band provided a socio-economic interim report on September 18, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A final report was received on April 30, 2014 which will continue to be used for ongoing dialogue between Coastal GasLink and Nak'azdli Band to inform detailed planning for the Project. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 2, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Nak'azdli Band and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 6 contracting and employment meetings with Nak'azdli Band and will work with Nak'azdli Band businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Nak'azdli Band include: the continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Nak'azdli Band is provided in Table 6-23. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Nak'azdli Band, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-24.

Table 6-23: Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Nak'azdli Band	32	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Did participate in field studies; did not provide TEK information	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Permit application Geotechnical			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical Investigation at a railway crossing			

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Salmon River			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District.			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-24: Nak'azdli Band - Issue Mitigation

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effect on/removal of old-growth, wildlife and cottonwood trees.</p> <p>Request avoidance of mature growth forests.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial and medicinal plants.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concern was expressed about Berry collecting sites that may be potentially impacted by the construction and operation of the Project,</p> <p>Confidentiality of medicinal plant areas.</p> <p>Concern regarding ability to harvest plants during construction.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to:

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. ● Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. ● Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Introduction and spread of invasive plant species. <u>Including:</u> Use of herbicides and pesticides.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. ● Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). ● For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. ● Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. ● Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Potential effects of construction noise on wildlife.	6.0 Atmospheric Environment 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mitigation measures for sensory disturbance, such as noise or light include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restrict all construction activities to the approved, surveyed ROW, and approved temporary workspace, existing roads and approved shoo-flies. All construction traffic will adhere to safety and road closure regulations. ○ Ensure that noise abatement equipment on machinery is in good working order. ○ Construct compressor stations according to regulatory guidelines, using appropriate measures to reduce noise. ○ Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>sensory disturbance of wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to employing measures to mitigate effects to ungulate populations during both construction and operations of the proposed Project, Coastal GasLink is committed to compliance with regulatory direction about allowable sound levels. Coastal GasLink will continue working with Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), the BC OGC and other regulatory agencies to manage all effects are identified in an appropriate manner.
<p>Potential effects of increased access on moose.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Increased moose predation,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Important habitat (feeding area) for moose should avoided during construction,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hwy 27 Crossing is a high use area for Moose.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including feeding grounds, nests, dens, beaver dams and lodges, wildlife trees and game trails.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Protection of potential ungulate calving grounds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Loss of feeding grounds,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Effect to beaver habitat including dams and lodges,</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100 m setback from mineral licks is recommended (BC OGC 2013). In the event that shifting/narrowing the Project footprint is not possible to maintain the minimum setback from a mineral lick, submit a deviation request to the OGC as part of the application, including rationale and, if appropriate, a mitigation strategy. Maintain the integrity of trails between mineral licks and seasonal ranges (e.g., winter ranges) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Do not isolate mineral licks from nearby escape cover (e.g., dense forest) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) near mineral licks during critical periods (May to November) (BC MFLNRO 2011). Ensure there is a gap in strung pipe within the area of the mineral lick to allow wildlife

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Potential effects to bear and bear habitat including disturbance of bear dens during construction.</p> <p>Potential impacts to small furbearers and furbearer habitat (squirrel middens).</p> <p>Potential impacts to Canids and Canids habitat.</p> <p>Disturbance of nests and nesting ground, if possible relocation/creation of additional suitable habitat (e.g., nest boxes).</p> <p>Destruction of historic trails.</p>		<p>to access the mineral lick. The locations of the gaps in strung pipe should coincide with gaps in strippings, spoil, snow and rollback windrows, and obvious wildlife trails, where practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012).

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, provide notification or obtain the necessary provincial permits prior to commencing activities. Engage the registered trapper(s). • Follow direction in the BC Best Management Practices for Beaver Dam Removal when beaver dams must be removed (BC MOE nd.) http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/beaverdamremoval.htm. • Breach the beaver dam slowly to avoid the rapid release of water that could cause fish entrapment and/or erosion of the bed and banks resulting in subsequent siltation of downstream waters. • In the event that beaver dams or lodges will be disturbed, a Wildlife Sundry Permit for beaver dam removal will be obtained from BC MFLNRO to remove a beaver dam or lodge. • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraints; ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross; and ○ limiting the use of chemical applications.
Disruption of wildlife during mating season. Including: Disruption to wildlife during mating season or at resting sites	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly mark all sensitive resources identified on the environmental worksheets and environmental tables in the immediate vicinity of the ROW before the starting clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) and appropriate resource specialist will determine the size of avoidance buffers surrounding these features, if appropriate. Following clearing, a visual identification (e.g., snow fencing) will be installed to delineate the sensitive resources. Supplement fencing with signage after clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) will confirm the accuracy of all environmentally sensitive resource locations, ensure fencing is maintained during construction and identify and notify the Contractor of the appropriate locations for wildlife gaps. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant site-specific mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats or segments of the proposed route determined to have the potential for occurrence of

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		site-specific habitat features that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) during restricted activity periods (RAP). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).
Potential effects on traplines. Including: Notify registered trappers prior to construction, Opportunities should be provided to local trappers to allow them to harvest beavers prior to construction, Impacts to traditional trapping practices.	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
Potential effects on CMTs, archaeological sites and culturally important sites. Including: Identification of CMT's Protection of archaeological areas.	16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical. • If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the BC MFLNRO. • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects on aquatic life at water crossings</p> <p>watercourse crossing methods</p> <p>reclamation and restoration methods</p> <p>particular water bodies identified:</p> <p>Beaver Lake, Salmon River, Stuart River, Fraser River. Salmon River and Muskeg River Junction (this river system is an important source for salmon and salmon spawning has been re-established in recent years.)</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Disturbance of the Stuart River or ancillary waterways will adversely affect the Salmon and</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>White Sturgeon populations.</p> <p>Fish mortality / fish habitat impacts during construction</p>		<p>possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: recording and mapping of fishing locales; as well as, strict adherence to the regulations, standards and guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. • Inspect all temporary sediment control structures on a regular basis and following precipitation events and snowmelt and where repairs are warranted, repair before the end of the working day. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ no net loss of fish habitat, ○ no obstruction to fish migration, and ○ no fish mortality or injury.
<p>Pipeline safety and integrity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Accidents and malfunctions during the operational phase will cause large scale fires</p> <p>Gas leaks and other contaminants and activities associated with the Project will pollute lakes and rivers in the Fraser River Watershed</p> <p>Compressor stations and other project infrastructure will emit dust, and other contaminants</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan. • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; ○ the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and ○ all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that:

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. • The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers.
Concern that the proposed Project would be converted to an oil pipeline.	1 Proposed Project Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. • The proposed Project supports and aligns with BC's Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Strategy, conversion away from natural gas is outside of the scope of the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project.
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Seeking employment and sub-contracting opportunities,	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. • Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. • Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4-10 Environmental Effects assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. • The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. • Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interests include: clearing work administration positions, gravel supply, catering and camp services.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will provide opportunities to qualified local First Nation contractors to provide clearing and associated services. Coastal GasLink confirms that the selected Pipeline Contractor(s) will be required to submit an APP to Coastal GasLink. Subcontractors, as designates of the Pipeline Contractor, will be obligated to adhere to the APP. Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services.
Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage. <u>Including:</u> Resourcing / capacity challenges to engage	3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential adverse effects on aboriginal rights, including title and treaty rights. <u>Including:</u> Believes additional work is required to identify the potential impacts on their Rights and Title.	16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink completed a comprehensive assessment in accordance with the AIR. The assessment carried out for the Project satisfies Part C of the AIR by providing an assessment of likely Project effects on Aboriginal Interests after the application of appropriate and effective mitigation as provided in Section 23. In Section 3.2.2 of the Application, Coastal GasLink describes the methods and guides used to collect, record, and interpret information from community representatives during the consultation process by Coastal GasLink. Coastal GasLink will continue dialogue with Aboriginal groups about site specific issues and mitigation to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design. Coastal GasLink is also committed to considering additional TK/TLU information provided by Aboriginal groups to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design as appropriate. Additionally, Aboriginal groups can provide feedback concerning specific sites and planned mitigation in the context of the EAO Working Group. Coastal GasLink will also continue engagement in accordance with the Public and the Aboriginal Consultation Plans approved by the EAO through the operations phase of the Project to share information and collect feedback about current and planned activities.

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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<p>Potential negative effects of multiple projects in the region.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Number of proposed projects and ability to engage places substantive human, financial, and administrative burden on Nak'azdli Band</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Compact timelines for TLU/TK studies and project consultation</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

Nak'azdli Band Engagement Record from July 6, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or interest	Where Issue addressed in application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment in accordance with the AIR issued by the EAO in May 2013. The EAO completed its screening review February 28 2014 and accepted the Application filed on March 3 2014.
Potential adverse impacts of fracking. <u>Including:</u> impacts to animals caused by natural gas exploration/drilling soil disturbance / water quality / emissions / sulphur content / quantity of water used in process	Not within the scope of the proposed Project	
Potential impact to wetlands. <u>Including:</u> Loss of wetland habitat and vegetation Impacts to water quality and wildlife	9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. Direct grading away from wetlands. Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.

6.11 NEE-TAHI-BUHN BAND

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band on September 5, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for their involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band and Coastal GasLink have held 24 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated February 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Nee-Tahi-Buhn-Band to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band and Coastal GasLink, dated June 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band participated in biophysical field studies but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band participated in a results review meeting. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge (TK) Agreement was provided to Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band on December 19, 2012. Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 13, 2013 to inform the Application. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band provided a socio-economic interim report on October 15, 2013 and a final report on November 5, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 1, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 5 contracting and employment meetings with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band and will work with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band include: the continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band is provided in Table 6-25. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-26.

Table 6-25: Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number Of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band	24	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Did participate in field studies; did not provide TEK information	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Draft Application Info. Requirements - Enviro. Assessment Certificate Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number Of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-26: Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band - Issue Mitigation

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Old growth trees on right-of-way, avoidance of old growth forest.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on riparian vegetation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Alteration or loss of riparian</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not mow/brush vegetation within amphibian breeding wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Limit riparian disturbance to the maximum extent possible within 50 m of Coastal tailed frog streams. Clear only the minimum work space necessary to facilitate construction. Use hand clearing methods within 50 m of the stream. • Where slopes exceed 60% near Coastal tailed frog watercourses, riparian avoidance buffers should extend beyond the top of the ravine. • Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using appropriate techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement reclamation measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian reclamation is adequate. • Where practical, avoid grading in riparian areas until installation of the vehicle crossing. • Reduce grubbing near watercourses, muskeg, and other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities. Reduce disturbance at riparian areas where practical. • Prohibit clearing of extra temporary workspace within 10 m of a watercourse to protect riparian areas. This area shall be clearly marked prior to clearing operations. The construction footprint will be narrowed through the riparian area, if practical. • Limit clearing activities at watercourse crossings to the removal of trees and shrubs to the ditch line and work side areas required for vehicle crossings. • Fell trees away from watercourses. Immediately remove trees, debris or soil inadvertently deposited below the high watermark of a watercourse. When altering a

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>tree that is located on the bank of a waterbody, where practical, ensure that the root structure and stability are maintained to help bind the soil and encourage rapid colonization of low-growing plant species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the working surface is unstable, do not permit clearing equipment within the 10 m riparian buffer, pending consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s). Following clearing, the 10 m riparian buffer will remain intact (i.e., consisting of low-lying understory vegetation). • When riparian areas are being crossed the following mitigation will be implemented: include no extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, and lay geotextile material or build a log corduroy alongside the riparian area for heavy machinery, where applicable. • BC MOE recommends maintaining a 100 m riparian area buffer at ecologically relevant places along streams to help maintain landscape connectivity for fisher (BC MOE 2004). Extend riparian buffers to 100 m at select locations, if recommended as a result of pre-construction surveys (e.g., old growth riparian forests where fisher is detected). • Do not allow grading within the 10 m riparian buffer immediately adjacent to the water crossing until installation of the vehicle crossing. • Consider alternate methods of vehicle crossings on a site-specific basis. The decision-making process will include the Contractor, Construction Manager and the Environmental Inspector(s). Decision criteria will include protection of the riparian vegetation and fisheries values associated with the crossing, and applicable legislation. • Implement permanent bank reclamation measures to re-establish riparian vegetation and fish habitat as a part of backfill operations. • Seed disturbed banks and riparian areas with an approved native seed mixture. The Environmental Inspector(s) will determine on-site whether other reclamation methods need to be applied to stabilize banks (e.g., soil wraps, brush layers, and matting).
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial and medicinal plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Loss of, or increased access to culturally important and harvesting sites and medical plants</p> <p>Request to avoid these sites.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Access management along cleared ROW.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Increased access to pristine areas and important plant harvesting sites</p> <p>Increased access for hunting and its potential effects on the wildlife population.</p>	14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Where rollback for access management is required, ensure sufficient timber and/or slash (e.g., stumps) of appropriate size is retained on-site for spreading over the ROW during final clean-up. • Consider extending trenchless crossing or bored crossings of roads, utility corridors and watercourses to leave a vegetated screen in order to manage access and line-of-sight, particularly in caribou UWRs (BC OGC 2011). Avoid clearing construction access at bore/ trenchless crossings (i.e., use existing access or the ROW from either side), or reduce the width of clearing to the trench line and minimum necessary work space. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting).

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Use existing roads and linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Implement access control measures along the Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Coastal GasLink will parallel existing pipeline ROW where practical to implement access control. For example, if a third-party operator has installed rollback across their ROW to deter access, Coastal GasLink will also implement rollback over their ROW at the same location. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Plant trees and/or shrubs at locations where new access is created where the pipeline crosses existing seismic lines, pipeline ROW or trails that are not crossed using a bore, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Plant trees and/or shrubs and install rollback at locations where new access is created where temporary access will be constructed to access the construction footprint from existing access, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Complete final clean-up and reclamation, including the implementation of access control along portions of the ROW adjacent to environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands. • Regrade to pre-construction profile where practical and applicable, to deter vehicle and ATV/Argo traffic along the ROW. • Work with applicable Crown authorities, traditional land and resource users and other potentially affected stakeholders when completing the final design for controlling access along the Coastal GasLink pipeline ROW. Final access control and

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		management measures to be implemented at any given location along the ROW will be determined during the detailed design phase of the proposed Project prior to construction.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including calving areas and nests.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Potential impacts to moose calving areas. Request protection of potential calving areas</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Potential impacts of development to the following habitats: Moose, eagle's nests, lynx, small furbearers, birds, nests and nesting grounds</p> <p>Potential effects of development on endangered species (e.g.: frog) and declining porcupine populations</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil,

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).
Potential effects on traplines.	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include:

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts to tradition practices</p> <p>Consultation and notification required for trappers and trapline holders.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o maintaining access to the trap line, and o moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings, contamination.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts to water quality at and downstream watercourse crossings</p> <p>compounding residual effects of water contamination and fish due to developments</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on fish, fish habitat, and fish camps.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Disruption and contamination of fish habitat during construction</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential loss of wetland habitat, function and water quality effecting wildlife and vegetation.</p> <p>Potential effects of construction on wetland ecosystem.</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure disposal and destruction sites for explosive materials are not located within 100 m of any watercourses or wetlands, unless otherwise approved by the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Disposal sites for explosives will not be located within sensitive wildlife habitat during sensitive time periods to the extent practical and not without the approval of the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies (Canadian Explosives Act) (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17). • If amphibian breeding wetlands are identified prior to construction, implement the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint before construction to avoid these sites during final routing, where practical. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m on undeveloped land; 100 m on rural lands; 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites and general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction footprint is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit if amphibian salvage is needed. Contact the appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct amphibian salvage before heavy equipment activity starts at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to prevent amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality or potential adverse health effects from water siltation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to direct amphibian movement away from the construction footprint (e.g., install exclusion fencing) or monitor during construction and move amphibians near the worksite to suitable, safe locations. Coastal GasLink's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • If amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians in accordance with appropriate guidelines for amphibian salvage (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 2004) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Avoid flights within 2 km of wetlands and shallow waterbodies providing nesting and staging areas for waterfowl (BC MOE 2008). • Obtain required approvals for works in and around water under the Water Act from the BC OGC. Approval or notification under the Fisheries Act may also be required. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting, mowing, and mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing, to the extent practical. The method of removal of wetland vegetation is subject to approval by Coastal GasLink • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Where grading is necessary, direct grading away from and avoid stockpiling of grade materials in wetlands. • Avoid temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless necessary for site-specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland will be determined with input from the Environmental Inspector(s) and the appropriate resource specialist. • Prevent ground disturbance by using a protective layer such as frost packing, snow, ice or matting, or biodegradable geotextile and clay ramps between the wetland root

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>bed and seed bed and construction equipment. When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands to reduce potential adverse effects from heavy machinery traffic, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and wetland substrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as practical and re-establish preconstruction contours within the wetland boundary to maintain cross ROW drainage. • Install structures such as berms, cross ditches or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Use natural recovery in wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious/restricted weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. • Do not seed wetland areas. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils and allow natural regeneration. Seed and plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation. • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills in water. Where equipment refuelling is required within 100 m of a watercourse or within a wetland, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ secondary containment is provided; ○ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leaks; ○ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-offs; ○ operators are stationed at both ends of the hose during fuelling unless the ends are visible and readily accessible by one operator; and ○ fuel remaining in the hose is returned to the storage facility. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. • Do not use ammonium-nitrate based explosives in or near watercourses, drainages or wetlands.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If water levels or flow rates in the trench could overwhelm existing trench water control measures (berms, take offs, etc.), thereby increasing the risk of sediment-laden water affecting wetlands or watercourses (e.g., if heavy rains are forecast), dewater and backfill the trench to create a soft plug, or maintain an existing hard plug. • Where the open trench has the potential to dewater a wetland, conduct trenching in a manner that prevents the flow of water along the trench. • Through wetland areas where sumps are required, pump water to an appropriate area so that erosion is not accelerated. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody/watercourse. Do not dewater directly to watercourses or wetlands. • Use natural recovery in peatland and non-peatland wetlands. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands for heavy machinery, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and/or wetland substrate, and allow wetlands affected by the project to recover naturally. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as feasible, and re-establish pre-construction contours within wetland boundary to ensure cross ROW drainage. • Install berms, cross ditches and/or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation (i.e., do not seed wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern), unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the restoration of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and allow natural regeneration. Seed/plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.
<p>Pipeline safety and integrity.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential leaks, wildfires, terrorism, earthquakes, mudslides, pipelines in areas of steep slopes</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs. • Detailed on-site investigations by a qualified Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) or a Geotechnical Engineer (P.Eng) will occur on sites identified as showing evidence of landsliding or avalanching or showing potential for landsliding or avalanching • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the <i>Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation</i> (BC Reg. 145/93). • Maintain a water truck on the ROW when fire hazard is high and air temperatures allow. • Do not burn slash if the fire hazard is high. If burning is delayed, store slash within permitted areas along the ROW, in natural clearings or approved push-outs. Resume burning once the fire hazard is low. Slash may only be burned if conditions permit. • Fire Danger Class Ratings (http://bcwildfire.ca/Weather/danger.htm) must be obtained daily from a representative weather station and work must be conducted within restrictions and durations set out in Schedule 3 of the BC Wildfire Regulations. • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land-clearing debris. • Place rollback in a manner that does not create or enhance a fire hazard along the ROW. • Avoid locating burn piles on peat-rich areas where residual fires could persist after construction. Burn piles will be located on areas where surface material has been removed. • Ensure that personnel are made aware of the proper disposal methods for welding rods, cigarette butts and other hot or burning material. • Smoke only in designated areas. • Ensure the Contractor has the necessary fire-fighting equipment on hand that is capable of controlling any fire that may occur as a result of their activities. • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>push-outs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Danger Class Ratings must be obtained daily from a representative weather station and work must be conducted within restrictions and durations set out in Schedule 3 of the BC Wildfire Regulations . • Necessary firefighting equipment will be on site in accordance with the BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch. In addition, all motorized equipment must carry a fully charged fire extinguisher. The Fire Boss will ensure that fire extinguishers are present and fully charged and all fireline equipment is present and in working order. The fire equipment and water supply on site should be increased as the fire hazard increases. • Commence fire suppression measures immediately upon detection of fire provided that fire conditions allow personnel to safely proceed under the direction of the Fire Boss. • Personnel working on the Project must report the location of fire as well as size of fire and wind direction, to Fire Boss immediately. • Fire Boss or Coastal GasLink designate, will report wild fires and relevant information to Coastal GasLink's Environmental Advisor, Construction Manager, BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch, municipal By-Law officers and applicable local fire departments. Reporting to provincial authorities must be completed immediately. Refer to the Fire Report Form for guidance when reporting fires to regulatory agencies. • Fire Boss will deploy fire-fighting equipment and crew to clear fire breaks or extinguish the fire directly if possible. All equipment and personnel shall be made available to control the fire. Effort of fire control will be limited, if warranted, due to safety issues and will take into consideration fire conditions, safety, fitness of personnel and equipment availability. • Fire Boss will inspect the fire site as soon as possible and take charge of directing suppression measures until relieved of this duty by the applicable provincial authority or until conditions become unsafe. • Fire Boss will deploy additional crew and machinery as needed and Coastal GasLink will request assistance of the BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch, local fire department and applicable municipal government if Contractor resources are inadequate. Fire suppression measures shall continue until the fire is extinguished or until otherwise notified by applicable regulatory agency. • Moveable material, particularly explosive or flammable materials, vehicles, etc. will be promptly moved to a safe location whenever there is a possibility of being endangered by fire. • Fire Boss will ensure that all burning embers are extinguished and will monitor burn area for smouldering material. Employ infrared scanning equipment to detect any hot spots. • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Mark and locate all foreign lines and cables using One-Call services before the start of construction to ensure the safety of the workers and public. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor ○ the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill. ○ all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. • The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. • Assess the safety hazards of the situation. • Remove sources of ignition, if safe to do so. • Identify the product, stop source, and physically contain spill as soon as safe to do so. • Avoid use of water or fire extinguishing chemicals on nonpetroleum product spills unless it is necessary to control a fire or prevent an explosion, since many chemicals react violently with water and chemical extinguishing agents may release toxic fumes. In addition, chemicals may be soluble in water and dispersal makes containment and clean-up more difficult. • Minimize traffic on contaminated soils. • Use natural depressions or berms constructed with materials and equipment in proximity to the site to physically contain a spill on land. Deployment of booms may

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		be necessary on water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes.
Logging rights and employment opportunities.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Potential adverse impacts of fracking. <u>Including:</u> Further information and public education required on fracking to address concerns about effect on fresh water rivers and lakes	Not within the Scope of this Project	
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects Assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects Assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. • The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. • Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
<p>Potential adverse effects on wildlife.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects of tree clearing and construction on wildlife, moose breeding areas, loss or contamination of mineral / moose licks, disturbance to bears / bear dens</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>disturbance to wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Need for training and employment opportunities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Community interested in training and employment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Encouraged working with third parties to promote education / training initiatives</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">project timelines compact</p>	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. • For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
<p>Need for contracting opportunities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interest in: Environmental Monitoring clearing, camps and construction.</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interested in economic and employment opportunities</p>	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species, including furbearers. Including: pipeline right-of-way increases access and line of site for hunters and predators.	10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources Appendix 2-A EMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Where rollback for access management is required, ensure sufficient timber and/or slash (e.g., stumps) of appropriate size is retained on-site for spreading over the ROW during final clean-up. Consider extending trenchless crossing or bored crossings of roads, utility corridors and watercourses to leave a vegetated screen in order to manage access and line-of-sight, particularly in caribou UWRs (BC OGC 2011). Avoid clearing construction access at bore/ trenchless crossings (i.e., use existing access or the ROW from either side), or reduce the width of clearing to the trench line and minimum necessary work space. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. Use existing roads and linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. Implement access control measures along the Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). Coastal GasLink will parallel existing pipeline ROW where practical to implement

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>access control. For example, if a third-party operator has installed rollback across their ROW to deter access, Coastal GasLink will also implement rollback over their ROW at the same location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Plant trees and/or shrubs at locations where new access is created where the pipeline crosses existing seismic lines, pipeline ROW or trails that are not crossed using a bore, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Plant trees and/or shrubs and install rollback at locations where new access is created where temporary access will be constructed to access the construction footprint from existing access, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Complete final clean-up and reclamation, including the implementation of access control along portions of the ROW adjacent to environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands. • Regrade to pre-construction profile where practical and applicable, to deter vehicle and ATV/Argo traffic along the ROW. • Work with applicable Crown authorities, traditional land and resource users and other potentially affected stakeholders when completing the final design for controlling access along the Coastal GasLink pipeline ROW. Final access control and management measures to be implemented at any given location along the ROW will be determined during the detailed design phase of the proposed Project prior to construction.
Existing Development already has effect on land and wildlife. The proposed Project could add to these effects.	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods. 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
Potential disturbance of Archaeological sites. <u>Including:</u> archaeological work required to identify and preserve artifacts	18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Request for Permit Applications Proposed Timeline. <u>Including:</u> Ensure Permits, permitting status and notifications to communities occurs	1 Issued in compliance with the AIR issued by the EAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain all necessary licenses and approvals before the commencement of construction. Coastal GasLink, its authorized representatives, Contractor(s), and subcontractors, will comply with all conditions as presented to Coastal GasLink on permits, approvals, licenses, certificates and Project-specific management plans. Resolve any inconsistencies between permit conditions and contract documents as they arise. Inform all appropriate federal and provincial resource agencies and interested municipal officials of the Project developments, as warranted. Notify all landowners and lessees along the route of the intended Project schedule before the start of construction to prevent or reduce impacts to their operations or activities. Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities. Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas.
Potential effects on Traditional Economy	16.0 Traditional Land Use 14.0 Current Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.
Potential effects on Environment by Project. <u>Including:</u> Cumulative effects on water, wetlands, wildlife, fish and air.	22.0 Effects of the Environment on the Project 4.1 Geophysical Environment Appendix 2-A EMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.
Emergency Response Planning	25.4 Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an emergency response plan that will be implemented in the event of sediment releases or spills of deleterious substances during the construction of the trenchless crossings. Maintain the following equipment onsite in sufficient quantities during drilling

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		operation to contain any inadvertent drilling mud releases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sandbags • filter cloth (e.g., silt fence) • T-bar posts • post pounders • light towers, flashlights or headlamps • shovels • 6 millimeter polyethylene • 2-trash pumps c/w sufficient lengths of leak-free hose and suction heads • Maintain vacuum truck(s) onsite during pullback operations. • Ensure that a minimum of three sets of walkie-talkies with spare batteries are onsite and available for use during monitoring operations. • Supervisory personnel will be onsite at all times during drilling, reaming and pullback operations to ensure that emergency response measures will be implemented immediately and effectively. Coastal GasLink will also assign inspection personnel to the site during all phases of drilling of the watercourse. • For Monitor both onshore and instream portions of the drill path and surrounding area (i.e., within 400 m minimum) for signs of drilling mud release. The size of the area to be monitored will be determined by evaluating geotechnical conditions (i.e., amount of fracturing, type and depth of substrate) and drilling conditions (i.e., depth of drill path, distance between watercourse and entry and exit points). Monitoring will be on a continuous basis during drilling operations and will continue for at least eight hours after shut-down. Personnel equipped with walkie-talkies shall be positioned at the most advantageous locations to observe any sign of a release of drilling mud to the surface or in the watercourse. • Prior to construction kick-off, the Contractor will ensure that all spill response equipment and materials are onsite or readily available. • provide unobstructed access/egress to/from emergency response materials and equipment • Contractors will be supplied with a list of required stand-by equipment and required spill response container supplies to respond to large volume spills. The stand-by equipment will be stationed in the field construction yards. Appropriate measures will be taken immediately to limit the spread of the contamination, in accordance with the Spill Contingency Plan. • Sorbents, barrier materials (e.g., impermeable liners, etc.), shovels, a water boom, and 210 L storage drums will be stockpiled at the contractor yards/staging areas to respond to small spills.

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Request for Decommissioning Plan. Including: Requirement for detailed decommissioning plan	1 Proposed Project Overview 25.0 Construction & Operational Environmental Mgmt Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink followed the methodology defined in the AIR issued by the EAO in May 2013. The definition of duration, as stated in Table 3-5, page 3-22 is the period of the event causing the effect and reversibility is defined as the period of time over which the residual adverse effect extends. Section 1.2.7 describes decommissioning and abandonment activities. The Application considers potential adverse effects associated with decommissioning and abandonment in a qualitative manner. As noted on page 9-31, at an appropriate time prior to the decommissioning and abandonment phase, specific mitigation will be developed for the proposed Project considering the regulatory context at that time and input from stakeholders with interest in the proposed Project. Consequently, mitigation for decommissioning and abandonment is not included in Table 9-8 at this time, in anticipation that specific mitigation will be developed in advance of the decommissioning and abandonment phase.
Request that Accommodation of Potential Effects of the Project on the Exercise of Aboriginal Rights be Added to the Aboriginal Consultation Report	16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by the EAO in May 2013. The EAO completed its screening review February 28, 2014 and accepted the Application filed on March 3, 2014. Coastal GasLink gathered available information, including community reports developed by Aboriginal groups as noted on Page 12-5. Community-specific issues identified from available sources, including the community reports developed by Aboriginal groups and information gathered through discussions with Aboriginal group representatives, and is reflected in the effects assessment.
Hot Tapping	Not within the Scope of this Project	
Potential adverse effects on culture camps	14 Land and Resource Use 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 18 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitation sites include traditional campsites, cabins and settlements. Campsites typically have defined hearths (fire rings), de-limbed trees, tent frames and/or miscellaneous cached or discarded camping supplies and equipment. Cabin structures represent a more permanent occupation of the land and include central log or timber-framed structures, traditional activity areas such as drying racks and smoking tents, and ancillary equipment storage areas. A group of cabins or campsites may signify a long-term or intermittent occupation. A settlement may have been used seasonally or throughout the year, depending on location or necessity. The relative size and nature of habitation sites continuously evolve based on how families and communities grow and often expand from campsites to cabins and possibly to settlements. Successful and proven mitigation for habitation sites include: detailed mapping, photographic recording and avoidance of the location by the proposed development should avoidance of a site not be practical, mitigation consisting of detailed recording and controlled excavations may be implemented Aboriginal people often gathered to share in ceremonial activities, exchange items

Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band Engagement Record from July 25, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>of trade, arrange and celebrate marriages, and for other activities. Additionally, indigenous grave sites are sometimes recorded in the general area of large gathering places. Such gathering places have historical, ceremonial, cultural and economic significance to Aboriginal communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential effects on gathering places may be mitigated through detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, the visual impact will be assessed in the field and mitigation will be refined and optimized, if warranted.
<p>Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>impacts of invasive vegetation species</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

6.12 OFFICE OF HEREDITARY CHIEFS OF THE WET'SUWET'EN

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with OW.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to OW on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with OW since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with OW on June 12, 2012 to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, OW and Coastal GasLink have held 21 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also asked the OW for a community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

OW hosted a meeting between senior Coastal GasLink and LNG Canada representatives and the Wet'suwet'en hereditary chiefs, attended by all five Wet'suwet'en Clan leaders. The meeting provided an opportunity for Project representatives to listen to the interests and concerns expressed by the hereditary chiefs, respond to questions, and present Project-related information, including an overview of pipeline construction and safety. Coastal GasLink looks forward to ongoing meetings of this nature.

Coastal GasLink has continued an extensive consultation effort regarding proposed fieldwork with the OW, providing detailed information through the participation of Project representatives at meetings with the OW.

In response to requests from the OW for detailed information about field programs conducted to date and future activities, Coastal GasLink has provided extensive information including:

- Spatial files of the Broad Ecosystem Inventory and Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping model output for each key indicator at Base Case, Project Case, and Future Case (provided June 6, 2014)
- Stream Crossing Site Record Cards (provided May 2, 2014)
- 2013 Wildlife Field Data for the following survey programs (provided May 2, 2014)
 - Acoustic recorders
 - Breeding bird surveys
 - Pond-dwelling amphibian surveys
 - Raptor and swan nest surveys
 - Remote cameras
 - Waterfowl breeding site surveys
 - Waterfowl staging site surveys
 - Wildlife habitat field ratings (based on wildlife habitat assessments)
 - Incidental wildlife observations collected during other field surveys
- Updated Fish and Fish Habitat Technical Data Report tables (provided April 24, 2014)
- Stream Crossing Data Sheets for watercourse crossings within the OW territory (provided April 24 and 28, 2014)
- Raw data table from the vegetation plots surveyed in OW territory during 2013 (April 24, 2014)

Capacity Funding

Under a Communication and Engagement Agreement dated May 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for OW to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. In March, 2014, OW and Coastal GasLink entered a Project Assessment Agreement, which provides further capacity funding intended to support: ongoing engagement in

meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on OW's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged OW with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to OW by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided OW with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Permit Application Geotechnical, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation. The permit notification process provided OW with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to OW by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with OW regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to OW through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

OW chose not to participate in biophysical field studies, or provide TEK or TLU. OW has indicated that it will instead submit a Rights and Title report. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided OW with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project, but OW elected not to participate. OW has indicated that it will instead submit a Rights and Title report. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with OW include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with OW is provided in Table 6-27. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with OW, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-28.

Table 6-27: Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en Engagement Record

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en	21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	OW has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report	OW has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report	OW has indicated it will submit a Rights and Title report
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Permit application Geotechnical			
						Rev D1		Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		General Permit Application (Wildlife Act)			
								Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-28: Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en - Issue Mitigation

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet’suwet’en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Potential adverse effects on areas of cultural significance	16.0 Traditional Land and Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways. • Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access; ○ other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact. • Successful and proven mitigation for habitation sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed mapping, photographic recording and avoidance of the location by the proposed development ○ should avoidance of a site not be practical, mitigation consisting of detailed recording and controlled excavations may be implemented • Mitigation for sacred areas may include detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, additional mitigation, if warranted, will be refined and optimised in the field and through community discussions. • If historical or paleontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan • If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan • In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development ○ the relative importance of the TLU site to the community ○ the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential adverse effects on vegetation and plant communities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ensure adequate ecosystem mapping.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Use minimum disturbance construction techniques in areas where grading or blasting is not necessary, to facilitate rapid regeneration of natural vegetation following construction. Implement reclamation measures to restore habitat disturbed by the Project within mountain goat UWRs, such as natural regeneration, tree seedling planting and/or shrub staking/planting. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate. • Whitebark pine can occur near subalpine fens. In order to avoid whitebark pine, ensure the route is setback from subalpine fens as much as practical. Once the route is finalised, a supplemental vegetation survey will be required prior to clearing activities to determine whether all whitebark pine trees have been avoided. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Mitigation of sensitive vegetation resources should be reviewed with contractor personnel before construction, to ensure personnel understand the procedures involved. • Ensure a buffer of 20 m between timber decking sites and ecological communities of concern or plant populations of concern. • Restrict the general application of herbicide near sensitive resources during the operational phase. Spot spraying, wicking, mowing, or hand-picking are acceptable measures for weed control in these areas. • Post signs at areas identified as having Noxious weed infestations prior to start of construction. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Avoid areas of old forest by: realigning the route, relocating workspace, adjusting the equipment layout or location of the footprint, extending road or watercourse bores or narrowing the ROW or workspace. If that cannot be accomplished, construction methods should be altered to provide the greatest protection to the area. • Site-specific and appropriate mitigation will be determined according to the Ecological Community and Species of Concern Contingency Plan which lists the sensitivity criteria considered and presents a suite of mitigation options. • Ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern that are listed by SARA, COSEWIC or are Red-listed or ranked S1 (and in some cases S2) by the BC

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>CDC should be avoided by realigning the route, relocating workspace, adjusting the equipment layout or location of the footprint, extending road or watercourse bores or narrowing the ROW or workspace. If that cannot be accomplished, construction methods should be altered to provide the greatest protection to the community or population. Options for altering construction methods are described in Coastal GasLink's Ecological Community and Plant Species of Concern Discovery Contingency Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or reduce disturbance within old growth management areas (OGMAs) and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • Coastal GasLink confirms that vegetation communities along the Application Corridor were mapped and analyzed using terrestrial ecosystem mapping (TEM).
Concern that vegetation studies and terrestrial eco-system mapping may be done by biologists that have only worked in Alberta and are not familiar with the specific vegetation in OW's Traditional territory.	8.0 Vegetation 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink confirms that vegetation communities along the Application Corridor were mapped and analyzed using terrestrial ecosystem mapping (TEM).
Burnie River Protected Area important in terms of moose (important calving area) and also has a high concentration of berries harvested for traditional food.	8.0 Vegetation 10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Where practical, maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over ungulate winter range for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Conduct work expeditiously to maintain a tight construction spread (i.e., interval between front-end work activities such as grading and back-end activities such as clean-up) to reduce the duration of the open trench and to reduce potential barriers and hazards to wildlife. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>features that may be impacted by the proposed Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife. Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).
<p>Potential adverse effects on watercourses.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Gosnell watershed is prime salmon spawning and rearing habitat currently impacted by logging.</p> <p>Concerns regarding impacts to fish, fisheries and water quality</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
<p>Potential adverse effects on Aboriginal rights, including title and treaty rights.</p>	<p>16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 23 Aboriginal Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink completed a comprehensive assessment in accordance with the AIR. The assessment carried out for the Project satisfies Part C of the AIR by providing an assessment of likely Project effects on Aboriginal Interests after the

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>application of appropriate and effective mitigation as provided in Section 23. In Section 3.2.2 of the Application, Coastal GasLink describes the methods and guides used to collect, record, and interpret information from community representatives during the consultation process by Coastal GasLink. Coastal GasLink will continue dialogue with Aboriginal groups about site specific issues and mitigation to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink is also committed to considering additional TK/TLU information provided by Aboriginal groups to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design as appropriate. Additionally, Aboriginal groups can provide feedback concerning specific sites and planned mitigation in the context of the EAO Working Group.
<p>Archaeology and concern for the removal of artifacts found in Traditional Territory.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Request for artifacts collected during the archaeological assessment in OW Traditional Territory will be deposited at the Fraser Fort George Museum</p>	18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. If historical or paleontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan. In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development the relative importance of the TLU site to the community the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance. Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered archaeological, paleontological, historical or traditional land use site. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. The Environmental Inspector(s) will provide an initial assessment review of possible archaeological, paleontological and historical remains and either allow construction to resume or, in the event of a confirmed or potential discovery, proceed by notifying: Coastal GasLink's Heritage Resource Specialist may deem it necessary to visit the site and will, regardless of whether a site visit is required, develop an appropriate mitigation plan in consultation with Coastal GasLink's Environmental Advisor and, if necessary, the appropriate regulatory agency. Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered sacred sites. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are implemented.

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the Environmental Inspector, who will notify the Coastal GasLink Construction Manager and the Coastal GasLink Heritage Resource Specialist. • The Coastal GasLink Heritage Resource Specialist will assess the site and develop an appropriate mitigation plan using the information listed above. • Any potentially impacted Aboriginal community will be informed of the discovery and the mitigation to be implemented.
Acid rock drainage particularly around the Equity Mine Site and on the southeast side of Owen Lake.	5.0 Geophysical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure rock for all Project components are inspected to determine the risk of encountering acid generating rock. • Inspection of bedrock must be conducted by trained personnel for the presence of sulfide mineralization. If sulfide mineralization is present, take representative samples of rock from every 1,000 m3 exposed material and analyzed for acid base accounting (ABA). If identified, potentially acidic rock can be temporarily stored (a few months) before the following mitigations are required: • Blend limestone with potentially acidic rock and place into trench or tunnel as backfill with subsequent covering of the trench with impervious material such as glacial till or grout in the tunnel to reduce water infiltration. • Apply shotcrete or synthetic spray cover on elevated potentially acidic rock faces and divert water from exposed potentially acidic rock • Remove potentially acidic rock to an external repository further away from water sources • Avoid the use of potentially acidic rock for construction (e.g., fill, grading etc.) • Monitor runoff from potentially acid rock or repository. Check for pH and sulphate concentrations. If acidic rock drainage (ARD) is identified passive treatment methods such as limestone drains and basins can be used to adjust the pH of the drainage to near-neutral conditions. • Monitor pH of surface water in conjunction with aquatics monitoring program to avoid acidification of surface water.
Concern for methodologies used in all field programs – sampling techniques need to reflect OW's spatial extent because then their House Groups are in a better position to determine if there is a potential infringement on their Traditional Lands and Treaty Rights.	5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 8.0 Vegetation 9.0 Wetlands 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 17.0 Heritage 20.0 Health Appendix 2: Baseline Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Concern that all field studies conducted within their Traditional territory present data that is robust and reflects natural variation in their Territory. Data needs to be collected from an ecological perspective but also reflects a diversity and abundance lens as this affects OW's Aboriginal Rights, Title and Infringement</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 8.0 Vegetation 9.0 Wetlands 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 17.0 Heritage 20.0 Health Appendix 2: Baseline Studies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.
<p>Concern that the Application will consider habitat suitability and capability but not population densities. OW believes the Application needs to address population densities as this can affect the interpretation of their Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat If it includes people: 12.0 Economics 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.0 Community Infrastructure & Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Capacity funding required to support communication, and engage of collective clan members in discussions, assessments and decision-making</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Request for improvement to the notification process for field work in Wet'suwet'en territory.</p> <p>Improvements would allow the OW more time to notify hereditary chiefs of work occurring in their territories.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. • Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. • For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>concerns regarding potential effects to fish, fish habitats and fisheries</p> <p>Additional information required on spawning</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the

Office of Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Engagement Record from June 11, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
sites and off-channel habitats.		<p>possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.

6.13 SAIK'UZ FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Saik'uz First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Saik'uz First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Saik'uz First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Saik'uz First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Saik'uz First Nation on July 12, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Saik'uz First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 29 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended Saik'uz First Nation community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

A Consultation Agreement between Saik'uz First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated September 2013, provided capacity funding for Saik'uz First Nation to support engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink and the regulatory agencies related to the proposed Project, to identify relevant effects of the proposed Project on Saik'uz First Nation's interests, and to identify and consider relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Saik'uz First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Saik'uz First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Saik'uz First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Permit Application Geotechnical, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigation at a Railway Crossing, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof District, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notifications.. The permit notification process provided Saik'uz First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Saik'uz First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Saik'uz First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Saik'uz First Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to Saik'uz First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Saik'uz First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Saik'uz First Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Saik'uz First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Saik'uz First Nation participated in a results review meeting. The collection of Saik'uz First Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Saik'uz First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Saik'uz First Nation on January 9, 2013. Saik'uz First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 30, 2013 to inform the Application. Saik'uz First Nation submitted a final report on December 31, 2013. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Saik'uz First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Saik'uz First Nation did not participate in socio-economic baseline data collection. A meeting on socio-economic follow-up dialogue participation took place on April 17, 2014 to engage Saik'uz First Nation in discussions about community benefits. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Saik'uz First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 3 contracting and employment meetings with Saik'uz First Nation and will work with Saik'uz First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Saik'uz First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Saik'uz First Nation is provided in Table 6-29. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Saik'uz First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-30.

Table 6-29: Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Saik'uz First Nation	29	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Permit application Geotechnical			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (Wildlife Act)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical Investigation at a railway crossing			

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District.			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-30: Saik'uz First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects of construction on mature and old-growth forests,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Request avoidance of these areas.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, wolverine and other furbearing animals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Potential effects of construction on: Canids, lynx, moose movements and habitat, bear and bear habitats including disruption of bear dens,</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>wastes and industrial waste properly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Impacts of construction on: Traditional trails, removal of cottonwood trees, birds, bird habitats, nesting and nesting grounds, mineral licks, potential loss of beaver dams / lodges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Request to avoid ungulate calving areas</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures.

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring).

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain stream flows throughout construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate.

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on traplines and trappers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects of construction on traditional trapping practices</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
<p>Potential impact to culturally important sites and archaeological sites.</p>	<p>16.0 Traditional Land and Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • If historical or paleontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan. • If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan. • In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development ○ the relative importance of the TLU site to the community ○ the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered archaeological, paleontological, historical or traditional land use site. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • The Environmental Inspector(s) will provide an initial assessment review of possible archaeological, paleontological and historical remains and either allow construction to resume or, in the event of a confirmed or potential discovery, proceed by notifying: • Coastal GasLink's Heritage Resource Specialist may deem it necessary to visit the site and will, regardless of whether a site visit is required, develop an appropriate mitigation plan in consultation with Coastal GasLink's Environmental Advisor and, if necessary, the appropriate regulatory agency. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered sacred sites. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are implemented. • Notify the Environmental Inspector, who will notify the Coastal GasLink Construction

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Manager and the Coastal GasLink Heritage Resource Specialist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coastal GasLink Heritage Resource Specialist will assess the site and develop an appropriate mitigation plan using the information listed above. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways. • Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access ○ other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact. • Habitation sites include traditional campsites, cabins and settlements. • Successful and proven mitigation for habitation sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed mapping, photographic recording and avoidance of the location by the proposed development • should avoidance of a site not be practical, mitigation consisting of detailed recording and controlled excavations may be implemented • Potential effects on gathering places may be mitigated through detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, the visual impact will be assessed in the field and mitigation will be refined and optimised, if warranted. • Sacred areas include burials, vision quest locations, rock art panels, birth locations and ceremonial places, among others. A particular element is often only a small component of a larger spiritual complex, which can encompass topographic features and may, by its very nature in the context of Aboriginal spirituality, be inestimable and irreplaceable. • Mitigation for sacred areas may include detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, additional mitigation, if warranted, will be refined and optimised in the field and through community discussions. • If historical or palaeontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan • In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development ○ the relative importance of the TLU site to the community ○ the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance
Potential effects on fish and fish habitat. Including: potential for water contamination and impacts to fish	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Human health concerns, particularly maintaining the health of youth in the community.	14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<p>Air Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, through Project engineering planning and design, the length of the pipeline route – to minimize emissions during the construction period. • Minimize, through Project construction planning and practicable measures, the emissions from vehicle idling, where practical, improperly maintained vehicles, and non-optimized construction equipment capacity for duty at hand. • Avoid open burning of timber, tree/shrub debris and stumps – and instead mulch it for spreading on ROW and maximize timber salvaging where feasible. • Open burning (or incineration) of accumulated camp waste materials will be prohibited. • Reduce, by means of ROW area water spraying, the amount of fugitive dust (PM2.5) emissions – as needed. <p>Noise Effects on People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction hours of operation – limit to daytime hours • Power equipment engine exhaust mufflers <p>Acid Rock Drainage (ARD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm and revise desktop analysis of proposed route to address areas of no data due to route revisions not included in the initial desktop analysis. • Complete further ARD delineation studies for the proposed route. • Where areas of ARD are confirmed through further field studies, apply the following recommended mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ blending of limestone with Potential Acid Generating (PAG) rock and placing into the trench or excavation as backfill with subsequent covering of the trench/excavation with low permeability material, such as glacial till or grout to reduce water infiltration ○ applying shotcrete or a synthetic spray cover on elevated PAG rock faces and diversion of water from exposed PAG rock ○ removing PAG rock to an approved location further away from the stream crossing ○ avoiding use of PAG rock for construction (e.g., fill and grading). • The runoff from exposed PAG rock or repository will be monitored for pH and sulphate concentrations. If monitoring identifies ARD, passive treatment methods, such as limestone drains and basins, will be used to adjust the pH of the drainage to near-neutral conditions. <p>Water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project,

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. • Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the CCME (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for total suspended solids (TSS) and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction.
<p>Need for attention to pipeline safety.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs. • Detailed on-site investigations by a qualified Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) or a Geotechnical Engineer (P.Eng) will occur on sites identified as showing evidence of landsliding or avalanching or showing potential for landsliding or avalanching • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the <i>Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation</i> (BC Reg. 145/93). • Maintain a water truck on the ROW when fire hazard is high and air temperatures

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Pipeline safety in the event of an earthquake or forest fire</p> <p>Pipeline monitoring required to detect / locate potential leaks.</p>		<p>allow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not burn slash if the fire hazard is high. If burning is delayed, store slash within permitted areas along the ROW, in natural clearings or approved push-outs. Resume burning once the fire hazard is low. Slash may only be burned if conditions permit. • Fire Danger Class Ratings (http://bcwildfire.ca/Weather/danger.htm) must be obtained daily from a representative weather station and work must be conducted within restrictions and durations set out in Schedule 3 of the BC Wildfire Regulations. • Comply with local government bylaws, the <i>BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation</i> and the <i>Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation</i> when burning land-clearing debris. • Place rollback in a manner that does not create or enhance a fire hazard along the ROW. • Avoid locating burn piles on peat-rich areas where residual fires could persist after construction. Burn piles will be located on areas where surface material has been removed. • Ensure that personnel are made aware of the proper disposal methods for welding rods, cigarette butts and other hot or burning material. • Smoke only in designated areas. • Ensure the Contractor has the necessary fire-fighting equipment on hand that is capable of controlling any fire that may occur as a result of their activities. • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs. • In the event of a fire or high fire hazard conditions, follow the suppression measures of the Fire Suppression Contingency Plan. • Fire Danger Class Ratings must be obtained daily from a representative weather station and work must be conducted within restrictions and durations set out in Schedule 3 of the BC Wildfire Regulations . • Necessary firefighting equipment will be on site in accordance with the BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch. In addition, all motorized equipment must carry a fully charged fire extinguisher. The Fire Boss will ensure that fire extinguishers are present and fully charged and all fireline equipment is present and in working order. The fire equipment and water supply on site should be increased as the fire hazard increases. • Commence fire suppression measures immediately upon detection of fire provided that fire conditions allow personnel to safely proceed under the direction of the Fire Boss.

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel working on the Project must report the location of fire as well as size of fire and wind direction, to Fire Boss immediately. • Fire Boss or Coastal GasLink designate, will report wild fires and relevant information to Coastal GasLink's Environmental Advisor, Construction Manager, BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch, municipal By-Law officers and applicable local fire departments. Reporting to provincial authorities must be completed immediately. Refer to the Fire Report Form for guidance when reporting fires to regulatory agencies. • Fire Boss will deploy fire-fighting equipment and crew to clear fire breaks or extinguish the fire directly if possible. All equipment and personnel shall be made available to control the fire. Effort of fire control will be limited, if warranted, due to safety issues and will take into consideration fire conditions, safety, fitness of personnel and equipment availability. • Fire Boss will inspect the fire site as soon as possible and take charge of directing suppression measures until relieved of this duty by the applicable provincial authority or until conditions become unsafe. • Fire Boss will deploy additional crew and machinery as needed and Coastal GasLink will request assistance of the BC MFLNRO Wildfire Management Branch, local fire department and applicable municipal government if Contractor resources are inadequate. Fire suppression measures shall continue until the fire is extinguished or until otherwise notified by applicable regulatory agency. • Moveable material, particularly explosive or flammable materials, vehicles, etc. will be promptly moved to a safe location whenever there is a possibility of being endangered by fire. • Fire Boss will ensure that all burning embers are extinguished and will monitor burn area for smoldering material. Employ infrared scanning equipment to detect any hot spots. • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner.
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. Including: Interested in both economic and long term job	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
opportunities for community members.		individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interest in contracting or sub-contracting opportunities	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interested in training opportunities for the community, including opportunities for longer term	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential for erosion of steep hills and banks.	5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed on-site investigations by a qualified Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) or a Geotechnical Engineer (P.Eng) will occur on sites identified as showing evidence of landsliding or avalanching or showing potential for landsliding or avalanching Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential erosion and landslides, runoff into the Kitimat River,</p> <p>post-construction soil erosion,</p>	<p>22.0 Effects of the Environment</p>	<p>rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Stabilize exposed surface material and subsoil where the potential for erosion exists. • Following the salvage of the topsoil, if warranted, stabilize topsoil windrows and stockpiles using either water or a suitable tackifier as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Apply straw to /surface material and/or other areas where winds have created the potential for soil erosion. Straw sources are subject to landowner or regulatory approval, and must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). When clean straw is unavailable, seeding a clean, unpalatable annual crop at half the normal rate is acceptable. • Temporary berms, silt fence and/or other appropriate mitigation (e.g., wattles, erosion control matting) will be implemented along the trench crown, surface material piles, and/or other areas where the potential for water erosion has been identified. Implement one or a combination of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ install silt fences near the base of slope ○ regrade furrows and gullies ○ construct cross ditches and berms decreasing the spacing on steeper slopes or on more erodible soils ○ construct temporary berms of subsoil, sandbags, wattles, bio-degradable geotextiles or geo-ridge during construction activities ○ armour the upslope face of berms with geotextile, rock, logs or sandbag ○ import small diameter slash then roll back and walk down ○ reseed an annual cover crop as soon as practical after construction ○ transplant native shrubs, plant willow stakes or use other bioengineering techniques ○ install slope indicators at locations where the risk of slope failure, or creep exists; consult a geotechnical engineer ○ shut-down construction until the risk of erosion has been reduced or the conditions improve.

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider using the following techniques if wind erosion of the topsoil/surface material windrow is of concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ apply water to the topsoil/surface material windrow ○ windrow snow (if available) over the topsoil/surface material windrow ○ tackify (at rate recommended by the distributor) the topsoil/surface material windrow ○ pack the topsoil/surface material windrow with a sheepsfoot packer or other suitable equipment. • Consider using the following techniques if wind erosion is of concern after surface material replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ seed cereal or sterile hybrid cover crop ○ employ straw crimping at 2-2.5 tonnes/ha ○ apply hydromulch or tackifier ○ import small diameter slash for use as rollback - walk down slash ○ add locally available manure and cultivate ○ install wind fences • For erosion of or failure of streambanks, implement one or a combination of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ install vegetated geogrid ○ install coir logs ○ install log cribwall bank protection ○ install biodegradable erosion control matting ○ plant willow stakes in the spring ○ transplant willow clumps, install willow wattles, or brush layering ○ install tree revetments ○ install rock gabions or line the banks with riprap (subject to DFO approval) • Salvage sufficient woody slash and non-merchantable timber for use as rollback to control soil erosion in areas where disturbed erodible soils are identified and for habitat re-establishment at watercourse riparian areas to provide microsites to aid in the establishment of woody plants. • Reduce grubbing of plant roots and stumps at non-graded areas to the extent practical to promote re-sprouting of cleared/brushed deciduous vegetation and germination of the undisturbed soil seed bank to optimize the potential for natural vegetation regeneration, and reduce the potential for terrain instability or soil erosion by wind or water.
Potential adverse effects on water quality. Including:	7.0 Aquatic Environment 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects of construction on the water table and fish</p> <p>Concerns about watercourse crossing methods</p>		<p>quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Environmental Assessment timelines compact, difficult to meet</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. • Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e.,

Saik'uz First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. • For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
<p>Potential adverse impacts of fracking.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cumulative effects</p>	<p>Not within the Scope of this Project</p>	
<p>Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.</p>	<p>4 to 10 Environmental Effects Assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects Assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. • The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. • Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.

6.14 SAULTEAU FIRST NATIONS

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Saulteau First Nations in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Saulteau First Nations.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Saulteau First Nations on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Saulteau First Nations since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Saulteau First Nations on July 11, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Saulteau First Nations and Coastal GasLink have held 22 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended a Saulteau First Nations community meeting to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated November 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Saulteau First Nations to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Saulteau First Nations and Coastal GasLink, dated October 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Saulteau First Nations. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Saulteau First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Saulteau First Nations with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Saulteau First Nations by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Saulteau First Nations with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at Potential Facility Sites, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt, Crooked, and Parsnip Rivers, Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District, Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District, Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Approval, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Sukunka Falls Compression Station Investigation – Notice of Approval. The permit notification process provided Saulteau First Nations with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Saulteau First Nations by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Saulteau First Nations to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures;

to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Saulteau First Nations regarding the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Saulteau First Nations through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Saulteau First Nations at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Saulteau First Nations participated in biophysical field studies, but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Saulteau First Nations was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Coastal GasLink held a Results Review Memo Meeting with Saulteau First Nations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Saulteau First Nations the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Saulteau First Nations on December 19, 2012. Saulteau First Nations committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 3, 2013 to inform the Application. Saulteau First Nations provided a final TLU report on February 11, 2014 and is currently working on an amendment to this report. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Saulteau First Nations with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Saulteau First Nations provided a socio-economic interim report on September 9, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting on

the socio-economic report has been offered to Saulteau First Nations. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Saulteau First Nations and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 5 contracting and employment meetings with Saulteau First Nations and will work with Saulteau First Nations businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Saulteau First Nations include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Saulteau First Nations is provided in Table 6-31. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Saulteau First Nations, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-32.

Table 6-31: Saulteau First Nation Engagement Record

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Saulteau First Nations	22	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Y	Heritage Permit application	Did participate in field studies; did not provide TEK information	Y	Y
						Rev C1		Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (Wildlife Act)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites			
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt, Crooked and Parsnip River			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District.			

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District.			
								Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Permit Approval			
								Sukunka Falls Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Approval			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-32: Sauteau First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Sauteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of construction on old growth forest</p> <p>Concerns about right-of-way crossing small creek in a mature timber stand ,</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects on wetlands areas with berries and medicinal plants, berry picking and harvesting sites</p> <p>medicinal plants identified on right-of-way,</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to:

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. <p>Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).</p>
Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Potential effects on vegetation important to wildlife. <u>Including:</u> Request for reclamation of vegetation, re-vegetation of right-of-way.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Use minimum disturbance construction techniques in areas where grading or blasting is not necessary, to facilitate rapid regeneration of natural vegetation following construction. Implement reclamation measures to restore habitat disturbed by the Project within mountain goat UWRs, such as natural regeneration, tree seedling planting and/or shrub staking/planting. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012).

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Mitigation of sensitive vegetation resources should be reviewed with contractor personnel before construction, to ensure personnel understand the procedures involved. • Do not clear timber, stumps, brush or other vegetation beyond the marked construction ROW boundaries. • Implement line-of-sight breaks every 500 m on linear features that do not share a ROW boundary with a road (BC OGC 2011), where practical. Line-of-sight measures may include: bends in the ROW; doglegs at intersections with access roads; woody debris or earth berms; tree or shrub planting to create vegetation screens across the ROW; avoiding clearing on the ROW (e.g., trenchless crossing or bored crossings of watercourses where practical to do so, roads or other ROW). • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, and wolverine.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Impacts of the project on Caribou herds, and habitat</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Impacts to Moose: loss of feeding grounds and potential population loss, moose licks and calving areas</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">impacts to beaver habitats (dams and lodges), deer, elk and grizzly habitat, wolverines and squirrel middens</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Where practical, maintain a minimum 50 m setback distance from identified bear dens during winter construction (BC OGC 2013). • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Increased line-of-site and access for hunters and predators on moose and elk</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects of construction on: bird (eagle) nests and habitat, bird migration, wolf dens, destruction of bear dens during hibernations, potential contamination of mineral licks and underground springs, moose calving areas, beaver habitat and dams, destruction of historic trails, wildlife trails, game trails,</p> <p>disturbance of wildlife trees on right-of-way, diamond willow trees,</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during Post-Construction Monitoring (PCM). Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a).
Potential effects of construction noise on wildlife	6.0 Atmospheric Environment 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct compressor stations according to regulatory guidelines, using appropriate measures to reduce noise. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Prohibit Project personnel from having firearms or pets on the work site during construction. • Prohibit Project personnel from hunting or fishing on the work site. • Prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles or snowmobiles on the work site. • Ensure that noise abatement equipment on machinery is in good working order. • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). • Protect bat roosts from disturbance by humans and other sensory disturbances (BC MOE 2012). Implement a 125 m buffer from bat hibernacula (from October 1 to April 31) or maternity roost (from May 1 to August 31) (BC MFLNRO 2004b). Consult with BC MFLNRO where disturbance of a hibernacula or maternity roost is unavoidable to discuss possible options and management strategies.
Disruption of wildlife during mating season.	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly mark all sensitive resources identified on the environmental worksheets and environmental tables in the immediate vicinity of the ROW before the starting clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) and appropriate resource specialist will determine the size of avoidance buffers surrounding these features, if appropriate. Following clearing, a visual identification (e.g., snow fencing) will be installed to delineate the sensitive resources. Supplement fencing with signage after clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) will confirm the accuracy of all environmentally sensitive resource locations, ensure fencing is maintained during construction and

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		identify and notify the Contractor of the appropriate locations for wildlife gaps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant site-specific mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats or segments of the proposed route determined to have the potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. • Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) during restricted activity periods (RAP). • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).
Potential effects on traplines. <u>Including:</u> Recognition of trapline owner rights, Notification to registered trappers prior to scheduled construction.	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
Compressor station siting near watercourses. <u>Including:</u> proximity of proposed compressor site to active waterways and drainages	9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody / watercourse. • Conduct water quality sampling as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Erosion on steep banked watercourse crossings.</p> <p>Effects on aquatic life, water flow, fish habitat, water quality/turbidity, watercourses and their watersheds, effects on water bodies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Watercourse crossing methodologies.</p> <p>Pipeline leaks or spills near waterways.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat as well as related fishing areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of construction on Fish populations, contamination of fish spawning areas, habitat.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Effects of erosion from construction on fish bearing streams, increased sediment.		possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
Potential effects on CMTs, archaeological sites and culturally important sites. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> Concern with clearing of CMTs Potential disruption to archaeological and historical sites.	16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways. • Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access ○ other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact • Successful and proven mitigation for habitation sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed mapping, photographic recording and avoidance of the location by the proposed development ○ should avoidance of a site not be practical, mitigation consisting of detailed recording and controlled excavations may be implemented • Potential effects on gathering places may be mitigated through detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, the visual impact will be assessed in the field and mitigation will be refined and optimised, if warranted. • Mitigation for sacred areas may include detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, additional mitigation, if warranted, will be refined and optimised in the field and through community discussions. • If historical or palaeontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan • If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan • In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development ○ the relative importance of the TLU site to the community ○ the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical. • If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the BC MFLNRO. • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.
<p>Potential effects on air quality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Changes to air quality in vicinity of proposed pipeline corridor</p>	<p>6.0 Atmospheric Environment 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, through Project engineering planning and design, the length of the pipeline route – to minimize emissions during the construction period. • Minimize, through Project construction planning and practicable measures, the emissions from vehicle idling, where practical, improperly maintained vehicles, and non-optimized construction equipment capacity for duty at hand. • Avoid open burning of timber, tree/shrub debris and stumps – and instead mulch it for spreading on ROW and maximize timber salvaging where feasible. • Open burning (or incineration) of accumulated camp waste materials will be prohibited. • Reduce, by means of ROW area water spraying, the amount of fugitive dust (PM2.5) emissions – as needed. • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land clearing debris. • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (BC Reg. 145/93). • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects to wetland vegetation, avoidance of wetland.</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure disposal and destruction sites for explosive materials are not located within 100 m of any watercourses or wetlands, unless otherwise approved by the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Disposal sites for explosives will not be located within sensitive wildlife habitat during sensitive time periods to the extent practical and not without the approval of the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies (Canadian Explosives Act) (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17). • If amphibian breeding wetlands are identified prior to construction, implement the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint before construction to avoid these sites during final routing, where practical. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m on undeveloped land; 100 m on rural lands; 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites and general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction footprint is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit if amphibian salvage is needed. Contact the appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage before heavy equipment activity starts at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to prevent amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality or potential adverse health effects from water siltation • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to direct amphibian movement away from the construction footprint (e.g., install exclusion fencing) or monitor during construction and move amphibians near the worksite to suitable, safe locations. Coastal GasLink's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • If amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians in accordance with appropriate guidelines for amphibian salvage (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 2004) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Avoid flights within 2 km of wetlands and shallow waterbodies providing nesting and staging areas for waterfowl (BC MOE 2008). • Obtain required approvals for works in and around water under the Water Act from the BC OGC. Approval or notification under the Fisheries Act may also be required. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting, mowing, and mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing, to the extent practical. The method of removal of wetland vegetation is subject to approval by Coastal GasLink • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Where grading is necessary, direct grading away from and avoid stockpiling of grade materials in wetlands. • Avoid temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless necessary for site-specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland will be determined with input from the Environmental Inspector(s) and the appropriate resource specialist. • Prevent ground disturbance by using a protective layer such as frost packing, snow, ice or matting, or biodegradable geotextile and clay ramps between the wetland root bed and seed bed and construction equipment. When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands to reduce potential adverse effects from heavy machinery traffic, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and wetland substrate. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as practical, and re-establish preconstruction contours within the wetland boundary to maintain cross ROW drainage. • Install structures such as berms, cross ditches or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Use natural recovery in wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious/restricted weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate regulatory authority.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not seed wetland areas. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils and allow natural regeneration. Seed and plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation. • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills in water. Where equipment refuelling is required within 100 m of a watercourse or within a wetland, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ secondary containment is provided; ○ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leaks; ○ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-off; ○ operators are stationed at both ends of the hose during fuelling unless the ends are visible and readily accessible by one operator; and ○ fuel remaining in the hose is returned to the storage facility. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. • Do not use ammonium-nitrate based explosives in or near watercourses, drainages or wetlands. • If water levels or flow rates in the trench could overwhelm existing trench water control measures (berms, take offs, etc.), thereby increasing the risk of sediment-laden water affecting wetlands or watercourses (e.g., if heavy rains are forecast), dewater and backfill the trench to create a soft plug, or maintain an existing hard plug. • Where the open trench has the potential to dewater a wetland, conduct trenching in a manner that prevents the flow of water along the trench. • Through wetland areas where sumps are required, pump water to an appropriate area so that erosion is not accelerated. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody/watercourse. Do not dewater directly to watercourses or wetlands. • Use natural recovery in peatland and non-peatland wetlands. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands for heavy machinery, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and/or wetland substrate, and allow wetlands affected by the project to recover naturally. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as feasible, and re-establish pre-construction contours within wetland boundary to ensure cross ROW drainage. • Install berms, cross ditches and/or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation (i.e., do not seed wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern), unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the restoration of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and allow natural regeneration. Seed/plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.
<p>Provide opportunity to community for clearing contracts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Community interested in contracting opportunities (clearing)</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		sessions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain.	5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has undertaken detailed terrain analysis, the results of which continues to inform the construction planning and detailed engineering design of the proposed Project. In addition to the current process administered by the BC EAO, Coastal GasLink is required to provide detailed information regarding the design of the Project for review by the BC OGC.
Potential effects of waste and drilling fluid used during construction.	14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.0 Community & Regional Infrastructure and Services 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use inert, nontoxic bentonitic clay-based materials as drilling mud for trenchless crossing watercourse crossing. Implement the Directional Drilling Procedures and Instream Drilling Mud Release Contingency Plan. Dispose of all waste drilling fluid and drilling solids according to and in conformance with pertinent regulatory requirements. Ensure that drilling mud composition is limited to bentonite mud drilling systems, fresh water and, if warranted, other inert additives. No toxic additives will be allowed. Provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to Coastal GasLink upon request. Develop a clean-up plan, prior to drilling. The plan will be prepared by the drilling contractor in consultation with Coastal GasLink inspection staff. Acquire the appropriate approvals to access the release area if off ROW and for mud pump-off. Monitor and record the amount of fluid return to the mud tank/pit and the amount of make up drilling fluid required in the mixing tanks during drilling of the pilot hole and hole opening (reaming). Maintain a detailed log of all drilling activities in order to correlate drilling status with potential frac-out events. Implement measures to prevent the further release of drilling mud into the watercourse. Appropriate measures will vary depending on the lessons learned during the previous drill attempt.
Offer cleared timber to local communities. <u>Including:</u> Request to Salvage merchantable timber and provide to Aboriginal communities.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime). Most of the timber to be removed during construction of the Project is expected to be merchantable and will be transported to conversion facilities in accordance with direction Coastal GasLink expects to receive from the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Request employment to be offered locally. Education and safety training mentioned as priorities.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Potential adverse effects on Aboriginal rights, including title and treaty rights. <u>Including:</u> Requested protection of treaty rights	16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by the EAO in May 2013. The EAO completed its screening review February 28, 2014 and accepted the Application filed on March 3, 2014. Coastal GasLink gathered available information, including community reports developed by Aboriginal groups as noted on Page 12-5. Community-specific issues identified from available sources, including the community reports developed by Aboriginal groups and information gathered through discussions with Aboriginal group representatives, and are reflected in the effects assessment.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Saulteau requests Agreement and Work plan to perform a third party route review.	A third party route review is not a requirement of the Application, but Saulteau did receive funding to perform a third party route review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink described its process for route and facility site selection in Section 1.4 of the Application, and applied the criteria outlined Sections 1.4.4, which are consistent with criteria described in the AIR issued by EAO in May 2014. Figure 1.5 depicts the process applied for pipeline route and facility site selection. The process of applying the selection criteria is iterative, and takes into account information from project data collection in addition to feedback from regulatory authorities, landowners, Aboriginal groups, and stakeholders. Coastal GasLink's construction planning and detailed engineering design continues to be informed by data and information relative to the route and site selection criteria.
Excessive Industrial Development.	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.
Watercourse Disruption: Watershed. <u>Including:</u> Potential effects of open trench crossing methods on water quality. Potential effects on water quality, water courses and watersheds.	5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody / watercourse. Conduct water quality sampling as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water.
Request for Porcupine study. <u>Including:</u> Potential effects of construction on declining porcupine populations.	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Appendix 2: Environmental Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.

Saulteau First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Timelines compact, stretching community capacity.</p>	<p>3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

6.15 SKIN TYEE NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Skin Tyee First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Skin Tyee First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Skin Tyee First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Skin Tyee First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Skin Tyee First Nation on July 4, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Skin Tyee First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 30 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended Skin Tyee First Nation community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated February 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Skin Tyee First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Skin Tyee First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated August 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Skin Tyee First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Skin Tyee First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Skin Tyee First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Skin Tyee First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Skin Tyee First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Permit Application Geotechnical, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Skin Tyee First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013, and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Skin Tyee First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Skin Tyee First Nations to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Skin Tyee First Nations regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Skin Tyee First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Skin Tyee First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Skin Tyee First Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Skin Tyee First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Skin Tyee First Nation did not request a results review meeting. The collection of Skin Tyee First Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Skin Tyee First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Skin Tyee First Nation on January 22, 2013. Skin Tyee First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 26, 2013 to inform the Application. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Skin Tyee First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Skin Tyee First Nation provided a socio-economic interim report on November 5, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 21, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Skin Tyee First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 8 contracting and employment meetings with Skin Tyee First Nation and will work with Skin Tyee First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Skin Tyee First Nation include: the continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Skin Tyee First Nation is provided in Table 6-33. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Skin Tyee First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-34.

Table 6-33: Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Skin Tyee Nation	30	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Permit application Geotechnical			
						Rev D1		Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
								Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Report Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-34: Skin Tye Nation - Issue Mitigation

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects on old growth cedar trees.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on riparian vegetation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Alteration or loss of riparian habitat.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not mow/brush vegetation within amphibian breeding wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Limit riparian disturbance to the maximum extent possible within 50 m of Coastal tailed frog streams. Clear only the minimum work space necessary to facilitate construction. Use hand clearing methods within 50 m of the stream. • Where slopes exceed 60% near Coastal tailed frog watercourses, riparian avoidance buffers should extend beyond the top of the ravine. • Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using appropriate techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement reclamation measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian reclamation is adequate. • Where practical, avoid grading in riparian areas until installation of the vehicle crossing. • Reduce grubbing near watercourses, muskeg, and other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities. Reduce disturbance at riparian areas where practical. • Prohibit clearing of extra temporary workspace within 10 m of a watercourse to protect riparian areas. This area shall be clearly marked prior to clearing operations. The construction footprint will be narrowed through the riparian area, if practical. • Limit clearing activities at watercourse crossings to the removal of trees and shrubs to the ditch line and work side areas required for vehicle crossings. • Fell trees away from watercourses. Immediately remove trees, debris or soil inadvertently deposited below the high watermark of a watercourse. When altering a

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>tree that is located on the bank of a waterbody, where practical, ensure that the root structure and stability are maintained to help bind the soil and encourage rapid colonization of low-growing plant species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the working surface is unstable, do not permit clearing equipment within the 10 m riparian buffer, pending consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s). Following clearing, the 10 m riparian buffer will remain intact (i.e., consisting of low-lying understory vegetation). • When riparian areas are being crossed the following mitigation will be implemented: include no extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, and lay geotextile material or build a log corduroy alongside the riparian area for heavy machinery, where applicable. • BC MOE recommends maintaining a 100 m riparian area buffer at ecologically relevant places along streams to help maintain landscape connectivity for fisher (BC MOE 2004). Extend riparian buffers to 100 m at select locations, if recommended as a result of pre-construction surveys (e.g., old growth riparian forests where fisher is detected). • Do not allow grading within the 10 m riparian buffer immediately adjacent to the water crossing until installation of the vehicle crossing. • Consider alternate methods of vehicle crossings on a site-specific basis. The decision-making process will include the Contractor, Construction Manager and the Environmental Inspector(s). Decision criteria will include protection of the riparian vegetation and fisheries values associated with the crossing, and applicable legislation. • Implement permanent bank reclamation measures to re-establish riparian vegetation and fish habitat as a part of backfill operations. • Seed disturbed banks and riparian areas with an approved native seed mixture. The Environmental Inspector(s) will determine on-site whether other reclamation methods need to be applied to stabilize banks (e.g., soil wraps, brush layers, and matting).
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential Effect on medicinal plants and berries, medicinal plant sites, medicinal and traditional use plants, berry picking site and culturally important plants.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance.

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Access management along cleared ROW.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Increased access to important plant harvesting sites and pristine areas</p> <p>Increased access for predators leading to increased pressure on wildlife and fish resources.</p>	14.0 Land and Resource Use, Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Where rollback for access management is required, ensure sufficient timber and/or slash (e.g., stumps) of appropriate size is retained on-site for spreading over the ROW during final clean-up. • Consider extending trenchless crossing or bored crossings of roads, utility corridors and watercourses to leave a vegetated screen in order to manage access and line-of-sight, particularly in caribou UWRs (BC OGC 2011). Avoid clearing construction access at bore/ trenchless crossings (i.e., use existing access or the ROW from either side), or reduce the width of clearing to the trench line and minimum necessary work space. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting).

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Use existing roads and linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Implement access control measures along the Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Coastal GasLink will parallel existing pipeline ROW where practical to implement access control. For example, if a third-party operator has installed rollback across their ROW to deter access, Coastal GasLink will also implement rollback over their ROW at the same location. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Plant trees and/or shrubs at locations where new access is created where the pipeline crosses existing seismic lines, pipeline ROW or trails that are not crossed using a bore, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Plant trees and/or shrubs and install rollback at locations where new access is created where temporary access will be constructed to access the construction footprint from existing access, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Complete final clean-up and reclamation, including the implementation of access control along portions of the ROW adjacent to environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands. • Regrade to pre-construction profile where practical and applicable, to deter vehicle and ATV/Argo traffic along the ROW. • Work with applicable Crown authorities, traditional land and resource users and other potentially affected stakeholders when completing the final design for controlling access along the Coastal GasLink pipeline ROW. Final access control and

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		management measures to be implemented at any given location along the ROW will be determined during the detailed design phase of the proposed Project prior to construction.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including lynx, marten, rabbit, beaver, wolf, bear and porcupine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential effects on lynx, wolverines, caribou herds, wolf habitat, moose, bear habitat, bird habitat.</p> <p>Use of habitat by fur bearing animals: lynx, marten, rabbit, beavers,</p> <p>Woodpecker markings off right-of-way</p> <p>Declining porcupine populations, beaver run identified.</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		disturbance to wildlife. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
Potential effects on wildlife habitat including calving areas, dens, nests, beaver dams and lodges. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> Potential effects on: ungulate (moose) calving areas, bird and eagle nests, beaver dam / lodges. buffering of bear dens during construction	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain stream flows throughout construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate.
<p>Potential effects on traplines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>trapline owners to be consulted.</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ maintaining access to the trap line, and ◦ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat as well as related fishing areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>disruption of fish habitat and fish spawning locations,</p> <p>increased sediment in watercourses on fish spawning areas</p> <p>effect of erosion from construction on fish bearing streams,</p> <p>Contamination in water due to construction</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the HDD installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts on undisturbed vegetation</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure disposal and destruction sites for explosive materials are not located within 100 m of any watercourses or wetlands, unless otherwise approved by the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Disposal sites for explosives will not be located within sensitive wildlife habitat during sensitive time periods to the extent practical and not without the approval of the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies (Canadian Explosives Act) (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17). • If amphibian breeding wetlands are identified prior to construction, implement the

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint before construction to avoid these sites during final routing, where practical. ○ Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m on undeveloped land; 100 m on rural lands; 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). ○ Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites and general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction footprint is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit if amphibian salvage is needed. Contact the appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage before heavy equipment activity starts at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to prevent amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality or potential adverse health effects from water siltation. ● If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to direct amphibian movement away from the construction footprint (e.g., install exclusion fencing) or monitor during construction and move amphibians near the worksite to suitable, safe locations. Coastal GasLink's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. ● If amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians in accordance with appropriate guidelines for amphibian salvage (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 2004) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. ● Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. ● Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species.

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Avoid flights within 2 km of wetlands and shallow waterbodies providing nesting and staging areas for waterfowl (BC MOE 2008). • Obtain required approvals for works in and around water under the Water Act from the BC OGC. Approval or notification under the Fisheries Act may also be required. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting, mowing, and mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing, to the extent practical. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Where grading is necessary, direct grading away from and avoid stockpiling of grade materials in wetlands. • Avoid temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless necessary for site-specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland will be determined with input from the Environmental Inspector(s) and the appropriate resource specialist. • Prevent ground disturbance by using a protective layer such as frost packing, snow, ice or matting, or biodegradable geotextile and clay ramps between the wetland root bed and seed bed and construction equipment. When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands to reduce potential adverse effects from heavy machinery traffic, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and wetland substrate. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as practical, and re-establish preconstruction contours within the wetland boundary to maintain cross ROW drainage. • Install structures such as berms, cross ditches or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Use natural recovery in wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious/restricted weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. • Do not seed wetland areas. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils and

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>allow natural regeneration. Seed and plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills in water. Where equipment refuelling is required within 100 m of a watercourse or within a wetland, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ secondary containment is provided; ○ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leaks; ○ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-offs; ○ operators are stationed at both ends of the hose during fuelling unless the ends are visible and readily accessible by one operator; and ○ fuel remaining in the hose is returned to the storage facility. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. • Do not use ammonium-nitrate based explosives in or near watercourses, drainages or wetlands. • If water levels or flow rates in the trench could overwhelm existing trench water control measures (berms, take offs, etc.), thereby increasing the risk of sediment-laden water affecting wetlands or watercourses (e.g., if heavy rains are forecast), dewater and backfill the trench to create a soft plug, or maintain an existing hard plug. • Where the open trench has the potential to dewater a wetland, conduct trenching in a manner that prevents the flow of water along the trench. • Through wetland areas where sumps are required, pump water to an appropriate area so that erosion is not accelerated. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody/watercourse. Do not dewater directly to watercourses or wetlands. • Use natural recovery in peatland and non-peatland wetlands. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetland • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s).

Skin Tyee Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands for heavy machinery, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and/or wetland substrate, and allow wetlands affected by the project to recover naturally. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as feasible, and re-establish pre-construction contours within wetland boundary to ensure cross ROW drainage. • Install berms, cross ditches and/or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation (i.e., do not seed wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern), unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the restoration of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and allow natural regeneration. Seed/plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.
Engage coastal communities.	1 Proposed Project Overview 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink is continuing field programs to inform construction planning and detailed engineering design. Coastal GasLink will continue engagement with Aboriginal groups in accordance with the Aboriginal Consultation Plan.
Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> Concerns about exposed pipeline.	5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onsite Safety Supervisor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill o all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. • The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. • Assess the safety hazards of the situation. • Remove sources of ignition, if safe to do so. • Identify the product, stop source, and physically contain spill as soon as safe to do so. • Avoid use of water or fire extinguishing chemicals on nonpetroleum product spills unless it is necessary to control a fire or prevent an explosion, since many chemicals react violently with water and chemical extinguishing agents may release toxic fumes. In addition, chemicals may be soluble in water and dispersal makes containment and clean-up more difficult. • Use natural depressions or berms constructed with materials and equipment in proximity to the site to physically contain a spill on land. Deployment of booms may be necessary on water.
Pipeline safety and integrity. Including: Cumulative effects of a pipeline leak	5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health.
Logging rights and employment opportunities.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Need for training and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> interested in training for community memberships, also interested in business opportunities,	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage. <u>Including:</u> Concerns with capacity to engage effectively	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Community based business interested in contracting opportunities	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> Interested in long term community benefits, employment opportunities and community	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
investment.		sessions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Concern with proposed Project timelines.	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

Skin Tye Nation Engagement Record from July 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts of invasive vegetation species</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement all applicable mitigation outlined in the EMP (see Appendix 2-A) under the headings of: clearing, maintenance, invasive plants and forest pests. • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

6.16 STELLAT'EN FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Stellat'en First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Stellat'en First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Stellat'en First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Stellat'en First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Stellat'en First Nation on July 4, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Stellat'en First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 32 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended Stellat'en First Nation community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated October 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Stellat'en First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Capacity Funding Agreement between Stellat'en First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated May 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Stellat'en First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Stellat'en First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Stellat'en First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Stellat'en First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Stellat'en First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at Potential Facility Sites, Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District, Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Approval, Proposed Geotechnical Investigation at potential road (Highway 16) and railway crossings, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Stellat'en First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Stellat'en First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Stellat'en First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures;

to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Stelat'en First Nations regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to Stelat'en First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Stelat'en at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Stelat'en First Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Stelat'en First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Stelat'en First Nation participated in a results review meeting. The collection of Stelat'en First Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Stelat'en First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Stelat'en First Nation on November 6, 2012. Stelat'en First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 17, 2013 to inform the Application. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Stelat'en First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Stelat'en First Nation has not yet submitted a socio-economic report. Coastal GasLink

has offered to meet with Stellat'en First Nation on the socio-economic report to engage in discussions about community benefits. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Stellat'en First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 7 contracting and employment meetings with Stellat'en First Nation and will work with Stellat'en First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Stellat'en First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field study programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with Stellat'en First Nation is provided in Table 6-35. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Stellat'en First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-36.

Table 6-35: Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Stellat'en First Nation	32	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Draft Application Info. Requirements - Enviro. Assessment Certificate Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District.			
								Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Approval			
								Proposed Geotechnical Investigation at potential road (Highway 16) and railway crossings			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-36: Stellat'en First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on mature growth forest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts of construction on mature and old-growth forests.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, avoid clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project footprint in these Old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Temporary workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial and medicinal plants.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effect of construction on medicinal and traditional use plants, berry picking and harvesting areas</p> <p>request to avoid medicinal plant locations,</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to:

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including moose, bear and eagle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects of construction on: moose movements, habitat, breeding and calving areas and moose licks, deer and elk habitat, disruption of bear dens and habitat, bird nests including eagles and eagle habitat.</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>police detachment, if applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens and calving areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">displacement of wildlife due to habitat disturbance</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken.

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol).

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013) • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain stream flows throughout construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate.
<p>Potential effects on traplines and trappers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">trapline owner notification required</p> <p style="text-align: center;">trapper compensation.</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
<p>Potential impact to culturally important sites and archaeological sites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Protection of CMT and archaeological sites / finds</p>	<p>16.0 Traditional Land and Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical.

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the BC MFLNRO. • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat, specifically salmon.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Water contamination and potential impacts to fish, and fish habitat, effects on the salmon run and sturgeon habitat on the Nechako River.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts to water quality crossings and water tables</p> <p>impact of increased turbidity on fish and fish habitat</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p><u>Including:</u> effects on undisturbed vegetation.</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Reduce the area of disturbance when crossing a wetland. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.
<p>Offer cleared timber to local communities</p>	<p>12.0 Economic Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime). Most of the timber to be removed during construction of the Project is expected to be merchantable and will be transported to conversion facilities in accordance with direction Coastal GasLink expects to receive from the appropriate regulatory agencies.
Logging rights and employment opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Request employment opportunities on pipeline work within their traditional territory.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities over the past year to develop meaningful education and training programming Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups as well as Project Agreement sessions that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Potential adverse impacts of fracking. <u>Including:</u> impacts of fracking on the environment, concerns with impacts to animals due to natural gas exploration/drilling, concerns regarding soil, water and air quality from fracking	Not within the Scope of this Project	
Concern with proposed Project timelines. <u>Including:</u> timelines compact	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Inspector(s) prior to restart.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).
<p>Need for training and employment opportunities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Interest in training / education for pipeline related employment</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">require capacity funding to engagement activities</p>	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interested in long-term benefits associated with project.</p>	<p>1.5 Project Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
<p>Need for attention to pipeline safety.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts of potential leaks and associated safety measures</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. • Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. • In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan. • When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor; ○ the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill; and ○ all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill. • When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Advisor and if required, the RCMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers.
<p>As a result of new roads, potential for increased access for recreational harvesters to the area, leading to increased pressure on wildlife and fish resources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">increased access to pristine areas in sensitive/harvesting / wildlife areas</p>	<p>14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Where rollback for access management is required, ensure sufficient timber and/or slash (e.g., stumps) of appropriate size is retained on-site for spreading over the ROW during final clean-up. Consider extending trenchless crossing or bored crossings of roads, utility corridors and watercourses to leave a vegetated screen in order to manage access and line-of-sight, particularly in caribou UWRs (BC OGC 2011). Avoid clearing construction access at bore/trenchless crossings (i.e., use existing access or the ROW from either side), or reduce the width of clearing to the trench line and minimum necessary work space. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>construction access within caribou range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing roads and linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Implement access control measures along the Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Coastal GasLink will parallel existing pipeline ROW where practical to implement access control. For example, if a third-party operator has installed rollback across their ROW to deter access, Coastal GasLink will also implement rollback over their ROW at the same location. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, rights-of-way, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Plant trees and/or shrubs at locations where new access is created where the pipeline crosses existing seismic lines, pipeline ROW or trails that are not crossed using a bore, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Plant trees and/or shrubs and install rollback at locations where new access is created where temporary access will be constructed to access the construction footprint from existing access, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Complete final clean-up and reclamation, including the implementation of access control along portions of the ROW adjacent to environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands. • Regrade to pre-construction profile where practical and applicable, to deter vehicle and ATV/Argo traffic along the ROW. • Work with applicable Crown authorities, traditional land and resource users and other potentially affected stakeholders when completing the final design for controlling access along the Coastal GasLink pipeline ROW. Final access control and management measures to be implemented at any given location along the ROW will be determined during the detailed design phase of the proposed Project prior to construction.
<p>Potential for erosion of steep hills and banks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Potential erosion run off and landslides into the</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 22.0 Effects of the Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed on-site investigations by a qualified Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) or a Geotechnical Engineer (P.Eng) will occur on sites identified as showing evidence of landsliding or avalanching or showing potential for landsliding or avalanching • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical.

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Kitimat River post construction soil erosion.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Stabilize exposed surface material and subsoil where the potential for erosion exists. • Following the salvage of the topsoil, if warranted, stabilize topsoil windrows and stockpiles using either water or a suitable tackifier as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Apply straw to /surface material and/or other areas where winds have created the potential for soil erosion. Straw sources are subject to landowner or regulatory approval, and must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). When clean straw is unavailable, seeding a clean, unpalatable annual crop at half the normal rate is acceptable • Temporary berms, silt fence and/or other appropriate mitigation (e.g., wattles, erosion control matting) will be implemented along the trench crown, surface material piles, and/or other areas where the potential for water erosion has been identified. Implement one or a combination of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ install silt fences near the base of slope ○ regrade furrows and gullies ○ construct cross ditches and berms decreasing the spacing on steeper slopes or on more erodible soils ○ construct temporary berms of subsoil, sandbags, wattles, bio-degradable geotextiles or geo-ridge during construction activities ○ armour the upslope face of berms with geotextile, rock, logs or sandbags ○ import small diameter slash then roll back and walk down ○ reseed an annual cover crop as soon as practical after construction ○ transplant native shrubs, plant willow stakes or use other bioengineering techniques ○ install slope indicators at locations where the risk of slope failure, or creep exists; consult a geotechnical engineer ○ shut-down construction until the risk of erosion has been reduced or the conditions improve. • Consider using the following techniques if wind erosion of the topsoil/surface material windrow is of concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ apply water to the topsoil/surface material windrow

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ windrow snow (if available) over the topsoil/surface material windrow ○ tackify (at rate recommended by the distributor) the topsoil/surface material windrow ○ pack the topsoil/surface material windrow with a sheepsfoot packer or other suitable equipment • Consider using the following techniques if wind erosion is of concern after surface material replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ seed cereal or sterile hybrid cover crop ○ employ straw crimping at 2-2.5 tonnes/ha ○ apply hydromulch or tackifier ○ import small diameter slash for use as rollback - walk down slash ○ add locally available manure and cultivate ○ install wind fences • For erosion of or failure of streambanks, implement one or a combination of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ install vegetated geogrid ○ install coir logs ○ install log cribwall bank protection ○ install biodegradable erosion control matting ○ plant willow stakes in the spring ○ transplant willow clumps, install willow wattles, or brush layering ○ install tree revetments ○ install rock gabions or line the banks with riprap (subject to DFO approval) • Salvage sufficient woody slash and non-merchantable timber for use as rollback to control soil erosion in areas where disturbed erodible soils are identified and for habitat re-establishment at watercourse riparian areas to provide microsites to aid in the establishment of woody plants • Reduce grubbing of plant roots and stumps at non-graded areas to the extent practical to promote re-sprouting of cleared/brushed deciduous vegetation and germination of the undisturbed soil seed bank to optimize the potential for natural vegetation regeneration, and reduce the potential for terrain instability or soil erosion by wind or water,
<p>Effects on Recreational Trails.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects on game and recreational trails</p>	14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting and wildlife sites are areas where large mammals such as elk, moose, deer, caribou and bear are commonly harvested. Key wildlife species are identified both in community discussion and by observed game ambushes, blinds and hunting stands, dry meat racks and butchered animal remains. Furthermore, locales where game can be expected, such as mineral licks, calving areas and well used game trails, are typically prized hunting areas • Successful and accepted mitigation for hunting sites may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhering to species-specific timing constraint ○ leaving breaks in the pipeline trench to allow animals to cross

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o limiting the use of chemical application • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways • Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access o other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects Assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects Assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. • The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to date to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. • Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
Introduction and spread of invasive plant species. Including: invasive species of vegetation entering the area, pesticide concerns	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation.

Stellat'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

6.17 WEST MOBERLY FIRST NATIONS

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with West Moberly First Nations in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with West Moberly First Nations.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to West Moberly First Nations on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with West Moberly First Nations since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with West Moberly First Nations on June 22, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, West Moberly First Nations and Coastal GasLink have held 27 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; and selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight. Coastal GasLink has also attended West Moberly First Nations community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated October 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for West Moberly First Nations to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between West Moberly First Nations and Coastal GasLink, dated April 2014, provided continued capacity funding for West Moberly First Nations. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on West Moberly First Nations' interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged West Moberly First Nations with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to West Moberly First Nations by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided West Moberly First Nations with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at Potential Facility Sites, Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt, Crooked, and Parsnip Rivers, Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District, Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District, Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation – Notice of Approval, Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification, and Sukunka Falls Compression Station Investigation – Notice of Approval. The permit notification process provided West Moberly First Nations with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013, and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to West Moberly First Nations by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with West Moberly First Nations regarding the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory, which involved a helicopter overflight.

Routing information and maps were provided to West Moberly First Nations through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with West Moberly First Nations at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

West Moberly First Nations participated in biophysical field studies, but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, West Moberly First Nations was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, West Moberly First Nations did not request a results review meeting. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered West Moberly First Nations the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to West Moberly First Nations on December 19, 2012. West Moberly First Nations committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 25, 2013 to inform the Application. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided West Moberly First Nations with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project, but West Moberly First Nations elected not to participate. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with West Moberly First Nations and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 6 contracting and employment meetings with West Moberly First Nations and will work with West Moberly First Nations businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with West Moberly First Nations include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink's engagement activities with West Moberly First Nations is provided in Table 6-37. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with West Moberly First Nations, as well as Coastal GasLink's mitigations, are provided in Table 6-38.

Table 6-37: West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
West Moberly First Nations	27	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Did participate in field studies; did not provide TEK information	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (Wildlife Act)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Geotechnical Investigations at the Potential Facility Sites			
								Permit Amendment to Geotechnical Investigations at the Burnt, Crooked and Parsnip River			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Peace Forest District.			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Prince George Forest District.			
								Segundo Lake Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Approval			
								Sukunka Falls Compressor Station Investigation - Notice of Approval			

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-38: West Moberly First Nation - Issue Mitigation

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects of clearing activities on environment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Tree clearing impacts whole ecosystem,</p> <p>Concern about clearing of the diamond willow.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 9.0 Wetlands 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly mark all sensitive resources identified on the Environmental Worksheets and within the immediate vicinity of the ROW before the start of clearing. Following clearing, snow fencing will be installed to delineate the sensitive resources. • Supplement fencing with signage after clearing. • The Environmental Inspector(s) will confirm the accuracy of all environmentally sensitive resource locations and will ensure fencing is maintained during construction. • In the event of clearing or construction activities within the restricted activity period (RAP) for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31), conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. • General Wildlife Measures for mountain goat UWRs include avoiding clearing any trees within the UWR and adjacent No Harvest Zones (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Where clearing within goat UWR cannot be practically avoided, apply for exemption from the requirement to comply with the General Wildlife Measures. Include in the application a mitigation strategy for the Project, developed in consultation with provincial regulators, to address potential Project effects within goat UWRs. • Schedule clearing and construction activities within identified UWR for mountain goat, associated No Harvest Zones, and areas within 1 km (horizontal distance) of mountain goat UWR, during the period from June 15 to October 31, where practical (i.e., avoid activities from November 1 to June 14). • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012).

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule clearing and construction activities at identified amphibian breeding sites outside of the breeding and seasonal dispersal/migration periods for amphibians (BC MWLAP 2004c), whenever practical. • Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction. • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the project footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Prior to clearing, assess forests along the project footprint for the presence of forest pests that could be moved or worsened by project activities. The assessment will be conducted by a forest professional. Implement the Forest Pest Management Plan as needed. • Once the route is finalised, a supplemental vegetation survey will be required prior to clearing activities to determine whether all whitebark pine trees have been avoided. • Implement the Invasive Plant Management Plan during the Project clearing activities.
Potential effects on mature growth forest.	8.0 Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Practical, avoid Clearing Mature/Old Growth forest (Greater Than 100 Years Old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; Greater Than 120 Years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) Within UWR U 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the Width of the Project Footprint in these Old forest areas To the Extent Practical by Narrowing the Construction ROW To avoid Clearing Large Trees, and Reducing Temporary Workspace as Much as Practical (Avoid Placing Log Decks, Stockpile/Storage areas, Other Temporary Construction Facilities Within the UWR Wherever Feasible). • Temporary Workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.
Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Identification of medicinal plants along right-of-way,</p> <p>effects on medicinal plants, berry picking and harvesting sites, reclamation of vegetation.</p>		<p>stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Aim to reduce impact by salvaging and transplanting individual plants, portions of sod containing the plants of risk and the surrounding vegetation, or the feature that houses the plants (e.g., log or rock) to an appropriate off ROW receiving site. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever possible. • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways. Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact.
<p>Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects of invasive species on local vegetation.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. • Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). • For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. • Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. • Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
<p>Potential effects on vegetation important to wildlife.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>loss of feeding grounds, reclamation of vegetation effects on wildlife bedding and mineral lick areas, cumulative effects on wildlife.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Use minimum disturbance construction techniques in areas where grading or blasting is not necessary, to facilitate rapid regeneration of natural vegetation following construction. Implement reclamation measures to restore habitat disturbed by the Project within mountain goat UWRs, such as natural regeneration, tree seedling planting and/or shrub staking/planting. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Mitigation of sensitive vegetation resources should be reviewed with contractor personnel before construction, to ensure personnel understand the procedures involved. • Do not clear timber, stumps, brush or other vegetation beyond the marked construction ROW boundaries.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement line-of-sight breaks every 500 m on linear features that do not share a ROW boundary with a road (BC OGC 2011), where practical. Line-of-sight measures may include: bends in the ROW; doglegs at intersections with access roads; woody debris or earth berms; tree or shrub planting to create vegetation screens across the ROW; avoiding clearing on the ROW (e.g., trenchless crossing or bored crossings of watercourses where practical to do so, roads or other ROW). • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Limit vegetation control along the ROW and allow natural regeneration during the operation phase to the extent practical.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including caribou, moose, beaver, bears, and wolverine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effect on moose hunting area, moose calving area, moose licks, displacement of moose populations due to habitat loss, effects on moose wallows,</p> <p>destruction of bear dens during hibernation.</p> <p>Impact to small furbearers and bird habitat</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Where practical, maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over ungulate winter range for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Conduct work expeditiously to maintain a tight construction spread (i.e., interval between front-end work activities such as grading and back-end activities such as clean-up) to reduce the duration of the open trench and to reduce potential barriers and hazards to wildlife. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife. Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).
<p>Potential effects of increased access on wildlife species.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Line of site creating highways and increased access for wolves and people to access wildlife (Caribou)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reduced traditional hunting areas</p> <p>Potential effects on ungulate population,</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Where rollback for access management is required, ensure sufficient timber and/or slash (e.g., stumps) of appropriate size is retained on-site for spreading over the ROW during final clean-up. • Consider extending trenchless crossing or bored crossings of roads, utility corridors and watercourses to leave a vegetated screen in order to manage access and line-of-sight, particularly in caribou UWRs (BC OGC 2011). Avoid clearing construction access at bore/ trenchless crossings (i.e., use existing access or the ROW from either side), or reduce the width of clearing to the trench line and minimum necessary work space. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Use existing roads and linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Implement access control measures along the Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Coastal GasLink will parallel existing pipeline ROW where practical to implement access control. For example, if a third-party operator has installed rollback across their ROW to deter access, Coastal GasLink will also implement rollback over their ROW at the same location. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Plant trees and/or shrubs at locations where new access is created where the pipeline crosses existing seismic lines, pipeline ROW or trails that are not crossed using a bore, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Plant trees and/or shrubs and install rollback at locations where new access is created where temporary access will be constructed to access the construction footprint from existing access, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Complete final clean-up and reclamation, including the implementation of access control along portions of the ROW adjacent to environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands. • Regrade to pre-construction profile where practical and applicable, to deter vehicle and ATV/Argo traffic along the ROW. • Work with applicable Crown authorities, traditional land and resource users and other potentially affected stakeholders when completing the final design for controlling access along the Coastal GasLink pipeline ROW. Final access control and management measures to be implemented at any given location along the ROW will be determined during the detailed design phase of the proposed Project prior to construction.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes as well as related hunting areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects to (bird) eagle nesting sites, beaver dams, game trails</p> <p>destruction of bear dens during hibernation,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">disruption of bird breeding activity</p> <p>impacts on mineral licks and underground springs important to wildlife,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">disturbance of diamond willow tree</p> <p>effects on moose habitat and hunting areas</p> <p>blocking of currently active game trails during construction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">request avoidance of mineral licks, moose calving areas</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint prior to construction in an effort to avoid during final routing, where practical. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites, as well as general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m buffer on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction ROW is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • Schedule clearing and construction activities at identified amphibian breeding sites outside of the breeding and seasonal dispersal/migration periods for amphibians (BC MWLAP 2004c), whenever practical. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit in the event amphibian salvage is required. Contact appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage prior to the commencement of heavy equipment activity at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to restrict amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. • Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality/health effects from siltation of the water. • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to redirect amphibian movement away from the construction ROW (e.g., install exclusion fencing) and/or monitor during construction and move amphibians to safe locations. CGL's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • In the event that amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians off the construction ROW in accordance with the appropriate guidelines (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., CCAC nd) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>needed, to support habitat reclamation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Maintain a 30 m setback distance ("core buffer") from streams identified as coastal tailed frog habitat, where practical. Reduce disturbance within an additional 20 m buffer extending beyond the core buffer (BC MOE 2012), where practical. • Implement the following measures at trenched crossings of identified coastal tailed frog streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. • Limit riparian disturbance to the maximum extent possible within 50 m of coastal tailed frog streams. Clear only the minimum work space necessary to facilitate construction. Use hand clearing methods within 50 m of the stream. • Where slopes exceed 60%, riparian avoidance buffers should extend beyond the top of the ravine. • Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction • Install and maintain appropriate erosion control measures to prevent siltation during and following construction. • Maintain stream flows throughout construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate. • Conduct an amphibian salvage prior to the commencement of heavy equipment activity at known coastal tailed frog breeding locations. Note that coastal tailed frogs use the same stream year-round, therefore, this mitigation is applicable year-round. In the event that coastal tailed frogs are identified on the construction ROW during construction, the following mitigation is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove the frogs to the closest possible suitable upstream habitat, if it is safe to do so. • ensure frogs are not held for longer than necessary to move them to the closest possible suitable habitat and • frogs must be captured, held, transported and released humanely, following the CCAC Species-Specific Recommendations on Amphibians

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		and Reptiles (CCAC 2004) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not mow/brush vegetation within riparian buffers during operation.
Potential effects of construction noise on wildlife.	6.0 Atmospheric Environment 10.0 Wildlife & Wildlife Habitat 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct compressor stations according to regulatory guidelines, using appropriate measures to reduce noise. Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. Prohibit Project personnel from having firearms or pets on the work site during construction. Prohibit Project personnel from hunting or fishing on the work site. Prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles or snowmobiles on the work site. Ensure that noise abatement equipment on machinery is in good working order. The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, and osprey nests. Schedule clearing and construction activities within the following least risk windows, if practical, in the event a raptor nest is found: bald eagle (September 1 to December 31); osprey (September 16 to March 31), other raptors (October 1 to February 15) (BC MOE 2012). Protect bat roosts from disturbance by humans and other sensory disturbances (BC MOE 2012). Implement a 125 m buffer from bat hibernacula (from October 1 to April 31) or maternity roost (from May 1 to August 31) (BC MWLAP 2004b). Consult with BC MFLNRO where disturbance of a hibernacula or maternity roost is unavoidable to discuss possible options and management strategies.
Disruption of wildlife during mating season.	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly mark all sensitive resources identified on the environmental worksheets and environmental tables in the immediate vicinity of the ROW before the starting clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) and appropriate resource specialist will determine the size of avoidance buffers surrounding these features, if appropriate. Following clearing, a visual identification (e.g., snow fencing) will be installed to delineate the sensitive resources. Supplement fencing with signage after clearing. The Environmental Inspector(s) will confirm the accuracy of all environmentally sensitive resource locations, ensure fencing is maintained during construction and identify and notify the Contractor of the appropriate locations for wildlife gaps. Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant site-specific mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats or segments of the proposed route determined to have the potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that could be adversely affected by the proposed Project. Avoid activities (i.e., clearing, construction, helicopter overflights) during restricted activity periods (RAP). In the event that working within a critical window is unavoidable, a request for deviation from best practices must be accompanied by a rationale, mitigation and/or monitoring plans, subject to approval by the OGC (BC OGC 2013).

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on traplines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Respect trapline owner rights</p> <p>Notification to registered and unregistered trappers in vicinity of the project</p> <p>disruption of wildlife habitats and effects on traplines,</p>	<p>14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal individuals continue the practice of trapping and snaring for food and pelts. These traps and snares may or may not be located within registered trap lines. • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities.
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>erosion on steep banked watercourse crossings,</p> <p>water turbidity,</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include:

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat as well as related fishing areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">preservation of fish habitat,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">effects of contamination of fish spawning areas, effects of construction on fish population at watercourse crossings.</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
<p>Potential effects on CMTs, archaeological sites and culturally important sites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Concerned about the clearing of CMTs,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Disruption of archaeological sites or potential sites,</p>	<p>16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways. Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access ○ other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact • Successful and proven mitigation for habitation sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed mapping, photographic recording and avoidance of the location by the proposed development ○ should avoidance of a site not be practical, mitigation consisting of detailed

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>recording and controlled excavations may be implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation for sacred areas may include detailed recording, mapping and avoidance; however, additional mitigation, if warranted, will be refined and optimised in the field and through community discussions. • If historical or palaeontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan • If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan • In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development ○ the relative importance of the TLU site to the community ○ the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance. • All CMTs, or suspected CMTs, will be recorded using Level I CMT Site Recording Forms in conjunction with British Columbia Archaeological Site Recording Forms, following standards outlined in Archaeology Branch CMT handbook, Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees (2001). • Identified CMTs will be flagged for avoidance and a 5 m no-work zone established around them, where practical • If identified CMTs cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with the Archaeology Branch of the BC MFLNRO. • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • Do not permit grading at known archaeological sites unless otherwise approved by the BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch.
<p>Potential effects on air quality.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Changes to air quality</p>	<p>6.0 Atmospheric Environment 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, through Project engineering planning and design, the length of the pipeline route – to minimize emissions during the construction period. • Minimize, through Project construction planning and practicable measures, the emissions from vehicle idling, where practical, improperly maintained vehicles, and non-optimized construction equipment capacity for duty at hand. • Avoid open burning of timber, tree/shrub debris and stumps – and instead mulch it for spreading on ROW and maximize timber salvaging where feasible. • Open burning (or incineration) of accumulated camp waste materials will be

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		prohibited. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, by means of ROW area water spraying, the amount of fugitive dust (PM2.5) emissions – as needed. • Comply with local government bylaws, the BC Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation when burning land clearing debris. • Obtain applicable permits prior to burning slash. Follow guidance in the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (BC Reg. 145/93). • Only burn slash if permission is granted from the regulating authorities and if conditions permit. If burning is delayed, store slash along the ROW, in approved push-outs.
Potential impact to wetlands. Including: impacts to wetland vegetation, request avoidance of wetlands	9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure disposal and destruction sites for explosive materials are not located within 100 m of any watercourses or wetlands, unless otherwise approved by the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Disposal sites for explosives will not be located within sensitive wildlife habitat during sensitive time periods to the extent practical and not without the approval of the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies (Canadian Explosives Act) (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17). • If amphibian breeding wetlands are identified prior to construction, implement the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint before construction to avoid these sites during final routing, where practical. ○ Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m on undeveloped land; 100 m on rural lands; 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). ○ Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites and general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction footprint is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit if amphibian salvage is needed. Contact the appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage before heavy equipment activity starts at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to prevent amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality or potential adverse health effects from water siltation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to direct amphibian movement away from the construction footprint (e.g., install exclusion fencing) or monitor during construction and move amphibians near the worksite to suitable, safe locations. Coastal GasLink's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • If amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians in accordance with appropriate guidelines for amphibian salvage (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 2004) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Avoid flights within 2 km of wetlands and shallow waterbodies providing nesting and staging areas for waterfowl (BC MOE 2008). • Obtain required approvals for works in and around water under the Water Act from the BC OGC. Approval or notification under the Fisheries Act may also be required. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting, mowing, and mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing, to the extent practical. The method of removal of wetland vegetation is subject to approval by Coastal GasLink • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Where grading is necessary, direct grading away from and avoid stockpiling of grade materials in wetlands. • Avoid temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless necessary for site-specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland will be determined with input from the Environmental Inspector(s) and the appropriate resource specialist. • Prevent ground disturbance by using a protective layer such as frost packing, snow, ice or matting, or biodegradable geotextile and clay ramps between the wetland root bed and seed bed and construction equipment. When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands to reduce

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>potential adverse effects from heavy machinery traffic, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and wetland substrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as practical, and re-establish preconstruction contours within the wetland boundary to maintain cross ROW drainage. • Install structures such as berms, cross ditches or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Use natural recovery in wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious/restricted weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. • Do not seed wetland areas. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils and allow natural regeneration. Seed and plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation. • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills in water. Where equipment refuelling is required within 100 m of a watercourse or within a wetland, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leaks; ○ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-offs; ○ operators are stationed at both ends of the hose during fuelling unless the ends are visible and readily accessible by one operator; and ○ fuel remaining in the hose is returned to the storage facility • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. • Do not use ammonium-nitrate based explosives in or near watercourses, drainages or wetlands. • If water levels or flow rates in the trench could overwhelm existing trench water control measures (berms, take offs, etc.), thereby increasing the risk of sediment-laden water affecting wetlands or watercourses (e.g., if heavy rains are forecast), dewater and backfill the trench to create a soft plug, or maintain an existing hard

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>plug.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the open trench has the potential to dewater a wetland, conduct trenching in a manner that prevents the flow of water along the trench. • Through wetland areas where sumps are required, pump water to an appropriate area so that erosion is not accelerated. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody/watercourse. Do not dewater directly to watercourses or wetlands • Use natural recovery in peatland and non-peatland wetlands. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting. • When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands for heavy machinery, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and/or wetland substrate, and allow wetlands affected by the project to recover naturally. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as feasible, and re-establish pre-construction contours within wetland boundary to ensure cross ROW drainage • Install berms, cross ditches and/or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation (i.e., do not seed wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern), unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the restoration of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and allow natural regeneration. Seed/plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.
Provide opportunity to community for clearing contracts. <u>Including:</u> Interested in clearing contracts.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Safety of the pipeline in challenging terrain. <u>Including:</u> concerns regarding potential spills or leaks after construction.	5.7 Acid Rock, Section 21.5 Fires or Explosions. Appendix 2A Environmental Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has undertaken detailed terrain analysis, the results of which continues to inform the construction planning and detailed engineering design of the proposed Project. In addition to the current process administered by the BC EAO, Coastal GasLink is required to provide detailed information regarding the design of the Project for review by the BC OGC.
Potential effects of waste and drilling fluid used during construction.	14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.0 Community & Regional Infrastructure and Services 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use inert, nontoxic bentonitic clay-based materials as drilling mud for trenchless crossing watercourse crossing. Implement the Directional Drilling Procedures and Instream Drilling Mud Release Contingency Plan. For pipeline crossings conducted using a trenchless crossing method, follow the DFO Operational Statements for Directional Drilling or Punch and Bore Crossings. In the event of sediment releases or spills of deleterious substances during the construction of the trenchless crossings implement the Directional Drilling Procedures and Instream Drilling Mud Release Contingency Plan. Dispose of all waste drilling fluid and drilling solids according to and in conformance with pertinent regulatory requirements. Arrange for access beyond the boundaries of the pipeline Project's surface rights agreement along the drill path to monitor, contain and clean-up potential frac-out releases. Ensure that drilling mud composition is limited to bentonite mud drilling systems, fresh water and, if warranted, other inert additives. No toxic additives will be allowed. Provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to Coastal GasLink upon request. Construct a sump at the entry point and a subsoil berm downslope of the proposed exit point with a capacity adequate to capture anticipated volumes of drilling mud

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>that could be released during pullback and other drilling operations. Construct a sump with the above-noted capacity, at the exit point after the pilot hole has been completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install surface casing at the exit point if coarse-textured near surface deposits could interfere with drilling mud circulation. • Develop a clean-up plan, prior to drilling. The plan will be prepared by the drilling contractor in consultation with Coastal GasLink inspection staff. Acquire the appropriate approvals to access the release area if off ROW and for mud pump-off. • Reclaim entry and exit sumps that contained drilling mud immediately after completion of drilling and remediate to meet the applicable requirements of BC's Environmental Management Act's Oil and Gas Waste Regulation. • Maintain the following equipment onsite in sufficient quantities during drilling operation to contain any inadvertent drilling mud releases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sandbags ○ filter cloth (e.g., silt fence) ○ T-bar posts ○ post pounders ○ light towers, flashlights or headlamps ○ shovels ○ 6 millimeter polyethylene ○ 2-trash pumps c/w sufficient lengths of leak-free hose and suction heads • Maintain vacuum truck(s) onsite during pullback operations. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. • Ensure that the water quality sampling program is in place prior to drilling and includes the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sample locations (both an upstream control site as well as appropriate downstream sites); ○ frequency of sampling; and ○ sampling procedures; • The program will be amended if warranted by conditions. • Supervisory personnel will be onsite at all times during drilling, reaming and pullback operations to ensure that emergency response measures will be implemented immediately and effectively. Coastal GasLink will also assign inspection personnel to the site during all phases of drilling of the watercourse. • Ensure both onshore and instream portions of the drill path and surrounding area (i.e., within 400 m minimum) for signs of drilling mud release. The size of the area to be monitored will be determined by evaluating geotechnical conditions (i.e., amount of fracturing, type and depth of substrate) and drilling conditions (i.e., depth of drill path, distance between watercourse and entry and exit points). Monitoring will be on a continuous basis during drilling operations and will continue for at least eight

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>hours after shut-down. Personnel equipped with walkie-talkies shall be positioned at the most advantageous locations to observe any sign of a release of drilling mud to the surface or in the watercourse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and record the amount of fluid return to the mud tank/pit and the amount of make up drilling fluid required in the mixing tanks during drilling of the pilot hole and hole opening (reaming). Maintain a detailed log of all drilling activities in order to correlate drilling status with potential frac-out events.
<p>Offer cleared timber to local communities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>salvage merchantable timber, provide to Aboriginal communities.</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has identified the clearing, camp operations and catering, security and medical services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink's Prime Construction Contractors will be responsible for developing contracts for these Designated Services. Coastal GasLink expects that the majority of the hiring will take place through the clearing, camp and catering, security and medical contractors directly by Coastal GasLink which has identified these services as Designated Services. Coastal GasLink will nominate the contractual responsibility to co-ordinate and support these contractors to the Prime Construction Contractors (Prime). • Most of the timber to be removed during construction of the Project is expected to be merchantable and will be transported to conversion facilities in accordance with direction Coastal GasLink expects to receive from the appropriate regulatory agencies.
<p>Number of other resource development projects in the territory stresses capacity to engage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concern regarding the number of projects in their territory and the capacity to manage</p>	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. • Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
<p>Need for contracting opportunities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interested in projected related contracting and employment opportunities.</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. • The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> Interested in long term benefits, employment opportunities and community investments	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Excessive Industrial Development.	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment of potential adverse effects in accordance with the AIR issued by BC EAO in May 2013. The Application contains information about the potential adverse effects and cumulative effects of the proposed Project on the five pillars of assessment identified in the BC Environmental Assessment Act, including environment, social, economic, heritage and health. Coastal GasLink will adhere to TransCanada practices for the construction and operation of the Project. TransCanada has a long history and extensive experience with constructing and operating pipelines across North America in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.
Water Quality in Watercourse and Watershed.	5.0 Geophysical Environment 7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody / watercourse.

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water quality sampling as directed by the Environmental Inspector(s). • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects Assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects Assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. • The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to date to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. • Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
<p>Concern with proposed Project timelines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Timelines to compact,</p> <p>concern over the notice of the upcoming work stating its insufficient time to notify community members.</p>	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and construction schedules for local and regional social service providers. • Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. • For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31

West Moberly First Nations Engagement Record from June 4, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		(BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

6.18 WET'SUWET'EN FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Wet'suwet'en First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Wet'suwet'en First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Wet'suwet'en First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Wet'suwet'en First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site.

Coastal GasLink first met with Wet'suwet'en First Nation on July 4, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for their involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Wet'suwet'en First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 42 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended Wet'suwet'en First Nation community meetings to review and discuss the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated September 2012, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Wet'suwet'en First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Capacity Funding Agreement between Wet'suwet'en First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated April 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Wet'suwet'en First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Wet'suwet'en First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects. Included under the Capacity Funding Agreement is the

Wet'suwet'en Environmental Accord, which provides funding for Wet'suwet'en First Nation to develop a strategy relating to environmental protection and to identify business opportunities associated with the proposed Project.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Wet'suwet'en First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Wet'suwet'en First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Wet'suwet'en First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, Helicopter Landing Sites Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Geotechnical Investigations at 7 Potential Facility Sites, Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Wet'suwet'en First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013, and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Wet'suwet'en First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

In the summer of 2013, Coastal GasLink collaborated with Geoterra and Wet'suwet'en First Nation to undertake the First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training and Mentorship Program, a five-week program for youth, in order to expand technical work experience. The program also included a cultural camp that focused on mentorship from Elders and First Nation Cultural Leaders. The program was designed to provide youth with a safe training and mentoring program; to build valuable skills for future education and employment opportunities; to foster a safe work ethic in the field (including safety training); to encourage healthy living and solid life choices; to enhance the connection and balance between

social/economic progress and traditional/cultural values; to provide a safe setting for openness between varying cultures; to nurture awareness of, respect for and comfort with the natural world; and to develop a sense of teamwork and accomplishment.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Wet'suwet'en First Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to Wet'suwet'en First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Wet'suwet'en First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Wet'suwet'en First Nation provided TEK facilitated through their participation in biophysical field studies. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Wet'suwet'en First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Wet'suwet'en First Nation did not request a results review meeting. The collection of Wet'suwet'en First Nation TEK has contributed to understanding the potential adverse effects of the project and informed the Application and development of mitigations. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Wet'suwet'en First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Wet'suwet'en First Nation on November 29, 2012. Wet'suwet'en First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on May 15, 2013 which did not inform the Application at the request of Wet'suwet'en First Nation. A draft final report was submitted on October 9, 2013. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Wet'suwet'en First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Wet'suwet'en First Nation provided a socio-economic interim report on July 15, 2013 and a final report on July 31, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report took place on May 9, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Wet'suwet'en First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long- and short-term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 10 contracting and employment meetings with Wet'suwet'en First Nation and will work with Wet'suwet'en First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Wet'suwet'en First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; provision of TEK results; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink’s engagement activities with Wet’suwet’en First Nation is provided in Table 6-39. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Wet’suwet’en First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink’s mitigations, are provided in Table 6-40.

Table 6-39: Wet’suwet’en First Nation Engagement Record

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Wet'suwet'en First Nation	42	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit application	Y	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	Helicopter Landing Sites Applications			
						Rev D1		General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Animal Care Applications			
								Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Geotechnical investigations at 7 potential facility sites.			

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Burnie River Area Geotechnical Investigation			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-40: Wet’suwet’en First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Wet’suwet’en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Potential effects on mature growth forest. Including: protection of mature trees	8.0 Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid areas of old forest by: realigning the route, relocating workspace, adjusting the equipment layout or location of the footprint, extending road or watercourse bores or narrowing the ROW or workspace. If that cannot be accomplished, construction methods should be altered to provide the greatest protection to the area. • In old forests that cannot be avoided, retain old structural elements (including old trees, standing dead trees, large stumps and downed logs supporting small tree and shrub vegetation). Identify areas on alignment sheets and include in contract documents. • In old forests, if structural elements on the forest floor (e.g. large stumps and downed logs supporting small tree and shrub vegetation) cannot be avoided, cut the elements into large sections that can be moved out of the work area and back onto the work area after construction. Identify areas on alignment sheets, flag in the field before clearing and include in contract documents. • In old forests, narrow the right-of-way to retain standing dead trees where practical. In areas, where retained standing dead trees are deemed a safety hazard, cut the trees off as high as practical and safe (3m-5m). • Where practical, avoid clearing mature/old growth forest (greater than 100 years old in Boreal-White and Black Spruce; greater than 120 years in Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir) within UWR u 9 001 (BC MOE 2005). Reduce the width of the Project Footprint in these old forest areas to the extent practical by narrowing the construction ROW to avoid clearing large trees, and reducing temporary workspace as much as practical (avoid placing log decks, stockpile/storage areas, other temporary construction facilities within the UWR wherever feasible). • Avoid Areas with Whitebark Pine Trees by Using a Variety of Techniques or available Technologies that are appropriate to the areas, Where Practical, Especially in areas That Contain Several Healthy, Maturing and Mature Trees. • Temporary Workspace will be limited in Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). • Avoid or reduce disturbance in OGMAs and Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), where practical. • A provincial OGMA replacement process has been established to guide the replacement of OGMAs that are affected by resource development activities (Integrated Land Management Bureau 2008a). Participate in the OGMA replacement process, when the proposed pipeline alignment is finalized, in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on riparian vegetation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Concerned with alteration or loss of riparian habitat</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not mow/brush vegetation within amphibian breeding wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Limit riparian disturbance to the maximum extent possible within 50 m of Coastal tailed frog streams. Clear only the minimum work space necessary to facilitate construction. Use hand clearing methods within 50 m of the stream. • Where slopes exceed 60% near Coastal tailed frog watercourses, riparian avoidance buffers should extend beyond the top of the ravine. • Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using appropriate techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement reclamation measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian reclamation is adequate. • Where practical, avoid grading in riparian areas until installation of the vehicle crossing. • Reduce grubbing near watercourses, muskeg, and other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities. Reduce disturbance at riparian areas where practical. • Prohibit clearing of extra temporary workspace within 10 m of a watercourse to protect riparian areas. This area shall be clearly marked prior to clearing operations. The construction footprint will be narrowed through the riparian area, if practical. • Limit clearing activities at watercourse crossings to the removal of trees and shrubs to the ditch line and work side areas required for vehicle crossings. • Fell trees away from watercourses. Immediately remove trees, debris or soil inadvertently deposited below the high watermark of a watercourse. When altering a tree that is located on the bank of a waterbody, where practical, ensure that the root structure and stability are maintained to help bind the soil and encourage rapid colonization of low-growing plant species. • If the working surface is unstable, do not permit clearing equipment within the 10 m riparian buffer, pending consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s). Following clearing, the 10 m riparian buffer will remain intact (i.e., consisting of low-lying understory vegetation). • When riparian areas are being crossed the following mitigation will be implemented: include no extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, and lay geotextile material or build a log corduroy alongside the riparian area for heavy machinery, where applicable. • BC MOE recommends maintaining a 100 m riparian area buffer at ecologically relevant places along streams to help maintain landscape connectivity for fisher (BC MOE 2004). Extend riparian buffers to 100 m at select locations, if recommended as a result of pre-construction surveys (e.g., old growth riparian forests where fisher is detected).

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not allow grading within the 10 m riparian buffer immediately adjacent to the water crossing until installation of the vehicle crossing. Consider alternate methods of vehicle crossings on a site-specific basis. The decision-making process will include the Contractor, Construction Manager and the Environmental Inspector(s). Decision criteria will include protection of the riparian vegetation and fisheries values associated with the crossing, and applicable legislation. Implement permanent bank reclamation measures to re-establish riparian vegetation and fish habitat as a part of backfill operations. Seed disturbed banks and riparian areas with an approved native seed mixture. The Environmental Inspector(s) will determine on-site whether other reclamation methods need to be applied to stabilize banks (e.g., soil wraps, brush layers, and matting).
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Impacts to medicinal plants and plant sites,</p> <p>Impacts to traditional use plants and berry picking sites.</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. Implement a post-construction reclamation program Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. Aim to reduce impact by salvaging and transplanting individual plants, portions of sod containing the plants of risk and the surrounding vegetation, or the feature that houses the plants (e.g., log or rock) to an appropriate off ROW receiving site.

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever possible. • Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historic foot, dog sled and pack horse pathways. Successful and proven mitigation available to trails transecting the pipeline ROW include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ detailed recording and mapping to within 100 m on both sides of the pipeline ROW; in partnership with community representatives, a decision is then made about the relative importance of the trail and, if warranted, how best to maintain and control access. ○ other mitigation options include signage or scheduling construction during periods of least impact.
<p>Access management along cleared ROW.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>concerns regarding increased access to important plant harvesting sites and pristine areas,</p> <p>increased access for predators</p>	14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. • Where rollback for access management is required, ensure sufficient timber and/or slash (e.g., stumps) of appropriate size is retained on-site for spreading over the ROW during final clean-up. • Consider extending trenchless crossing or bored crossings of roads, utility corridors and watercourses to leave a vegetated screen in order to manage access and line-of-sight, particularly in caribou UWRs (BC OGC 2011). Avoid clearing construction access at bore/ trenchless crossings (i.e., use existing access or the ROW from either side), or reduce the width of clearing to the trench line and minimum necessary work space. • Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM.

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 15 to July 15 (calving and rearing) is a critical period for caribou. Some operations may not be appropriate and helicopter operations are to be avoided (BC OGC 2013). • Avoid creation of permanent access within caribou range, and in particular, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) for caribou. Use existing roads/linear corridors for access wherever practical (BC OGC 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within caribou range. • Use existing roads and linear corridors for access wherever practical to avoid creating permanent access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWR u-6-003, and 500 m of UWR u-6-001 (BC MOE 2005-2010, BC MFLNRO 2013). Deactivate and reclaim all temporary construction access within 1,000 m of mountain goat UWRs. • Implement access control measures along the Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). • Coastal GasLink will parallel existing pipeline ROW where practical to implement access control. For example, if a third-party operator has installed rollback across their ROW to deter access, Coastal GasLink will also implement rollback over their ROW at the same location. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Plant trees and/or shrubs at locations where new access is created where the pipeline crosses existing seismic lines, pipeline ROW or trails that are not crossed using a bore, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Plant trees and/or shrubs and install rollback at locations where new access is created where temporary access will be constructed to access the construction footprint from existing access, or other measures as agreed upon with the appropriate regulatory authorities. • Complete final clean-up and reclamation, including the implementation of access control along portions of the ROW adjacent to environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands. • Regrade to pre-construction profile where practical and applicable, to deter vehicle and ATV/Argo traffic along the ROW. • Work with applicable Crown authorities, traditional land and resource users and other potentially affected stakeholders when completing the final design for controlling access along the Coastal GasLink pipeline ROW. Final access control and management measures to be implemented at any given location along the

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		ROW will be determined during the detailed design phase of the proposed Project prior to construction.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife species including lynx, marten, rabbit, beaver, wolf, bear and porcupine.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects on: use of habitat by fur bearing animals marten, rabbit, birds and wolverines</p> <p>effects to caribou herds, declining porcupine populations,</p> <p>effects of development and construction moose breeding and calving areas, Moose licks</p> <p>impact to on mountain goats and deer.</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable.

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint prior to construction in an effort to avoid during final routing, where practical. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites, as well as general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m buffer on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction ROW is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • Schedule clearing and construction activities at identified amphibian breeding sites outside of the breeding and seasonal dispersal/migration periods for amphibians (BC MWLAP 2004c), whenever practical. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit in the event amphibian salvage is required. Contact appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage prior to the commencement of heavy equipment activity at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to restrict amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. • Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality/health effects from siltation of the water. • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to redirect amphibian movement away from the construction ROW (e.g., install exclusion fencing) and/or monitor during construction and move amphibians to safe locations. CGL's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • In the event that amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians off the construction ROW in accordance with the appropriate guidelines (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., CCAC

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>nd) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Maintain a 30 m setback distance ("core buffer") from streams identified as coastal tailed frog habitat, where practical. Reduce disturbance within an additional 20 m buffer extending beyond the core buffer (BC MOE 2012), where practical • Implement the following measures at trenched crossings of identified coastal tailed frog streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. ○ Limit riparian disturbance to the maximum extent possible within 50 m of coastal tailed frog streams. Clear only the minimum work space necessary to facilitate construction. Use hand clearing methods within 50 m of the stream. ○ Where slopes exceed 60%, riparian avoidance buffers should extend beyond the top of the ravine. ○ Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction ○ Install and maintain appropriate erosion control measures to prevent siltation during and following construction. ○ Maintain stream flows throughout construction. ○ Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate. • Conduct an amphibian salvage prior to the commencement of heavy equipment activity at known coastal tailed frog breeding locations. Note that coastal tailed frogs use the same stream year-round, therefore, this mitigation is applicable year-round. In the event that coastal tailed frogs are identified on the construction ROW during construction, the following mitigation is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ remove the frogs to the closest possible suitable upstream habitat, if it is safe to do so ○ ensure frogs are not held for longer than necessary to move them to the closest possible suitable habitat

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ and frogs must be captured, held, transported and released humanely, following the CCAC Species-Specific Recommendations on Amphibians and Reptiles (CCAC 2004) ● Do not mow/brush vegetation within riparian buffers during operation.
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including calving areas, dens, nests, beaver dams and lodges.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>impacts on bear dens and eagle's nests</p>	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). ● Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. ● Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. ● Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. ● Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). ● If wildlife or livestock is discovered in the trench, or in association with any other activity or facility, report to the Environmental Inspector(s) who will contact the applicable regulatory agencies, as required. In the case of livestock, the land agent assigned to the Project will contact the landowner. ● To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. ● The Contractor will monitor the open trench for trapped wildlife. Should any wildlife be identified, the Contractor will contact the Environmental Inspector(s) and Construction Manager. The Environmental Inspector(s) will contact the appropriate provincial regulatory agency or a Wildlife Resource Specialist, where required, for direction. ● Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. ● Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. ● All hydrovac holes shall be adequately back filled with mineral soil, or other materials as directed by the owner of the facilities, to ensure settling of material does not pose a hazard for wildlife, livestock or the general public. ● Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. ● Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. ● Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures. • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Conservation Strategies in September 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint prior to construction in an effort to avoid during final routing, where practical. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites, as well as general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m buffer on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction ROW is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • Schedule clearing and construction activities at identified amphibian breeding sites outside of the breeding and seasonal dispersal/migration periods for amphibians (BC MWLAP 2004c), whenever practical. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit in the event amphibian salvage is required. Contact appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage prior to the commencement of heavy equipment activity at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to restrict amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. • Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality/health effects from siltation of the water. • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to redirect amphibian movement away from the construction ROW (e.g., install exclusion fencing) and/or monitor during construction and move amphibians to safe locations. CGL's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • In the event that amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians off the construction ROW in accordance with

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>the appropriate guidelines (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., CCAC nd) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Maintain a 30 m setback distance ("core buffer") from streams identified as coastal tailed frog habitat, where practical. Reduce disturbance within an additional 20 m buffer extending beyond the core buffer (BC MOE 2012), where practical • Implement the following measures at trenched crossings of identified coastal tailed frog streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. ○ Limit riparian disturbance to the maximum extent possible within 50 m of coastal tailed frog streams. Clear only the minimum work space necessary to facilitate construction. Use hand clearing methods within 50 m of the stream. ○ Where slopes exceed 60%, riparian avoidance buffers should extend beyond the top of the ravine. ○ Clearly mark and/or fence off riparian buffers prior to clearing and construction ○ Install and maintain appropriate erosion control measures to prevent siltation during and following construction. ○ Maintain stream flows throughout construction. ○ Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate. • Conduct an amphibian salvage prior to the commencement of heavy equipment activity at known coastal tailed frog breeding locations. Note that coastal tailed frogs use the same stream year-round, therefore, this mitigation is applicable year-round. In the event that coastal tailed frogs are identified on the construction ROW during construction, the following mitigation is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ remove the frogs to the closest possible suitable upstream habitat, if it is safe to do so ○ ensure frogs are not held for longer than necessary to move them to the

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		closest possible suitable habitat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o and frogs must be captured, held, transported and released humanely, following the CCAC Species-Specific Recommendations on Amphibians and Reptiles (CCAC 2004) o Do not mow/brush vegetation within riparian buffers during operation.
Potential effects on traplines. <u>Including:</u> trapline owner consultation and compensation	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal individuals continue the practice of trapping and snaring for food and pelts. These traps and snares may or may not be located within registered trap lines. • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o maintaining access to the trap line o moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings. <u>Including:</u> impacts to the water tables. Impacts of increased turbidity on fish and fish habitat	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, CCME 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse.

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers. Implement water quality monitoring plans to monitor for sediment events during drilling activities. Water quality monitoring will be used to avoid exceedance of the CCME (2001) guidelines and provincial limits for total suspended solids (TSS) and as early warning signs to potential problems during construction.
<p>Potential effects on fish and fish habitat as well as related fishing areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects to sturgeon habitat on the Nechako River,</p> <p>concern regarding salmon crossings,</p> <p>silt from upstream construction contaminating fishing and fish spawning areas,</p> <p>effects of erosion on fish bearing streams,</p> <p>effects of construction on fish habitats and populations</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>effects on undisturbed vegetation</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure disposal and destruction sites for explosive materials are not located within 100 m of any watercourses or wetlands, unless otherwise approved by the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Disposal sites for explosives will not be located within sensitive wildlife habitat during sensitive time periods to the extent practical and not without the approval of the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies (Canadian Explosives Act) (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17). If amphibian breeding wetlands are identified prior to construction, implement the

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint before construction to avoid these sites during final routing, where practical. • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m on undeveloped land; 100 m on rural lands; 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites and general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction footprint is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit if amphibian salvage is needed. Contact the appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage before heavy equipment activity starts at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to prevent amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality or potential adverse health effects from water siltation. • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to direct amphibian movement away from the construction footprint (e.g., install exclusion fencing) or monitor during construction and move amphibians near the worksite to suitable, safe locations. Coastal GasLink's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • If amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians in accordance with appropriate guidelines for amphibian salvage (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 2004) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid flights within 2 km of wetlands and shallow waterbodies providing nesting and staging areas for waterfowl (BC MOE 2008). • Obtain required approvals for works in and around water under the Water Act from the BC OGC. Approval or notification under the Fisheries Act may also be required. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland to the extent practical. • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting, mowing, and mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing, to the extent practical. The method of removal of wetland vegetation is subject to approval by Coastal GasLink • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Where grading is necessary, direct grading away from and avoid stockpiling of grade materials in wetlands. • Avoid temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless necessary for site-specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland will be determined with input from the Environmental Inspector(s) and the appropriate resource specialist. • Prevent ground disturbance by using a protective layer such as frost packing, snow, ice or matting, or biodegradable geotextile and clay ramps between the wetland root bed and seed bed and construction equipment. When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands to reduce potential adverse effects from heavy machinery traffic, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and wetland substrate. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as practical, and re-establish preconstruction contours within the wetland boundary to maintain cross ROW drainage. • Install structures such as berms, cross ditches or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Use natural recovery in wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious/restricted weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. • Do not seed wetland areas. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils and allow natural regeneration. Seed and plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills in water. Where equipment refuelling is required within 100 m of a watercourse or within a wetland, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ secondary containment is provided; ○ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leaks; ○ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-offs; ○ operators are stationed at both ends of the hose during fuelling unless the ends are visible and readily accessible by one operator; and ○ fuel remaining in the hose is returned to the storage facility • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. • Do not use ammonium-nitrate based explosives in or near watercourses, drainages or wetlands. • If water levels or flow rates in the trench could overwhelm existing trench water control measures (berms, take offs, etc.), thereby increasing the risk of sediment-laden water affecting wetlands or watercourses (e.g., if heavy rains are forecast), dewater and backfill the trench to create a soft plug, or maintain an existing hard plug. • Where the open trench has the potential to dewater a wetland, conduct trenching in a manner that prevents the flow of water along the trench. • Through wetland areas where sumps are required, pump water to an appropriate area so that erosion is not accelerated. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody/watercourse. Do not dewater directly to watercourses or wetlands. • Use natural recovery in peatland and non-peatland wetlands. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. • Direct grading away from wetlands. • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>steep hillside terrain</p> <p>potential for avalanche and debris from blasting</p>		<p>manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark and locate all foreign lines and cables using One-Call services before the start of construction to ensure the safety of the workers and public. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes.
<p>Pipeline safety and integrity.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>safety of exposed pipelines,</p> <p>potential earthquakes and mudslides</p> <p>potential ruptures / leaks</p>	<p>5.0 Geophysical Environment 20.0 Health 21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 22.0 Effects of the Environment 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed on-site investigations by a qualified Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) or a Geotechnical Engineer (P.Eng) will occur on sites identified as showing evidence of landsliding or avalanching or showing potential for landsliding or avalanching. • Areas of potential terrain instability will be monitored for five years after final cleanup and the Contractor warranty period. Slope stability will be inspected on a routine basis for the life of the pipeline. Remedial work will be conducted where warranted to protect pipeline integrity. • The ROW will be inspected during operations with regular aerial patrols. Remedial work will be conducted, where warranted, to protect pipeline integrity in a timely manner. • Mark and locate all foreign lines and cables using One-Call services before the start of construction to ensure the safety of the workers and public. • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. Reduce the width of grading in order to limit the potential for erosion and subsoil compaction, where practical. • Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes. • Install cross ditches and berms on moderately steep and steep slopes in order to prevent runoff along the ROW and subsequent erosion. Install berms immediately downslope of all trench breakers. • Avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect/install erosion control measures where required on long or moderately steep to steep slopes.
Potential effects spills or leaks during construction. <u>Including:</u> cumulative effects of a pipeline leak or spills potential oil, solvent, chemical spills during construction.	21.0 Accidents & Malfunctions 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate spill equipment will be maintained at all work sites, in accordance with the Chemical and Waste Management Plan. The risk for site-specific spills will be used to determine the appropriate type of response equipment and suitable location for storage. Specific instructions regarding applicable contacts and appropriate response actions to be taken in the event of a spill will be posted at the field construction offices. In the event of a spill of hazardous material, the first person on the scene will follow the actions presented in the Spill Contingency Plan When notified of a spill, the Contractor will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> action is taken to control danger to human life including the appointment of an Onsite Safety Supervisor the necessary equipment is mobilized and measures are being implemented to control and contain the spill all resources are available to contain and clean-up a spill When notified of a spill, the Environmental Inspector(s) will immediately ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the appropriate regulatory agencies are notified (e.g., EAO, BC OGC). Other notifications include the Project Engineer, Coastal GasLink Environmental Advisor and if required, the RCMP. The first person on the scene will follow the actions listed in the Contractor's Spill Response Procedures and/or the Spill Scene Checklist. Assess the safety hazards of the situation. Remove sources of ignition, if safe to do so. Identify the product, stop source, and physically contain spill as soon as safe to do so. Avoid use of water or fire extinguishing chemicals on nonpetroleum product spills unless it is necessary to control a fire or prevent an explosion, since many chemicals react violently with water and chemical extinguishing agents may release toxic fumes. In addition, chemicals may be soluble in water and dispersal makes containment and clean-up more difficult. Use natural depressions or berms constructed with materials and equipment in proximity to the site to physically contain a spill on land. Deployment of booms may be necessary on water.
Logging rights and employment opportunities.	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Need for contracting opportunities.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>interest in contracting / employment opportunities (security)</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Need for training and employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>interest in job training and employment opportunities</p>	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
<p>Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project.</p> <p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Interest in economic benefits and contracting opportunities</p>	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects Assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects Assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to data to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.
Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).
Concern with proposed Project timelines.	3.0 Valued Components, Assessment Boundaries and Methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has committed to continue to communicate with local and regional social service providers to confirm current community social service issues and provide key personnel for the proposed Project with contact information and

Wet'suwet'en First Nation Engagement Record from July 3, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Timelines compact</p> <p>expressed ongoing concern with timelines, community members consider timelines to be aggressive</p>		<p>construction schedules for local and regional social service providers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities may be suspended until adverse weather conditions abate, thereby incurring a schedule delay. Project shut-down will be based upon discussions between the Construction Manager, Contractor, Environmental Advisor and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Recommencement of work must be authorized by the Construction Manager, in consultation with the Environmental Inspector(s) prior to restart. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys, clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring). • In the event clearing is scheduled within the sensitive period for raptors/owls, and an active raptor or owl nest is discovered, activity may proceed if an Environmental Monitor is onsite, dependent on the species, location of the nest, and direction of the appropriate regulatory agency. • For Keen's long-eared myotis maternity roosts and hibernacula, schedule blasting that may occur within 1 km to occur outside the period from October 1 to May 31 (BC MWLAP 2004d). Consider applying this best practice to other bat species' known/suspected bat hibernacula, given the lack of guidelines or recommendations. • Schedule monitoring and maintenance activities during operation outside of the critical and cautionary periods, if practical. Consult with BC MFLNRO to develop appropriate mitigation if work cannot be scheduled outside the critical window (May 15 to July 15).

6.19 YEKOOCHÉ FIRST NATION

Coastal GasLink initiated its engagement activities with Yekooche First Nation in June 2012 by providing formal notification of the proposed Project. Since then, Coastal GasLink has undertaken a variety of engagement activities with Yekooche First Nation.

Sharing of Project Information

Coastal GasLink provided the Project notification letter to Yekooche First Nation on June 5, 2012. Coastal GasLink has regularly shared Project information with Yekooche First Nation since that date through email, phone calls, in-person meetings and a web-based SharePoint site. A detailed description of the Project information shared by Coastal GasLink with Schedule B Aboriginal groups is outlined in Section 4.4.

Coastal GasLink first met with Yekooche First Nation on July 12, 2012, to share Project-related information, to determine the community's interest in the proposed Project and to develop a process for the community's involvement in Project activities. Since this date, Yekooche First Nation and Coastal GasLink have held 10 meetings on various Project-related subjects. The discussions have included: ongoing Project information and updates; contracting and employment opportunities; Project benefits; distribution and review of a draft ancillary site map outlining the proposed features, such as access roads, compressor stations, and camp sites; and the selection of the proposed route through their traditional territory. Coastal GasLink has also attended Yekooche First Nation community meetings to review the proposed Project with community members.

Capacity Funding

Under a Letter of Agreement dated April 2013, Coastal GasLink provided initial capacity funding for Yekooche First Nation to engage in discussions regarding the proposed Project. A Memorandum of Understanding between Yekooche First Nation and Coastal GasLink, dated November 2013, provided continued capacity funding for Yekooche First Nation. This capacity funding is intended to support: ongoing engagement in meetings and other activities with Coastal GasLink; the provision of a community liaison officer; participation in activities related to the regulatory process; identifying relevant effects of the proposed Project on Yekooche First Nation's interests; and identifying and considering relevant mitigation to address those effects.

Field Program and Related Permits

Coastal GasLink has engaged Yekooche First Nation with respect to environmental and engineering fieldwork and associated permitting. Coastal GasLink's approach to engaging Aboriginal groups on fieldwork and permitting is outlined in Section 4.6 – Field Program and Related Permits.

Coastal GasLink provided the Field Program Information Package to Yekooche First Nation by email in fall 2012, which included an overview of the environmental and engineering field programs planned for the coming year as well as key information, such as methodologies and an overview of the proposed schedule.

As outlined in Section 6, Coastal GasLink provided Yekooche First Nation with the following field program permit notifications by email, as set out in the Field Program Information Package: Heritage Permit Application, General Permit Application (*Wildlife Act*), Animal Care Applications, Research Park Use Permit Application, Draft Application Information Requirements – Environmental Assessment Certificate Application, Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District, and Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification. The permit notification process provided Yekooche First Nation with opportunities to provide comments and questions to Coastal GasLink regarding the field program and related permits.

In March 2014, Coastal GasLink provided the 2013 Field Program Summary which described the field programs undertaken during 2013 and the outcomes of these programs and identifies which of these programs will require additional fieldwork in 2014. This information was provided to Yekooche First Nation by email and posted to their SharePoint site.

Routing

Coastal GasLink has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Yekooche First Nation regarding the selection of the proposed route through their asserted traditional territory.

Routing information and maps were provided to Yekooche First Nation through a folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based SharePoint site. These maps were also distributed and discussed with Yekooche First Nation at face-to-face meetings.

Environmental Data Collection

Yekooche First Nation participated in biophysical field studies, but did not provide TEK. At the conclusion of the 2013 field season, Yekooche First Nation was provided with a Results Review Memo and was contacted with an offer to meet and review the information for accuracy, completeness and confidentiality. As outlined in Table 4-2, Yekooche First Nation did not request a results review meeting. A detailed description of Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Coastal GasLink offered Yekooche First Nation the opportunity to conduct a TLU Study. TLU information received after the Application was filed will inform site-specific mitigation, construction planning, and detailed engineering design. A draft Traditional Knowledge Agreement was provided to Yekooche First Nation on April 18, 2013. Yekooche First Nation committed to complete a TLU Study and submitted an interim progress report on September 25, 2013 to inform the Application. A detailed description of the Environmental Data Collection is provided in Section 4.7.

Social and Economic Information

Coastal GasLink provided Yekooche First Nation with the opportunity to be involved in socio-economic baseline data collection for the proposed Project. Yekooche First Nation provided a socio-economic interim report on September 24, 2013, which was used to inform the Application and to inform discussions about community benefits. Yekooche First Nation provided the final socio-economic baseline data report on January 30, 2014. A follow-up meeting on the socio-economic report was held with Yekooche First Nation on May 28, 2014. A detailed description of Social and Economic Information is provided in Section 4.8.

Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

Coastal GasLink has held Project Agreement discussions with Yekooche First Nation and continues to work toward finalizing an agreement that provides opportunities for long term and short term benefits.

Coastal GasLink has held 3 contracting and employment meetings with Yekooche First Nation and will work with Yekooche First Nation businesses and community on these initiatives. A description of Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic participation is provided in Section 5.0.

Future Consultation

Planned engagement activities by Coastal GasLink with Yekooche First Nation include: continued provision of Project updates; offering an opportunity to participate in 2014 biophysical field studies; offering to present key findings from field programs; dialogue and meetings on site-specific mitigation resulting from final TLU reports; ongoing discussions and development of training, employment and contracting opportunities; progression of Project Agreements; implementation of an Environmental Monitoring Program; information about environmental management plans including the Reclamation Plan and the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan; and implementation of Project-based commitments.

Coastal GasLink will also continue to implement its Aboriginal Consultation Plan, which includes the sharing of information with Aboriginal groups, through construction and operation of the Project.

A summary of Coastal GasLink’s engagement activities with Yekooche First Nation is provided in Table 6-41. Key issues, concerns, and interests identified through engagement with Yekooche First Nation, as well as Coastal GasLink’s mitigations, are provided in Table 6-42.

Table 6-41: Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
Community	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
Yekooche First Nation	10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rev B1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #1	Heritage Permit Application	Did participate in field studies; did not provide TEK information	Y	Y
						Rev C1	Aboriginal Consultation Report #2	General Permit Application (<i>Wildlife Act</i>)			

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014											
Community	Engagement Activities		Information Provided						Sources of Other Engagement Activities		
	Number of Meetings	Capacity Funding	Project Description	Field Information Package	Aboriginal Consultation Plan	Shape Files	Aboriginal Consultation Reports Received	Field Program Permit Notifications (Programs)	Participating in TK	Participating in TLU	Participating in Socio-Economic
						Rev D1		Animal Care Applications			
						EA Corridor Addendum Proposed Route		Research Park Use Permit Application			
								Timber Assessment First Nations Youth Natural Resource Training & Mentoring Program			
								Geotechnical Investigations in the Vanderhoof Forest District.			
								Borrow Site Field Reconnaissance Notification			

Table 6-42: Yekooche First Nation - Issue Mitigation

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on wildlife habitat including nests, dens, mineral licks, calving areas, beaver dams and lodges, game trails, wildlife trees, and migration routes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Effects on: moose licks, game trails, standing trees, migratory birds and muskegs that are slow to regenerate</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">increased access to pristine areas</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">soil preservation,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">potential erosion and landslides.</p> <p>Request avoidance of active nests,</p>	<p>10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a minimum of 400 m above ground level when flying over UWR for elk, moose and deer. Do not circle or directly approach aggregations of animals (BC MOE 2008). • Abide by seasonal timing constraints within the recommended set back distances. • Abide by daily timing restrictions on construction activities. • Narrow down the proposed area of disturbance and protect the site using snow fencing and signage. • Alter or delay construction activities to avoid sensory disturbance (e.g., no burning). • To facilitate the free movement of wildlife, trenching operations will be followed as closely as possible by lowering-in and backfill operations, unless for construction purposes there is a need to have the trench open for an extended period of time. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered wildlife species of concern. Work at that location may not resume until the measures are undertaken. • Backfill the trench as soon as practical following lowering-in to minimize hazards to wildlife. • Roll back timber and slash across the width of the ROW for approximately 100 m on either side of the intersection of existing access (e.g., access trails, ROW, seismic lines) to deter travel by both humans and predatory wildlife. • Prohibit construction personnel from feeding or harassing wildlife. Dispose of food wastes and industrial waste properly. • Do not harass or feed wildlife. Do not permit construction personnel to have dogs on the ROW. Firearms are not permitted in project vehicles, on the ROW or at associated Project facilities. In addition, prohibit the recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles by construction personnel on the ROW. Report any incidents with wildlife or collisions with wildlife to provincial regulators and the local police detachment, if applicable. • Reduce the disturbance of native vegetation (in particular rare plants and ecological communities) and wildlife and their habitats. • Leave gaps in windrows (i.e., grubbing piles, topsoil/surface materials, grade spoil, rollback, strung pipe) at obvious drainages and wildlife trails. Locations where wildlife gaps are appropriate will be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector(s). Gaps left in windrows should align. • Use directional or shielded lighting at facilities, where practical, to reduce sensory disturbance to wildlife. • Coastal GasLink will prepare a Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan, which will include measures to prevent any direct bear mortalities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. • In the event a discovery is made during supplemental wildlife surveys, the

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>appropriate mitigation will be implemented and the Preliminary Environmental Worksheets will be amended to incorporate these measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reseeding disturbed areas following construction/decommissioning activities with native grass vegetation that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat and food. • Utilize native vegetation that has a reduced attractiveness to wildlife (e.g., forage) in areas where the proposed ROW is in close proximity to railway or roadway rights-of-way to avoid attracting ungulates and carnivores, and reduce their exposure to collisions. • Restore habitat connectivity by redistributing large-diameter slash (rollback) over select locations on the ROW (e.g., where high levels of coarse woody debris occur prior to construction), to provide cover and facilitate movement of wildlife (e.g., furbearers). Specific locations are to be determined in the field by the Environmental Inspector and Wildlife Resource Specialist in discussion with BC MFLNRO. • Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. • Complete pre-construction wildlife surveys to identify habitat features that warrant mitigation. Survey locations should be selected to focus on habitats and/or segments of the route determined to have potential for occurrence of site-specific habitat features that may be impacted by the proposed Project. • Schedule clearing and construction activities outside the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 31 (BC MFLNRO 2011), where practical. Revise commitment for avoidance of the migratory bird nesting period if updated and/or new information is released (e.g., Environment Canada anticipates release of Bird Conservation Strategies in September 2013). • The BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> requires year-round protection of great blue heron nests and nest trees. The following minimum avoidance buffers are recommended around heron nest sites: 300 m in undeveloped areas; 200 m in rural areas; and 60 m in urban areas (BC MOE 2012). Do not blast within 400 m of heron nest sites (BC MOE 2012), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m setback distance from crane or other stick nests (BC OGC 2013), and 30 m setback from songbird nests or estimated centre of breeding territories. • Where clearing and/or construction activities are scheduled during the migratory bird breeding season, conduct low intensity nest searches in combination with breeding bird point counts. Surveys should be designed to identify active nests, singing males and/or other behaviour indicative of a breeding territory (i.e., a nest is likely nearby), such as alarm calls, distraction displays, or adults carrying nesting materials/food (Environment Canada 2013). In the event a nest is discovered during surveys,

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>clearing or construction activities, it will be subject to site-specific mitigation (i.e., protective buffer around the nest and/or unintrusive monitoring).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not clear or construct within 500 m of northern goshawk nests during the critical period of March 1 to August 15 (BC MWLAP 2004b), unless otherwise approved by BC MFLNRO. The BC Guidelines for raptor conservation recommend an additional 'quiet' buffer (distance to be determined by a professional biologist) around northern goshawk nests during the breeding season (approximately March through August) (BC MOE 2013a). The breeding period for northern goshawk is approximately February 15 to August 15; the most sensitive period is from about March 15 to July 1 (Stuart-Smith et al. 2012). • Do not construct new access roads within 200 m of northern goshawk nests (BC MWLAP2004b), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate regulatory agency. • Maintain a minimum 100 m buffer in the event the following raptor/owl species nests are discovered: sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, merlin, great horned owl, barred owl, great gray owl, long-eared owl and golden eagle (BC MWLAP 2004b). • Retain existing habitats and features (e.g., stick or cavity nests), if practical, by narrowing the Project footprint. Consider opportunities to restore availability of nest cavities by replacing damaged or lost cavity nests with suitable nest boxes, to be determined in consultation with BC MFLNRO (BC MOE 2012). • If construction activities require the removal of a raptor nest that is protected year-round under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (i.e., eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey and burrowing owl), a Nest Removal Management and Compensation Plan is required as part of a BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application submission to the Province to obtain permission to remove the nest. A BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> Permit Authorization application is not required for the removal of a raptor nest that is not protected under the BC <i>Wildlife Act</i> (e.g., red-tailed hawk nests). Upon confirmation the nest is inactive, nest removal should occur during the least risk window of August through December. When a nest is removed the installation of a replacement structure (i.e., a platform on a pole or transplanted tree) in nearby suitable habitat is recommended (BC MOE 2013). • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides to the extent feasible, as recommended in the Guidelines for raptor conservation during urban and rural land development in British Columbia (BC MOE 2013a). • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m undeveloped; 100 m rural; 30 m urban) (BC MOE 2012). • Maintain stream flows throughout construction. • Following construction, reclaim disturbed riparian areas using best available techniques to encourage rapid regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Monitor and implement remedial measures, if warranted, to ensure riparian restoration is adequate.

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Potential effects on traplines and trappers.	14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal individuals continue the practice of trapping and snaring for food and pelts. These traps and snares may or may not be located within registered trap lines. • To avoid accidental damage where the pipeline transects a trap line, mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintaining access to the trap line, and ○ moving of trap line equipment by the trapper prior to construction. • Notify registered trappers and guide outfitters at least two weeks prior to construction to confirm the timing and location of proposed Project activities
Potential effects on fish and fish habitat. <u>Including:</u> River contamination effects on fish, and fish habitat, fishing sites, effects on salmon run, Impacts to sturgeon at Stewart River Crossing Loss of amphibian habitat	7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal GasLink will notify and consult with provincial and federal authorities to ensure that appropriate plans and approvals are in place to protect fish and fish habitat in the event that blasting is required within 150 m of a waterbody. • Follow procedures provided in Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998), if applicable, when blasting within 150 m of a fish-bearing waterbody. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures no net loss of fish habitat, no obstruction to fish migration and no fish mortality or injury. • Prior to construction, a detailed watercourse crossing and contingency plan for each proposed trenchless crossing installation site will be prepared to address the possibility that the trenchless crossing installations are unsuccessful. The plan will identify methods, measures and activity schedules to reduce effects on fish and fish habitat. • Replace any site-specific features that are important for fish or other aquatic species (i.e., boulder clusters, log jams or over hanging vegetation), as directed by the Environmental Inspector. • Standard and effective mitigation for fishing areas may include: recording and mapping of fishing locales; as well as, strict adherence to the regulations, standards and guidelines set by provincial and federal regulatory agencies for watercourse crossings. • Inspect all temporary sediment control structures on a regular basis and following precipitation events and snowmelt and where repairs are warranted, repair before the end of the working day. • Develop a site-specific plan for watercourses undergoing channel realignment that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ no net loss of fish habitat, ○ no obstruction to fish migration, and ○ no fish mortality or injury.

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on archaeological sites.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>Preservation of archaeology sites / finds.</p>	<p>18.0 Heritage Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit clearing at known archaeological sites as directed by the appropriate regulatory agency, BC OGC and/or BC MFLNRO Archaeological Branch. • If historical or palaeontological features (e.g., arrow heads, modified bone, pottery fragments, fossils) not previously identified are found on the ROW or facility site during construction follow conditions outlined in the Heritage Resource Discovery Plan • If traditional land use (TLU) sites not previously identified are found on the ROW during construction, follow conditions outlined in the Traditional Land Use Sites Discovery Contingency Plan. • In the event that TLU sites are identified during pre-construction studies with Aboriginal communities prior to construction for the Project, the sites will be assessed and appropriate mitigation will be determined. The TLU site will be assessed based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location of the TLU site with respect to the proposed area of development ○ the relative importance of the TLU site to the community ○ the potential for an alteration of construction activities to reduce or avoid sensory disturbance. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered archaeological, palaeontological, historical or traditional land use site. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are undertaken. • The Environmental Inspector(s) will provide an initial assessment review of possible archaeological, palaeontological and historical remains and either allow construction to resume or, in the event of a confirmed or potential discovery, proceed by notifying Coastal GasLink's Heritage Resource Specialist. • Coastal GasLink's Heritage Resource Specialist may deem it necessary to visit the site and will, regardless of whether a site visit is required, develop an appropriate mitigation plan in consultation with Coastal GasLink's Environmental Advisor and, if necessary, the appropriate regulatory agency. • Suspend work immediately in the vicinity of any newly discovered sacred sites. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below are implemented. • Notify the Environmental Inspector, who will notify the Coastal GasLink Construction Manager and the Coastal GasLink Heritage Resource Specialist. • The Coastal GasLink Heritage Resource Specialist will assess the site and develop an appropriate mitigation plan using the information listed above. • Any potentially impacted Aboriginal community will be informed of the discovery and the mitigation to be implemented.

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Need for contracting opportunities. <u>Including:</u> Interested in contracting and employment opportunities Wants equal footing with other communities	12.0 Economic Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. The Application includes data and an assessment on employment, contracting, education and training in Section 1.5, Section 12, Appendix 2N of the Economic Technical Report and in Appendix 2M of the Social Technical Report.
Potential adverse effects on wildlife. <u>Including:</u> Declining moose population and breeding areas impacts to moose licks effects on deer, elk and bird habitats	10.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement access control measures along the proposed Project ROW. Monitor access control measures during PCM and implement remedial measures if warranted (adaptive management protocol). Use existing access to facilitate construction. If no existing access is available, limit instream crossings to one vehicular/equipment crossing to install an appropriate temporary crossing to facilitate construction. Remove crossings following construction. Implement measures to reduce access (human and predator) along the pipeline ROW following construction (e.g., during final clean-up). Measures may include using woody debris as rollback, mounding, placing boulders across the ROW, installing gates and signs, and planting trees and/or shrubs at select locations along the pipeline ROW. The locations of site-specific measures will be determined based on consultation with the BC MFLNRO biologist. Deactivate and restore temporary construction access roads. Implement measures to prevent human access and predator utility (e.g., mounding, coarse woody debris, berms, tree felling) and, if natural regeneration is not adequate, enhance regeneration of natural vegetation (e.g., tree seedling/shrub planting). Monitor the effectiveness of reclamation and access control efforts during PCM. Implement remedial measures if warranted (i.e., adaptive management protocol). Schedule remedial work outside of sensitive timing (e.g., critical and cautionary periods) for wildlife, if practical. Further detail of the cumulative effects assessment is included in the effects assessment for each valued component, provided in Sections 4-20 of the Application.

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Desire for long-term benefits over the life of the proposed Project. <u>Including:</u> Interested in long term project benefits, employment and contracting	1.5 Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink has been actively involved in discussions with local training organizations, post-secondary institutions and Aboriginal communities to develop education and training programming. Coastal GasLink has met with Aboriginal Communities to present information related to contracting opportunities for qualified Aboriginal contractors. These meetings have included: community presentations, open houses, discussions with Chief and Council, discussions with companies and individuals that are partnered with Aboriginal groups, and Project Agreement sessions. Coastal GasLink developed two programs to support community capacity building: 'Pathways to Pipeline Readiness' which focuses on local workforce readiness training directly related to the Project; and TransCanada's 'Education Legacy Program' which aims for long-term community capacity building through education. Coastal GasLink is also supporting the development of community capacity including providing capacity funding for communities to engage with Coastal GasLink and building collaborative community partnerships focused on long-term community capacity building.
Confidentiality of TLU and TK information.	4 to 10 Environmental Effects Assessment 14 Current Use of Land and Resources 16 Traditional Land and Resource Use 20 Health Effects Assessment 23 Aboriginal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal GasLink respects the confidentiality related to discussions with Aboriginal groups about specific details of contracting opportunities and agreements. The description of Coastal GasLink's engagement with Aboriginal groups included in Section 23 of the Application provides information about Coastal GasLink's efforts to date to engage in dialogue with Aboriginal Communities about opportunities to participate and realize benefits from the Project. Coastal GasLink will continue to implement the Aboriginal Consultation Plan approved by the EAO. The Plan describes Coastal GasLink's commitment to continue engagement with Aboriginal groups from pre-application through construction and operations. The Aboriginal Consultation Reports 1 and 2 submitted to the EAO by Coastal GasLink includes further detail about the dialogue to date regarding such issues as participation and benefits.

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on traditionally harvested vegetation including ceremonial, medicinal and food source plants.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u></p> <p>potential effects on berry harvesting areas. Request to avoid medicinal plant locations,</p>	<p>8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Land & Resource Use 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Aboriginal communities with the proposed construction schedule and pipeline route maps. • Use signage and local and community media sources (e.g., newspapers, radio stations) to notify the public, hunters, fishers and gatherers and recreational users of the location and timing of construction activities and distribute construction schedules, maps and other relevant information on anticipated trail, road and area closures to government agencies, community representatives, Aboriginal communities and potential user groups to inform them of the presence of construction activity, potential access restrictions or noise disturbance in recreational areas. • Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides, and develop an invasive plant management plan that considers other options for vegetation control. • Implement a post-construction reclamation program • Reduce damage to vegetation by flagging or fencing sensitive areas for avoidance. • Aim to reduce impact by propagating specific components of ecological communities of concern or plants of risk via vegetative means (i.e., harvest seed from the ROW or adjacent area, sow onto ROW following clean-up), or reproductive means (i.e., collect seed or cuttings, grow in greenhouse, and plant onto ROW following clean-up). • Clearly mark identified sensitive vegetation resources before the start of ROW preparation and construction. • Salvaging and storing native vegetation and rare plants prior to land disturbance for transplant onto the ROW following construction and decommissioning. • Construction yards and staging areas that are designated as an industrial waste or chemical storage area will be selected and designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ avoid wetlands, watercourses, sensitive vegetation, highly permeable soils, steep slopes and water supply wells when practical. • Routine access to the ROW for operation, maintenance and monitoring activities will be by way of pre-existing roads and trails wherever practical. Where travel along the ROW in the vicinity of sensitive vegetation (e.g., ecological communities of concern or species of concern, vegetation that is re-establishing) is required (e.g., during reclamation monitoring) foot travel will be used whenever practical. ATV/Argos will be used if necessary. <p>Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).</p>

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
Introduction and spread of invasive plant species.	8.0 Vegetation 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 16.0 Traditional Land & Resource Use 20.0 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the few Red-listed ecological community areas along the proposed route, retain a forested or shrub buffer between the Red-listed ecological community at risk and adjacent early seral plant communities by reducing the extra work space (ideally by 10-15 m) where practical when the Project Footprint enters and exits the feature. The buffer will reduce the potential adverse effect of windthrow, help preserve the natural environmental conditions of the community and limit the movement of invasive plant seed and plant parts along the open corridor. Flag the area to narrow in the field prior to clearing. Chemical treatments include either selective herbicides (i.e., target-specific plant species) or non-selective herbicides (i.e., target all vegetation). For Noxious weed infestations, place mats (e.g., construction mats or swamp mats) over the areas to reduce construction equipment transporting weed seed or plant material. Where mats are used, ensure they are free of soil, vegetation and debris prior to removing from the site. Restore native vegetation in accordance with the guidance outlined in the BC Oil and Gas Activities Act Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation. Natural regeneration of native plant species (with the addition of a short-lived cover crop) will be considered for implementation in areas that are well-suited to this reclamation measure (i.e., riparian areas, where minimum disturbance techniques are used and grubbing of riparian vegetation is avoided).

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
<p>Potential effects on water quality related to construction including equipment maintenance and watercourse crossings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Including:</u> effects on water tables</p>	<p>7.0 Aquatic Environment 9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 15.7 Community Quality of Life 20.0 Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water to residents if water quality is adversely affected during the construction period. • Where shallow domestic water wells occur within 200 m of the proposed Project, they will be sampled and analyzed for water quality prior to the start of pipeline construction. • In the event that construction activities result in a reduction of well water quality and quantity, provide well replacement and/or the replacement of equal or better quality and quantity of water. • Conduct a pre and post-construction well water sampling program for all registered or known potable water wells within 200 m of blasting activities to measure and document water quality and quantity prior to and following blasting activities. • Develop water quality monitoring plans, as needed to monitor for sediment events during instream construction activities as required by the applicable regulatory approvals. The water quality monitoring plan will take into account thresholds for significant adverse effects, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) 2002 Guidelines, and BC Water Quality Guidelines (2006). If monitoring reveals sediment values are approaching threshold values, the water quality monitors will alert the Environmental Inspector(s) and work with them to develop corrective actions. If corrective actions are not successful, construction activities will be temporarily suspended until effective solutions are identified. • Dewater the trench onto stable surfaces in a manner that does not cause erosion of soils, or sedimentation of the watercourse. Water returning to the watercourse should equal or exceed the background water quality of the watercourse. • Where warranted, develop a water quality monitoring plan with input from an aquatics specialist that includes monitoring for TSS and/or turbidity if trenchless methods are used. • Maintain the appropriate water quality sampling equipment onsite during drilling operation to ensure that accurate water quality samples can be taken. Onsite equipment to be provided by Coastal GasLink or their Contractor may include: turbidity meter, sampling pole, chest waders, water sample bottles (approximately 30 – 500 mL bottles), boat and coolers.
<p>Potential impact to wetlands.</p>	<p>9.0 Wetlands 14.0 Current Use of Land & Resources 25.0 Construction and Operational Environmental Mgmt. Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure disposal and destruction sites for explosive materials are not located within 100 m of any watercourses or wetlands, unless otherwise approved by the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies. Disposal sites for explosives will not be located within sensitive wildlife habitat during sensitive time periods to the extent practical and not without the approval of the Environmental Inspector(s), Coastal GasLink and the appropriate regulatory agencies (Canadian Explosives Act) (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17). • If amphibian breeding wetlands are identified prior to construction, implement the following: • Identify pond-dwelling amphibian breeding sites within the Project Footprint before

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>construction to avoid these sites during final routing, where practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practical, protect wetlands, shallow water areas, emergent vegetation and surrounding terrestrial vegetation by implementing appropriate buffers (150 m on undeveloped land; 100 m on rural lands; 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). • Provincial guidelines recommend a 30 m core area buffer from western toad breeding sites and general buffers for amphibian breeding wetlands (150 m buffer on undeveloped land, 100 m on rural lands and 30 m on urban lands) (BC MOE 2012). If the proposed construction footprint is located within the recommended buffer, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine the appropriate mitigation. • If construction occurs at an amphibian breeding site when amphibians are present, obtain the appropriate permit if amphibian salvage is needed. Contact the appropriate regulatory agency for permitting requirements and best management practices related to amphibian salvage. Conduct an amphibian salvage before heavy equipment activity starts at known sensitive amphibian species breeding locations during the amphibian breeding season. In larger wetlands where all eggs/tadpoles/adults are not moved, isolate the work area (e.g., exclusion fencing) to prevent amphibians from adjacent parts of the wetland from moving into the construction site. Maintain silt fencing for a period following construction and remove after amphibians have dispersed from the wetland to avoid indirect mortality or potential adverse health effects from water siltation • If construction occurs near an amphibian breeding wetland during the dispersal period, implement measures to direct amphibian movement away from the construction footprint (e.g., install exclusion fencing) or monitor during construction and move amphibians near the worksite to suitable, safe locations. Coastal GasLink's environmental consultant will recommend the most suitable measures applicable to the site conditions and construction activities/timing. • If amphibians are identified on the construction ROW during construction, relocate the amphibians in accordance with appropriate guidelines for amphibian salvage (EDI Environmental Services et al. 2013 in prep., Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) 2004) and conditions of provincial permits required for amphibian salvage. • Apply standard wetland construction and reclamation mitigation (e.g., minimal disturbance, recontouring, reclamation, monitoring and remedial measures), as needed, to support habitat reclamation. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and seed/plant with native wetland species. • Do not mow/brush vegetation within wetland riparian (fringe) areas during operation. • Avoid flights within 2 km of wetlands and shallow waterbodies providing nesting and staging areas for waterfowl (BC MOE 2008). • Obtain required approvals for works in and around water under the Water Act from

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>the BC OGC. Approval or notification under the Fisheries Act may also be required. Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland to the extent practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting, mowing, and mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing, to the extent practical. The method of removal of wetland vegetation is subject to approval by Coastal GasLink • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Where grading is necessary, direct grading away from and avoid stockpiling of grade materials in wetlands. • Avoid temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless necessary for site-specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland will be determined with input from the Environmental Inspector(s) and the appropriate resource specialist. • Prevent ground disturbance by using a protective layer such as frost packing, snow, ice or matting, or biodegradable geotextile and clay ramps between the wetland root bed and seed bed and construction equipment. When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands to reduce potential adverse effects from heavy machinery traffic, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and wetland substrate. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as practical, and re-establish preconstruction contours within the wetland boundary to maintain cross ROW drainage. • Install structures such as berms, cross ditches or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Use natural recovery in wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious/restricted weeds are a concern, unless otherwise specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. • Do not seed wetland areas. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the reclamation of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils and allow natural regeneration. Seed and plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation. • Use natural recovery in wetlands and areas of ecological communities of concern and plant species of concern unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<p>concern, unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills in water. Where equipment refuelling is required within 100 m of a watercourse or within a wetland, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ secondary containment is provide ○ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leak ○ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-off ○ operators are stationed at both ends of the hose during fuelling unless the ends are visible and readily accessible by one operator ○ fuel remaining in the hose is returned to the storage facility • Reduce grading throughout the ROW, especially at watercourses, wetlands, and rare plant sites and on moderately steep slopes, if practical. • Do not use ammonium-nitrate based explosives in or near watercourses, drainages or wetlands. • If water levels or flow rates in the trench could overwhelm existing trench water control measures (berms, take offs, etc.), thereby increasing the risk of sediment-laden water affecting wetlands or watercourses (e.g., if heavy rains are forecast), dewater and backfill the trench to create a soft plug, or maintain an existing hard plug. • Where the open trench has the potential to dewater a wetland, conduct trenching in a manner that prevents the flow of water along the trench. • Through wetland areas where sumps are required, pump water to an appropriate area so that erosion is not accelerated. • Preserve water quality, including preventing the introduction of foreign material (debris, sediment, etc.) into the receiving waterbody/watercourse. Do not dewater directly to watercourses or wetlands • Use natural recovery in peatland and non-peatland wetlands. • Reduce the use of areas within 30 m of a wetland, to the extent practical • Reduce the removal of vegetation in wetlands to the extent practical. • Conduct ground level cutting / mowing / mulching of wetland vegetation instead of grubbing. The method of removal of wetland vegetation is subject to approval by Coastal GasLink. • Direct grading away from wetlands • Reduce grading within wetland boundaries. Do not use temporary workspace within the boundaries of wetlands, unless required for site specific purposes. Temporary workspace within the boundary of a wetland must be approved by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Lay geotextile material, matting or log corduroy over sensitive soil and wetland areas to reduce soil and surface vegetation effects, or construct only in frozen winter conditions in these areas to reduce rutting.

Yekooche First Nation Engagement Record from July 12, 2012 to May 31, 2014		
Issue, Concern or Interest	Where Issue Addressed in Application	Detail Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When wetlands are being crossed, limit the use of extra temporary workspace, limit grubbing to the ditch line, build a log corduroy or implement other measures alongside the wetlands for heavy machinery, keep soil salvage of peat and mineral soils separate in shallow peat wetlands, and replace mineral soils prior to replacing peat and/or wetland substrate, and allow wetlands affected by the project to recover naturally. • Install protection such as corduroy or ramps wherever there is regular traffic through permanently wet, low lying areas of mineral and organic soil. • Replace trench material as soon as feasible, and re-establish pre-construction contours within wetland boundary to ensure cross ROW drainage. • Install berms, cross ditches and/or silt fences between wetlands (non-peat) and disturbed areas when deemed necessary by the Environmental Inspector(s). • Natural recovery is the preferred method of reclamation (i.e., do not seed wetland areas unless invasive species or noxious weeds are a concern), unless otherwise specified by Coastal GasLink. • Reduce the width of grubbing near watercourses, wetlands and through other wet areas to facilitate the restoration of shrub communities and to avoid creation of bog holes. • Reclaim borrow pits according to regulatory specifications, and in a manner that avoids creating unsuitable amphibian breeding habitat and/or traps. Recontour pit edges with gentle slopes to allow amphibian movement. Replace salvaged surface soils around the edges of borrow pits and allow natural regeneration. Seed/plant with native wetland species, where warranted, to re-establish natural vegetation.

Aboriginal Consultation Report 3

Appendix A

Brittannia Harold

From: Gilbert George <gilbertgeorgesr@yahoo.ca>
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2014 11:57 AM
To: Brittannia Harold
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Comments on the Coastal GasLink draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 due July 1st

Hello Britt, I have reviewed most of the CGL consultation report #3 and only one thing comes to mind in regards to vegetation and partially air quality. Because there will be removal of oxygen producing vegetation along the corridor and I have a good understanding of Forestry principles, my suggestion as a means of mitigating the loss of valuable vegetation is to

- create a buffer along the outside of the corridor, equal to or greater than the right of way widths that can maximize the stocking, by planting a strip of hybrid spruce along this corridor which is less susceptible to disease, rusts and insects, than logepole pine.
 - currently in the district stocking standards require forest companies to restock our forests to a minimum of 700 stems per hectare, I propose that these areas be restocked to target stocking of 1200 or more, stems per hectare.
 - A lot of the stands are well above the minimum and will only require a few hundred stems to bring stocking levels to the target of 1200 sph.
 - The area be surveyed prior to planting to determine areas suitable for planting, plantability and other intensive forestry practices that will be beneficial and can point out high rust risk areas of pine, where spruce may be more suitable.
 - This only applies to non merchantable stands along the corridor.
 - This will look good in Trans Canada Pipelines favour as they can advertise the planting of the number of trees, that will increase carbon sequestering, cover for wildlife, air quality and job creation through planting and surveys along the corridor.
- Let me know your thoughts on this and get back to me.

Thank you,

Gilbert George
Community Liason
Burns Lake Band
250-692-7717
gilbertgeorgesr@yahoo.ca

On Wednesday, June 25, 2014 8:42:56 PM, Brittannia Harold <brittannia_harold@transcanada.com> wrote:

Good evening Chief Wes and Gilbert,

This is a friendly reminder that comments on the Coastal GasLink draft Aboriginal Consultation Report 3 are due by July 1st, as per the attached email and letter.

Please do not hesitate to call me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you and have a nice evening.
Britt

From: CoastalGasLink
Sent: Tuesday, June 10, 2014 6:27 PM
To: wesley-sam@hotmail.com
Cc: burnslakeband@hotmail.com
Subject: Coastal GasLink Pipeline - Consultation Report #3

Good evening,

Coastal GasLink is preparing to submit its Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (the "Report") to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) in early July 2014. Please find attached an electronic copy of the draft Report, which is being provided for your review and comment in advance of our submission to the BC EAO.

We would request that you make every effort to complete your review and provide any comments by the end of day, July 1st, 2014.

I look forward to receiving your comments regarding the draft Report. If you would like to schedule a meeting, please contact me at brittannia_harold@transcanada.com or Sadie Donovan at sadie_donovan@transcanada.com.

Sincerely,

Brittannia Harold
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd.
Toll Free: (855) 633-2011
e-mail: coastalgaslink@transcanada.com
www.coastalgaslink.com

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From: Deborah Prince [mailto:deprince@mlib.ca]
Sent: Thursday, July 03, 2014 9:33 AM
To: Eric Mohun
Cc: Derek Orr - Chief; Adelia Chingee; Albert Peeling [acpeeling@gmail.com]
Subject: RE: Coastal GasLink Pipeline - Consultation Report #3

Hello Eric,

Having reviewed the consultation report... the following comments are provided by MLIB LRO. Certainly any further comments regarding the report will be provided as supplemental in the nearest future.

Neither our Land Referral Office, nor our community members have been invited to conduct a fly-over, or ground truthing of the proposed pipeline route and ancillary components in collaboration with the proponent to better understand the proposed effects to McLeod Lake Indian Band's Traditional Territory and Treaty 8 Rights there within.

4.7.1 The biophysical field programs cannot be used to collect TEK from community participants until the information collected has been verified by the community.

4.7.2 CGL has yet to incorporate McLeod Lake Indian Band's TUS information into the Environmental Assessment.

MLIB was not consulted on the development of Valued Ecological Components or the development of mitigation measures; as the traditional values of First Nations may not be synchronous with the values selected by CGL, the mitigation measures will not adequately encompass the proper mitigations to protect First Nations interests in traditional values.

The document provides a description of the procedure of consultation, but does not indicate any details regarding information and understanding gained by CGL in this process.

MLIB has not been provided with an update regarding the current details of the proposed route or ancillary sites, and also have yet to receive the spatial information to better map the facilities.

MLIB's TLUS report cannot be completed without complete spatial data to determine the effects.

There was insufficient capacity to participate in a socio-economic baseline data collection in the timeframe proposed by CGL; there was no 'election from MLIB not to participate'.

Deborah Prince, Manager Land Referral Office, McLeod Lake Indian Band
4821 South Access Road, P.O. Box 87, Chetwynd, BC V0C 1J0
P: 250-788-2227 C: 250-788-5239 | F: 250-788-8824 | deprince@mlib.ca

Making Sure the Footprints we leave behind, are Ones our Children will be Proud to Walk in.



This electronic message and any attached documents are intended only for the named addressee(s). This communication McLeod Lake Indian Band Land Referral Office may contain information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise protected from disclosure and it must not be disclosed, copied, forwarded or distributed without authorization. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete the original message. Thank you.

From: Eric Mohun [mailto:eric_mohun@transcanada.com]
Sent: July-01-14 12:05 PM
To: Deborah Prince
Subject: FW: Coastal GasLink Pipeline - Consultation Report #3

Here you go Deborah,

Eric Mohun

From: CoastalGasLink
Sent: Tuesday, June 10, 2014 7:44 PM
To: 'dorr@milib.ca'
Cc: 'deprince@milib.ca'
Subject: Coastal GasLink Pipeline - Consultation Report #3

Good evening,

Coastal GasLink is preparing to submit its Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (the "Report") to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) in early July 2014. Please find attached an electronic copy of the draft Report, which is being provided for your review and comment in advance of our submission to the BC EAO.

We would request that you make every effort to complete your review and provide any comments by the end of day, July 1st, 2014.

I look forward to receiving your comments regarding the draft Report. If you would like to schedule a meeting, please contact me at eric_mohun@transcanada.com or Angela Trombley at angela_trombley@transcanada.com.

Sincerely,

Eric Mohun
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd.

Brittannia Harold

From: Adrienne Fitzpatrick <Ingcoordinator@nakazdli.ca>
Sent: Friday, July 04, 2014 3:27 PM
To: Brittannia Harold
Cc: 'Fred Sam'; 'Alexander, Merle'; 'Jaime Sanchez (CSTC)'; 'alister macdonald'; Claire Marshall; 'Shepard, Michael EAO:EX'
Subject: Nak'azdli's comments on CGLP ACR #3
Attachments: 140704_Nak'azdli_CGLP_ACR#3.pdf

Hi Brit and thanks for extension until today.

Attached are Nak'azdli's comments on the ACR #3 for your review. Please call if you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards,
Adrienne Fitzpatrick, MA
LNG Pipeline Coordinator

Nak'azdli Band Council
Research & Development Office
#156 Lower Road, PO Box 1329
Fort St James, BC
V0J 1P0

250-996-7115 W
250-996-7114 F
250-996-3432 C

July 4, 2014



NAK'AZDLI BAND COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1329, Fort St. James, B.C. V0J 1P0

Telephone (250) 996 – 7171

Fax (250) 996 – 8010

July 4, 2014

Brittannia Harold
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd.
Sent by email: CoastalGasLink@transcanada.com

Dear Ms. Harold:

Re: Nak'azdli Band Initial Comments on Coastal GasLink's Draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3

Introduction

Please accept this letter as Nak'azdli Band Council's (Nak'adzli or the Band) initial comments on the adequacy of Coastal GasLink Pipeline Ltd's (CGL or the "Proponent") Draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (ACR#3) for the proposed Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (the "Project"), which is currently under assessment by the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) for an Environmental Assessment Certificate (the "Application").

We have identified these comments as initial because the Band requests additional consultation prior to the finalization of this ACR#3, with updates both temporal (the ACR#3 needs to integrate information at least up until the Proponent's provision of responses to Application Review comments, given this is the last of the three required ACR's for the Project), and substantive (the lack of identification of the multitude of concerns Nak'azdli raised in Application Evaluation and Application Review comments is one indicator of the inadequacy of this document to meet its goal of informing First Nations, informing the EAO of the status of Aboriginal consultation, and identifying relevant adverse effects and appropriate mitigation measures). Our requests for this additional information to inform a revised ACR#3 are detailed below. Failure to provide this information prior to finalizing the ACR#3 will be treated as a sign of bad faith by the Proponent re: engagement and accommodation, on top of a previous lack of responsiveness to a similar request from ACR#2.

Status of the EA

The Band would first like to reiterate that, as outlined in Nak'azdli's Application Evaluation submission for the Project to Brian Westgate and Minister Polak on February 19, 2014 and Application Review Comments of April 22, 2014, the Application did not then and still does not comply with the Application Information Requirements (the "AIR") set for the Project. In addition, the Application has a variety of gaps in quality that make it insufficient as a foundation for the Application Review period, and the EAO's required determination of effects significance and seriousness (in the case of "Aboriginal interests"). As noted in previous correspondence, these insufficiencies include but are not limited to:

- several extensive baseline information gaps including lack of meaningful integration of TLU and ATK into the Application,
- inadequate rationales for spatial boundaries and missing or improper temporal boundaries for the scope of assessment,
- poorly conducted alternatives assessment,
- an improper "project contribution" cumulative effects assessment methodology that is one of several methodological and information gaps leading to an overall deficient consideration of cumulative effects,
- lack of proper consideration of socio-economic effects on Aboriginal people, despite the EAO's assertion that "addition of vulnerable populations" was integrated into the assessment requirements (pg. 10 of EAO's response letter to Nak'azdli of February 28, 2014). There is no evidence that any meaningful conduct of such an assessment has been conducted, adding to the many and varied flaws already evident in the SEIA for this proposed Project,
- lack of evidence to support the purported benefits of the Project on Aboriginal people, and
- poor conduct of the assessment on "Aboriginal interests".

Several of these deficiencies were raised by the Working Group earlier in the process as outlined in comments provided by various participating First Nations. First Nations including Nak'azdli have warned about the likelihood of these fundamental gaps in the Application since the pre-Application, dAIR development period. Nonetheless, our concerns were not addressed and these gaps have duly and predictably emerged.

The Nak'azdli Band requests a formal response from the Proponent to concerns raised in our letter of June 6, 2014, re: lack of adequate responses to the Application Review comments. Without more meaningful responses to those comments, the adequacy of the engagement of Nak'azdli must be characterized as insufficient. Treating as refusible advice the legitimate concerns of affected First Nations without any consultation on - or accommodation in the process for integration of - those clearly stated concerns is beneath the honour of the Crown and the responsibilities of any proponent seeking Nak'azdli's Free, Prior and Informed Consent and a social license to operate in our territory.

The response material from the Proponent on the Application Review has already made us question the value and utility of the Application Review Comments period. The material deficiencies in the ACR#3 also have raised alarm bells for the Band. We trust that the Proponent will adhere to the guidance provided below as a step toward reconciliation and meaningful

dialogue in relation to this Project which has a strong potential to impact on Nak'azdli's right and title interests.

High Level Concerns with Proponent's Aboriginal Consultation Report #3

Nak'azdli takes its responsibilities to lands and waters, and to future generations, extremely seriously. We have invested great effort into engaging in and informing the assessment process for this Project with the expectation that the Proponent and the Crown will deal with our concerns and issues with a degree of seriousness, effort, diligence, and regard for the future that is at least equal to our own.

Proper engagement, consultation and accommodation are at the heart of the relationship between any Proponent or agent of the Crown seeking to conduct industrial activities on the Band's traditional territory, rights and title to which have never been ceded by Nak'azdli.

The following are among the key concerns Nak'azdli has with the draft ACR#3, further discussion on which is necessary prior to finalization of this document by the Proponent. These issues are not listed in order of importance, but rather by order in which the issue came up in the draft ACR#3. Further detail on some of these items is also included in the table below; both must be read and responded to in combination:

- 1. Lack of detail and responsiveness to Nak'azdli concerns and recommendations:** The Proponent indicates at pg. 1 of 46, that one of the purposes of the ACR is to "identify the potential adverse impacts of the proposed Coastal GasLink Project to Aboriginal interests", and another is to identify how those adverse impacts will be "avoided, mitigated, addressed, or otherwise accommodated". In addition, at pg. 3 of 46, an Aboriginal consultation objective is indicated as to "ensure that Aboriginal groups are aware of how their participation has influenced the environmental assessment and Project planning". This echoes a requirement of the Traditional Knowledge Study Protocol signed between the two parties, which required that Nak'azdli's TK materials would be an integral component to informing the planning and assessment of the Project.

Despite the above-noted objectives and requirements, a full listing of impact issues raised by Nak'azdli is not provided, nor is there evidence shown that mitigation measures recommended by Nak'azdli have been fully implemented. By way of example, Nak'azdli submitted a TLU Red Flags Report in September, 2013. No follow-up on that report came from the Proponent until January, 2014, a fact not highlighted in this ACR#3. The Proponent's routing team met once with some members of Nak'azdli's TUS team, at Nak'azdli's request, on 2014. Fly-overs are mentioned in the ACR#3, but the Report neglects to mention what were the concrete results of these fly-overs. Our records indicate nothing came out of it in terms of changes to routing, new mitigation, or acceptance by Nak'azdli of the proposed routing. No request for follow up identification of issues and concerns was issued by the Proponent in relation to those fly-overs. These are symptomatic of a consultation program that has focused less on substantive engagement and more on "ticking the consultation box". This is not acceptable to Nak'azdli

2. **Lack of any or meaningful responses to a variety of Nak'azdli written submissions:** A strong concern is the lack of fulsome response to Nak'azdli comments and requests from the Application Evaluation and Application Review periods, as noted in our joint correspondence with Nadleh Whut'en First Nation of June 6, as well as a lack of written response to reports developed by Nak'azdli that were ostensibly to inform the EA process. Nak'azdli has not received any written feedback on our final SEIA study issued April 30, 2014, or our TLU/TK study issued in final form on March 27, 2014. A written response to the Red Flags TK report was received on February 7, 2014 only at Nak'azdli's request.

Thus, despite the proponent's statement at pg. 30 of 46 that Nak'azdli's September 18, 2013, socio-economic report was used to inform the Application and to inform collaborative and meaningful discussions about community benefits, no evidence is provided by the Proponent to support this assertion. Nak'azdli never received a formal set of comments or any form of written response to the draft or final SEIA reports. This lack of meaningful response to our reports, combined with piecemeal written comments and no verbal engagement with Nak'azdli re: its Application Review Comments to date is not acceptable, diametrically opposed to the goals and objectives of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan and the Aboriginal Consultation Reports, and not mentioned in draft ACR#3.

3. **Inadequate characterization and incorporation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK):** A central and re-occurring concern is the repeated statement regarding how certain First Nations, including Nak'azdli, 'chose not to provide TEK'. This is misleading. Our Band chose not to provide TEK information within the haphazard, ad hoc, and unacceptable methods used by the Proponent and its contractor. We have repeatedly requested that our ecological knowledge be properly considered within proper contexts. This fact needs to be reflected in the final ACR#3 and additional revisions made as recommended in the table below.
4. **Inadequate detail is provided to inform the assessment of the engagement between the parties to date:** The provision of summary information in tables (e.g., 4-2; 6-2) does not reflect the true nature of the relationship between the Proponent and Nak'azdli, and lacks adequate detail to either inform the EAO or for Nak'azdli to ground truth and verify the assertions made in the draft ACR#3. Nak'azdli requests the Proponent provide all meeting notes, issues flagged, and other details, for our review prior to completing comments on this draft ACR#3. In addition, Nak'azdli requests hard data, not merely a PowerPoint presentation or short memo, for third party diligence on archaeological impact assessment (AIA) and any biophysical field studies relevant to Nak'azdli's territory, rights and title interests – e.g., wildlife, vegetation, hydrology, archaeology.
5. **Lack of incorporation of TLU data:** It is unclear to Nak'azdli, and certainly has not been clarified in the draft ACR#3, how TLU information has informed site specific mitigation (as referred to as a primary goal of TLU studies at pg. 16 of 46). More site-specific rerouting detail is required than statements at pg. 29 of 46 that "[CGL] has engaged in information exchanges and discussions with Nak'azdli Band regarding the selection of the proposed route". Additional information on this topic is sought in the table below.
6. **The temporal scope of this, the last of the ACR's required of the Proponent from the EAO, is inadequate:** Why is this record only to March 31, 2014, when the draft ACR #3

was only provided to Nak'azdli on June 10, 2014 and is dated June 2014? Nak'azdli's Application Evaluation and Application Review comments are entirely relevant to the engagement record and are never mentioned. This draft ACR#3 must be revised to reflect the concerns raised therein and how they were responded to and consulted on by the Proponent in the interim. Given that Nak'azdli is already on the record that its Application Review comments have not been meaningfully addressed in responses by the Proponent (June 6, 2014) and the Proponent has never contacted Nak'azdli to discuss Application Evaluation or Application Review comments, this is a huge hole in the consultation record.

7. **All of Nak'azdli's recommendations, whether adopted or not, are relevant to the consultation record:** Table 6-2 does not reflect Nak'azdli inputs to engagement and discussions on recommended mitigation; it only identifies the Proponent's committed-to mitigations. For example, none of the mitigations listed for Nak'azdli were developed in consultation with Nak'azdli. There is no mention of Environmental Monitors or Keyoh holders being present or notified in any of the mitigations. Consultation is not meant to be one sided; this table needs to show mitigations recommended by Nak'azdli, including routing realignments, considered but to date rejected, by the Proponent, with reasons shown. Otherwise this document is merely a public relations exercise, not an accurate record of consultation. In addition, the mitigations table has a variety of loose language that reflects commitments that may not be implementable, verifiable, or effective. More detailed, implementable and enforceable language must be adopted, after further consultation with Nak'azdli on the adequacy of mitigation.

Specific Comments on the Draft ACR#3

Table 1 identifies specific issues Nak'azdli has with the draft ACR#3 and identifies requested remedies:

Section and Page Number	Comment	Requested Remedy
General	<p>Nak'azdli provided comments on Draft ACR#2 on January 10, 2013. At page 1 of that set of comments, Nak'azdli stated that "We expect the Proponent will conduct additional consultation with Nak'azdli prior to finalizing the ACR for submission to the EAO". However, no verbal or written response from the Proponent was forthcoming. As a result, Nak'azdli has no indication of what revisions were made to ACR#2 as a result of our comments and requested remedies. This is not conducive to meaningful consultation and directly violated the original request.</p>	<p>Nak'azdli requests:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A track changes version of how its comments were integrated into the final ACR#2 issued to EAO. 2. A track changes version of incorporation of its comments on this draft ACR#3, prior to it being finalized, for verification of the appropriateness of changes.
2. Aboriginal Consultation Objectives; pg. 3 of 46	<p>As noted above, objectives of the ACR include to "ensure that Aboriginal community input and concerns are integrated into proposed Project design and execution" and to "ensure that Aboriginal groups are aware of how their participation has influenced the environmental assessment and Project planning". This has not been accomplished, as Nak'azdli has not been informed in a proactive or timely way, if at all, of how its inputs to date have been integrated. Indeed, the Proponent notes that any materials received after December 1, 2013, on social and economic information, <u>were not</u> integrated into the Application, nor into addendums thereafter. Thus, they have not been put forward as evidence by the Proponent to inform the Crown's determination of effect significance.</p>	<p>Please provide written response materials indicating how issues, concerns, and recommendations from the following have been integrated into the Application and Project planning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The final SEIA study b. The draft and final TLU/TK study c. Nak'azdli's Application Evaluation comments d. Nak'azdli's Application Review comments <p>For any issue where recommended measures or other actions from Nak'azdli have not yet been adopted, provide a timeline for implementation or defensible rationale for not implementing the measure.</p>

Section and Page Number	Comment	Requested Remedy
4.3 Post-Application Consultation, pg. 9 of 46	One of the next steps identified is for CGL to "implement an Aboriginal Monitoring Program". Identification of detailed commitments to this, developed in consultation with Nak'azdli, is critical information for the EA phase of approvals and Nak'azdli does not accept that this can be delegated to a later, regulatory phase of approvals.	Please revise the ACR to include specific details and commitments re: Aboriginal Monitoring Program, after consultation with Nak'azdli.
4.4 Sharing of Project Information, pg. 11 of 46	The Proponent identifies that maps have been provided to "...assist with identifying issues or concerns". Given outstanding concerns about the locations of ancillary facilities in Nak'azdli territory, further clarification and (should there be new locations for physical works and activities identified) additional consultation on Project effects and required mitigation and monitoring.	Please identify, based on the most recent maps provided to Nak'azdli, whether all ancillary project components within Nak'azdli territory have been fully identified, are mapped, and their nature fully described. This includes all physical work types mapped in documents provided to CSTC May 28, 2014, plus identification of any shoo flies, locations where new roads or road upgrades (including bridges) are required, disposal sites, borrow sites, water withdrawal sites and other relevant non-listed site types. Where this information has not yet been provided, please provide it to Nak'azdli and make efforts to engage with the Band on these as yet un-consulted on locations of Project components.
4.7.1 Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Studies, pg. 12 of 46	"The TEK field studies consisted of collecting TEK through community participation in the following biophysical field programs: vegetation, fisheries, wildlife, wetland and archaeology studies".	This statement is not true for Nak'azdli. Not only should reference be removed to it in any final ACR#3 that includes Nak'azdli, a specific statement indicating Nak'azdli's rejection of characterization of the noted field studies as providing TEK must be included. Please revise accordingly.
4.7.1 Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Studies, pg. 13 of 46	"The total hours to date, of Aboriginal community field participation in TEK is 34,712".	If this number includes Nak'azdli participation in field studies driven by TERA, please remove them and provide a revised list of "hours to date".

Section and Page Number	Comment	Requested Remedy
4.7.2 Traditional Land Use (TLU) Studies, pg. 16 of 46	"TLU is considered to be knowledge related to the past and present use of land..." The EAO process is also supposed to include consideration, by the Proponent, of any desired future uses by Aboriginal groups, of lands and resources for traditional purposes.	Please indicate how "desired future use" (sometimes called "reasonably foreseeable future use" by the EAO) has been considered by the Proponent in relation to Nak'azdli, or conduct additional consultation on this issue with Nak'azdli if this issue has not be broached with Nak'azdli to date.
4.7.2 Traditional Land Use (TLU) Studies, pg. 16 of 46	See General Comment #5 above.	Please provide Nak'azdli with specific information on how TLU has informed site-specific mitigation, including reference to all recommendations made by Nak'azdli to date, the Proponent's commitment (or non-commitment) to adhere to each, and as necessary, any supporting rationales (in all cases of non-commitment). This must include routing and other site-specific requests and recommendations from Nak'azdli.
6.1 Nak'azdli Band, pg. 27 of 46	33 meetings with Nak'azdli are stated at this page. At pg. 31 of 46, the number of meetings is different.	<p>Please:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify how many meetings have been held between the Proponent and Nak'azdli 2. Provide more details on each meeting in an up-to-date consultation record, for Nak'azdli review and comment to inform our response to this ACR#3, including date, attendees, meeting notes, issues and concerns raised, action items, implementation status of commitments made, and any outstanding issues coming out of the meeting.

Section and Page Number	Comment	Requested Remedy
Table 6-2: Nak'azdli Band - Mitigation	There is no mention of Nak'azdli's no pesticide/herbicide policy; the Proponent has been made aware of this in previous discussions and ACR's.	Please revise any mitigations that use chemicals to reflect this policy.
Table 6-2: Nak'azdli Band - Mitigation	Aboriginal Participation Plan is referred to but it is not clear what this will entail.	Please clarify the details of this plan and how Nak'azdli will be consulted in its formation.

Closure

As always, Nak'azdli appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments. We note with increasing concern that the Proponent has not accurately articulated the relationship between the parties to date, characterized the breadth and depth of our outstanding concerns with the Project, meaningfully responded to our requests for further information, or identified appropriate accommodation for likely impacts on our rights and title interests in this EA. These engagement, consultation and accommodation gap are not readily evident in the draft ACR#3, making it an inadequate record to inform the EAO's decisions and drafting of relevant portions of its Draft Assessment Report. The required first step is major revisions to the ACR#3 and review of a revised draft by Nak'azdli prior to its finalization. Please provide this material for Nak'azdli review at your nearest convenience.

Regards,



LNG Pipeline Coordinator
Nak'azdli Band

Cc: Chief Fred Sam, Merle Alexander, Jaime Sanchez, Alistair Macdonald, Claire Marshall, Mike Shepard

Pepita Elena

From: David G. Belford <ravendgb@yahoo.ca>
Sent: Thursday, July 03, 2014 11:52 AM
To: Pepita Elena
Cc: David deWit; Mike Ridsdale; Inya Mitrovic
Subject: OW Response to AR Consultation Report -June 2014
Attachments: OWRespndCGLPPConsultRpt.doc

Hadih Pepita/All,

I've attached OW's response to the June 2014 iteration of the AR Consultation Report.

Missiyh, David

David G. Belford, Natural Resources
Office of the Wet'suwet'en
(250) 847-3630 or Cel: (778) 210-0949

OFFICE OF THE WET'SUWET'EN

Natural Resources

Review of Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project Aboriginal Consultation June 2014 Report:

- 1 Introduction:
 - 1.1 Project Background:
 - Noted with interest potential for additional capacity and compressor stations.
 - 1.2 Document Purpose
 - No comment
- 2 Aboriginal Consultation Objectives
 - No comment
- 3 Aboriginal Groups in Project Area
 - Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Clans have title, rights and interests over 22,000 kms² encompassing the Wet'suwet'en elected band communities of T'sil Kaz Koh (Burns Lake Band), Nee Tahi Buhn, Skin Tyee, and Wet'suwet'en Village.
- 4 Summary of Consultation Efforts
 - 4.1 Initial Consultation: – 2nd bullet – *“including clans, band councilors and community members”*.
 - 4.2 Pre-Application consultation: - 3rd bullet – *we were never offered a helicopter flight.*
 - Office of the Wet'suwet'en, attended the first Coastal GasLink Working Group meeting that had occurred March 4-5th 2013.
 - Office of the Wet'suwet'en is not involved in TEK, Traditional Land Use studies, or socio-economic studies. It will instead submit a Title & Rights Report.
 - Last bullet – *No compressor station tour offered.*
 - 4.3 Post Application Consultation:
 - 1st. bullet – *“including clans, band councilors and community members”*.

- Office of the Wet'suwet'en is not involved in TEK, Traditional Land Use studies, or socio-economic studies. It will instead submit a Title & Rights Report.

Next Steps:

- Bullet 8 – Aboriginal Monitoring Program???
- Bullet 10 – Is there a list of Project-based commitments??

4.4 Sharing of Project Information

- No complaint on CGLPP's information sharing. Special attention given to mapping affected House territories.

4.5 Capacity Funding

- Are OW's Communications & Engagement, and Project Assessment Agreements one of 17 out of 19 Aboriginal groups considered to have received capacity funding?? Or are we one of 16??

4.6 Field Program and Related Permits

- Office of the Wet'suwet'en has raised issue with BCOGC, and BC FLNRO's ability to ensure compliance with terms of permits.

4.7 Environmental Data Collection

4.7.1 Office of the Wet'suwet'en is not involved in TEK, Traditional Land Use studies, or socio-economic studies. It will instead submit a Title & Rights Report.

- Office of the Wet'suwet'en chose not to participate further in TERA's Results Memo and strongly suggested the consultant review and utilize Delgamuukwa transcripts and affidavits to increase its knowledge and understanding of Wet'suwet'en governance, authority and activities on traditional territories.
- TEK SUMMARY TABLE: Should include Office of the Wet'suwet'en with reasons above noted.

4.7.2 Traditional Land Use (TLU) Studies

- Para 3 – Wet'suwet'en clans chose not to participate.
- TLU SUMMARY TABLE: Should include Office of the Wet'suwet'en with reasons above noted.

4.8 Social and Economic Information

- Office of the Wet'suwet'en did not participate in the collection of this baseline study preferring instead to include this information in the title and rights report.

5 Project Agreements and Aboriginal Economic Participation

- No comment

6 Summary of Issues, concerns and interests

6.1 Office of the Wet'suwet'en *Hereditary Clan Leaders*

- 1st para, 2nd sentence – Change to read Coastal GasLink has met OW's requirements for a Communications & Engagement Agreement (CEA) and Project Assessment Agreement (PAA)
- 3rd para, 1st sentence – replace "*community's*" with *clan's throughout*
- *Throughout replace hereditary chiefs with hereditary clan leaders*
- *Clan meetings about the project have and continue to take place.*
- Capacity Funding-1st sentence-
 - *As a requirement of the OW, Coastal GasLink signed a Communications & Engagement Agreement with capacity funding to engage clans in discussions about the proposed project.*
 - *3rd sentence-PAA funding used to ensure field study methodology is appropriate, clan field assistants monitoring studies, and resulting data collected available to OW.*
- Routing
 - The Office of the Wet'suwet'en has informed Coastal GasLink of a preferred alternative route to the upper Wit'zinkwa (Morice) watershed.
 - OW has given their preferred route within meetings with Coastal GasLink McDonnell route, also, followed up with OW Letter to R. Gateman.
- Environmental Data Collection
 - *The Office of the Wet'suwet'en clan leadership chose not to participate in geotech studies but is placing field assistants on biophysical studies. No TEK or TLU information provided as Delgamuukwa affidavits and other information available.*

Summary Comments:

At the working group meetings, Mr. Mike Ridsdale told Coastal GasLink and the Working Group that the Office of the Wet'suwet'en will not participate in a Traditional Use Study (TUS) or the Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study (TEK).

Mike also recommended Coastal Gas Link to review Wet'suwet'en Transcripts and Affidavits that were part of the *Delgamuukw/Gisdaywa v. British Columbia* and the subsequent Supreme Court of Canada ruling in 1997. All Wet'suwet'en territorial information as well as the traditional uses, traditional knowledge, and stories are all readily publicly available and part of court records.

This information would give the proponent the information needed to fulfill the required information to the point of 1997 when this has been completed, then, the Office of the Wet'suwet'en will sit down to discuss the present and future uses that are part of Wet'suwet'en culture.

The Coastal GasLink Working Group meeting conducted May 20-22, 2014 in Smithers is where Mr. Ridsdale had asked TERA, and Coastal GasLink if they had followed through with the recommendation for their research into Delgamuukw for Wet'suwet'en Traditional Use (TU) and the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).

Without taking the Wet'suwet'en recommendation and retrieving this information the proponent is compromising the Environmental Assessment process that would take into consideration of Wet'suwet'en information as per Delgamuukw/Gisdaywa court Transcripts and Affidavits.

Prepared by: David G. Belford and Mike Ridsdale,
Natural Resources, Office of the
Wet'suwet'en

Date: July 2, 2014

Aboriginal Consultation Report 3

Appendix B



July 9, 2014

Gilbert George
Community Liaison Officer
Burns Lake Band
Bag 9000
Burns Lake, BC
V0J1E0

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CGL4703-CGP-TKKFN-AB-LTR-0914

Dear Mr. George,

Thank you for your email of June 26, 2014 which provides comments from the Burns Lake Band (BLB) on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (the Report) for the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (the Project).

Coastal GasLink notes BLB's recommendation that a tree buffer be planted along the outside of the proposed Project corridor to mitigate potential impacts on vegetation and air quality. If the proposed Project is approved, Coastal GasLink will maintain the right-of-way (ROW) to manage growth of large, woody vegetation across approximately 10 meters of the ROW, and will reclaim the remainder of the disturbed area and allow brush to grow back. Coastal GasLink will also be required to submit a Fibre Utilization Plan to the BC Oil and Gas Commission during permitting which will identify uses for any wood that is cleared for the purposes of construction. Additionally, Coastal GasLink is also preparing a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan as part of the BC Environmental Assessment Office process.

As noted in Section 4.3 of the Report, Coastal GasLink is committed to engaging BLB on reclamation activities. The topic of potential impacts to vegetation in relation to air quality has been added to the BLB Issues Table in the Report as well as Coastal GasLink's corresponding proposed mitigation.

Thank you for taking the time to provide BLB's comments on Coastal GasLink's draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3. Coastal GasLink appreciates the opportunity to respond to these comments and looks forward to continued discussions with BLB. For further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Smith
Team Lead, Aboriginal Relations
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project

cc: Chief Wesley Sam, Burns Lake Band



July 9, 2014

Deborah Prince
Manager, Land Referral Office
McLeod Lake Indian Band
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CGL4703-CGP-MCLEOD-AB-LTR-0915

Dear Ms. Prince,

Thank you for your email of July 3, 2014 which provides comments from the McLeod Lake Indian Band (MLIB) on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (the Report) for the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (the Project). Coastal GasLink has carefully reviewed MLIB's comments and is providing the below responses in the order of MLIB's comments.

MLIB Comment

"Neither our Land Referral Office, nor our community members have been invited to conduct a fly-over, or ground-truthing of the proposed pipeline route and ancillary components in collaboration with the proponent to better understand the proposed effects to McLeod Lake Indian Band's Traditional Territory and Treaty 8 Rights there within."

Coastal GasLink Response

Coastal GasLink would be pleased to arrange a helicopter flight for MLIB at its earliest convenience.

MLIB Comment on Section 4.7.1 of the Report

"The biophysical field programs cannot be used to collect TEK from community participants until the information collected has been verified by the community."

Coastal GasLink Response

Coastal GasLink appreciates MLIB's need to verify Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) prior to reference by Coastal GasLink. TERA Environmental (TERA) provided a Results Review Memo to MLIB on November 29, 2013, and at the same time MLIB was provided with the option to meet with TERA to review the Results Review Memo. The Results Review Memo specifically requested that MLIB review the information for accuracy and confidentiality and report any questions or concerns directly to TERA. Coastal GasLink looks forward to MLIB feedback on the Results Review Memo to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design.

MLIB Comment on Section 4.7.2 of the Report

"CGL has yet to incorporate McLeod Lake Indian Band's TUS information into the Environmental Assessment."

Coastal GasLink Response

On June 16, 2014, MLIB provided Coastal GasLink with the McLeod Lake Indian Band Knowledge and Use Study Interim Report for TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.'s Proposed Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (Knowledge and Use Study). Coastal Gas Link offered to meet with MLIB to discuss the interim Knowledge and Use Study and site-specific mitigation for key issues identified within it. To date, MLIB has not provided a final Knowledge and Use Study. Coastal GasLink looks forward to meeting with MLIB to review Traditional Land Use (TLU) information and discuss site-specific mitigation with MLIB as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

MLIB Comment

"MLIB was not consulted on the development of Valued Ecological Components or the development of mitigation measures; as the traditional values of First Nations may not be synchronous with the values selected by CGL, the mitigation measures will not adequately encompass the proper mitigations to protect First Nations interests in traditional values."

Coastal GasLink Response

MLIB is identified on Schedule B of the Section 11 Order (Order) issued by the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO). Section 12 of the Order describes the role of Schedule B groups in the EAO Working Group. Coastal GasLink understands MLIB participated in the Working Group to review the Draft Application Information Requirements in April 2013, including review and comment on the Valued Components and assessment methodologies. In accordance with the Aboriginal Consultation Plan, Coastal GasLink will continue to provide Project information and offer to discuss site-specific mitigation with MLIB as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

MLIB Comment

"The document [the Report] provides a description of the procedure of consultation, but does not indicate any details regarding information and understanding gained by CGL in this process."

Coastal GasLink Response

Through its consultation activities with MLIB Coastal GasLink has gained an understanding of MLIB's interests and concerns as outlined in the MLIB Issue Mitigation table.

MLIB participated in the biophysical field studies, provided TEK, and received a Results Review Memo summarizing the TEK findings. Coastal GasLink has offered to meet with MLIB to review the information

in the Results Review Memo for accuracy, completeness, and confidentiality. Coastal GasLink remains committed to meeting with MLIB at their request.

MLIB elected to participate in the TLU program to identify potential cultural, social, and economic impacts that may arise as a result of the Project. Coastal GasLink received an interim Knowledge and Use Study from MLIB on June 16, 2014. Coastal Gas Link offered to meet with MLIB to discuss the interim Knowledge and Use Study and site-specific mitigation for key issues identified within it. To date, MLIB has not provided a final Knowledge and Use Study. Coastal GasLink looks forward to receiving MLIB's final Knowledge and Use Study, and to meeting with MLIB to review TLU information and discuss site-specific mitigation with MLIB as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

MLIB Comment

"MLIB has not been provided with an update regarding the current details of the proposed route or ancillary sites, and also have yet to receive the spatial information to better map the facilities."

Coastal GasLink Response

Coastal GasLink confirms that Project maps and shapefiles have been provided through MLIB's folder on the Coastal GasLink web-based Sharepoint site. This mapping information was updated to Sharepoint in April 2014 to reflect revisions made to the Application corridor. Coastal GasLink also provided a hard copy of the draft ancillary sites map to MLIB. Coastal GasLink would be pleased to meet with MLIB to discuss the proposed route and ancillary sites.

MLIB Comment

"MLIB's TLUS report cannot be completed without complete spatial data to determine the effects."

Coastal GasLink Response

Coastal GasLink confirms that shapefiles for the Project within MLIB's traditional territory were provided on April 28, 2014. Maps of preliminary ancillary sites have also been provided to MLIB. Coastal GasLink looks forward to meeting with MLIB to review TLU information and discuss site-specific mitigation with MLIB as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

MLIB Comment

"There was insufficient capacity to participate in a socio-economic baseline data collection in the timeframe proposed by CGL; there was no 'election from MLIB not to participate'."

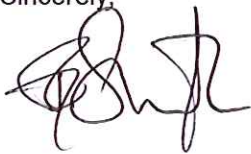
Coastal GasLink Response

Coastal GasLink confirms that the first request to participate in socio-economic baseline data was sent to MLIB on March 26, 2013. Coastal GasLink offered Aboriginal groups a flexible approach to the collection of socio-economic baseline data. In January 2014, MLIB forwarded a draft proposal to Coastal GasLink for The Firelight Group to conduct the work of socio-economic baseline data collection. A final legal

agreement between MLIB and Coastal GasLink was forwarded to MLIB for signature on May 6, 2014. Once complete, the results of this work will inform the ongoing dialogue between Coastal GasLink and MLIB, as well as site-specific mitigation in the context of the ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design of the Project.

Thank you for taking the time to provide MLIB's comments on Coastal GasLink's draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3. We appreciate the opportunity to respond to these comments and look forward to continued discussions with MLIB. For further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Jeremy Smith
Team Lead, Aboriginal Relations
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project

cc: Chief Derek Orr, McLeod Lake Indian Band
Adelia Chingee, Band Manager
Albert Peeling, Legal Counsel
Ken Solonas, Executive Assistant



July 9, 2014

Adrienne Fitzpatrick
LNG Pipeline Coordinator
Nak'azdli Band
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CGL4703-CGP-NAKAZ-AB-LTR-0916

Dear Ms. Fitzpatrick:

Thank you for your letter of July 4, 2014 which provides comments from the Nak'azdli Band (NB) on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (the Report) for the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (the Project).

Coastal GasLink has carefully reviewed NB's comments and is providing the below responses in the order of NB's letter.

Introduction

Coastal GasLink confirms that it has prepared the Report in accordance with Section 16.1 of the Section 11 Order issued by the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) in March 2013. A draft of the Report has been provided to Aboriginal groups listed in Schedule B of the Section 11 Order for review and comment prior to submitting the Report to the EAO. Coastal GasLink appreciates receiving the comments provided in NB's letter, as well as NB's participation in the EAO Working Group process.

Status of the EA

Coastal GasLink has completed a comprehensive assessment in accordance with the Application Information Requirements issued by the EAO in May 2013. The EAO completed its screening review on February 28, 2014 and accepted the Application on March 3, 2014.

The EAO provided Coastal GasLink with the June 6, 2014 letter from Carrier Sekani Tribal Council (CSTC), NB and Nadleh Whut'en First Nation (NWFN), which provides comments on Coastal GasLink's responses to issues raised in the Working Group process. Coastal GasLink is currently updating the Working Group IR Tracking Table with these comments and preparing responses. It is expected the IR Tracking table will provide a comprehensive record of all IRs, responses and comments resulting from the Application review process, and it is Coastal GasLink's understanding that all of these documents will be considered by the EAO.

High Level Concerns

1. *"Lack of detail and responsiveness to NB concerns and recommendations."*

Coastal GasLink confirms that on September 19, 2013, NB submitted a report entitled "Red Flag Issues: Coastal GasLink Proposed Pipeline Project" (Red Flags Report). Upon receipt of the Red Flags Report Coastal GasLink sent an email to NB requesting discussion of the potential Project-related adverse

effects on Traditional Land Use (TLU), and the related potential mitigation measures identified in the Red Flags Report. At that time, Coastal GasLink advised NB of its intent to include information from NB's Red Flags Report in the Application, along with mitigation options discussed. Coastal GasLink continued to seek a meeting with NB to review the Red Flags Report, and on November 26, 2013, sent an email reminding NB of the schedule for report submissions. Coastal GasLink suggested that discussion of any site-specific mitigation could be done at the conclusion of the land use and occupancy study that NB advised was underway at that time, but also indicated a willingness to meet earlier if NB so desired. On December 3, 2013, Coastal GasLink received an email from NB confirming a meeting on January 16, 2014 to discuss the Red Flags Report. This meeting resulted in a substantive mitigation discussion and Coastal GasLink followed up with a letter to NB on February 7, 2014 summarizing the discussion that took place at the January 16 meeting, including Coastal GasLink's responses to the Red Flags Report.

On March 27, 2014, Coastal GasLink received the draft Nadleh Whut'en First Nation and Nak'azdli Band: Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study for the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study). On April 2, 2014, Coastal GasLink met with representatives from NB to review the draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study. At that time Coastal GasLink was informed that the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study would be provided in May 2014.

Coastal GasLink is committed to considering additional information made available by NB and other Aboriginal groups in ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink received the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study from NB on June 17, 2014. Also on June 17, 2014, Coastal GasLink sent a request to NB to meet to discuss site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink intends to discuss site specific-mitigation for issues identified in the Red Flags Report and the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study with NB, and that information will be considered as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

2. *"Lack of any meaningful response to a variety of NB written submissions."*

Coastal GasLink appreciates NB's participation in the EAO Working Group process to provide feedback regarding the Project during the Application review process. The EAO provided Coastal GasLink with the June 6, 2014 letter from CSTC, NB and NWFN, which provides comments on Coastal GasLink's responses to issues raised in the Working Group process. Coastal GasLink is currently updating the Working Group IR Tracking Table with these comments and preparing responses. It is expected that the IR Tracking table will provide a comprehensive record of all IRs, responses and comments resulting from the Application review process, and it is Coastal GasLink's understanding that all of these documents will be considered by the EAO.

On March 27, 2014, Coastal GasLink received the draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study. On April 2nd, 2014, Coastal GasLink met with representatives from NB to review the draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study. Coastal GasLink was then informed that the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study would be provided in May 2014.

Coastal GasLink is committed to considering additional information made available by NB and Aboriginal groups as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink received the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study from NB on June 17, 2014. Also on June 17, 2014, Coastal GasLink sent a request to NB to meet to discuss site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink intends to discuss site specific-mitigation

for issues identified in the Red Flags Report and the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study with NB, and that information will be considered as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

Coastal GasLink appreciates the effort NB put into participating in the Socio-economic Scoping and Baseline Profile conducted by The Firelight Group. Coastal GasLink confirmed receipt of the draft report on September 18, 2013. On April 1, 2014, Coastal GasLink requested a meeting with NB to discuss elements of the socio-economic report. On May 2, 2014, Coastal GasLink met with NB to talk about socio-economic topics including contracting and employment, education and training and opportunities for the development of long-term community partnership. A commitment was made to hold further discussions, and Coastal GasLink has contacted NB to request a follow-up meeting.

On May 5, 2014, Coastal GasLink confirmed receipt of NB's Final Socio-economic Scoping and Baseline Profile sent on April 30, 2014. Coastal GasLink confirmed that NB's Final Report will be used to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design for the Project. Additionally, the information will inform discussion between Coastal GasLink and NB about community benefits. Coastal GasLink also notes that NB has the opportunity to provide information directly to the EAO during the regulatory review process.

3. *"Inadequate characterization and incorporation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)."*

Coastal GasLink recognizes the sensitivity and confidentiality of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) information and respects the decision of NB not to provide TEK during the biophysical field studies. Coastal GasLink also acknowledges the rationale behind NB's decision not to provide TEK.

4. *"Inadequate detail is provided to inform the assessment of the engagement between the parties to date."*

Coastal GasLink will provide NB with the requested summary of meetings held to date. NB has requested data from Coastal GasLink biophysical field studies and the Archaeological Impact Assessment. Coastal GasLink looks forward to a discussion with NB about the format and specific content of the requested biophysical data to ensure the appropriate materials are provided. Coastal GasLink will comply with regulatory requirements in preparing and filing the Archaeological Impact Assessment. NB may request specific data from the BC Archaeology Branch directly upon completion of the Archaeological Impact Assessment.

5. *"Lack of incorporation of TLU data."*

Coastal GasLink is committed to considering additional information made available by NB and other Aboriginal groups in ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink received the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study from NB on June 17, 2014. Also on June 17, 2014, Coastal GasLink sent a request to NB to meet to discuss site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink intends to discuss site specific-mitigation for issues identified in the Red Flags Report and the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study with NB, and that information will be considered as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

6. *"The temporal scope of this, the last of the ACR's required of the Proponent from the EAO, is inadequate."*

The EAO shared NB's comments provided during the Application review process with Coastal GasLink for response. The comments and responses were maintained in a table managed for the EAO process, and Coastal GasLink responses are being managed in the Working Group IR Tracking Table which was provided to the EAO for Working Group review on May 13, 2014. Comments received by the EAO from Working Group members have been provided to Coastal GasLink for further comment. Coastal GasLink is currently updating the Working Group IR Tracking Table with these comments and preparing responses. It is expected the IR Tracking table will provide a comprehensive record of all IRs, responses and comments resulting from the Application review process, and it is Coastal GasLink's understanding that all of these documents will be considered by the EAO.

7. *"All of NB's recommendations, whether adopted or not, are relevant to the consultation record."*

As noted above, Coastal GasLink met with NB on January 16, 2014 to discuss the Red Flags Report. This meeting resulted in a substantive mitigation discussion and Coastal GasLink followed up with a letter of February 7, 2014 to NB summarizing the discussion that took place at that meeting, including Coastal GasLink's responses to NB's Red Flags Report.

On March 27, 2014, Coastal GasLink received the draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study. On April 2nd, 2014, Coastal GasLink met with representatives from NB to review the draft Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study. Coastal GasLink was then informed that the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study would be provided by NB in May 2014.

Coastal GasLink is committed to considering additional information made available by Aboriginal groups for consideration as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink received the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study from NB on June 17, 2014 and on the same day Coastal GasLink requested a meeting with NB to discuss site-specific mitigation. Coastal GasLink intends to discuss site-specific mitigation for issues identified in the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study with NB and that information will be considered as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances.

Coastal GasLink is developing an Environmental Monitoring Program in response to interest in monitoring opportunities by Aboriginal groups. As the program is developed, information will be shared with Aboriginal groups.

Specific Comments on the Draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3

1. By letter dated March 3, 2014, Coastal GasLink provided detailed responses to the comments of NB on Aboriginal Consultation Report #2 (ACR2). NB's comments and Coastal GasLink's responses were both filed with the EAO along with ACR2.

Coastal GasLink confirms that it has prepared the Report in accordance with Section 16.1 of the Section 11 Order issued by the EAO in March 2013. A draft of the Report has been provided to Aboriginal groups listed in Schedule B of the Section 11 Order for review and comment prior to submitting the Report to the EAO Project Assessment Lead. The EAO schedule for Application review notes that the Report is to be submitted to the EAO on July 9, 2014. In accordance with the Section 11 Order, Coastal GasLink will include comments received from Aboriginal groups resulting from a review of the draft Report as well as the Coastal GasLink responses to those comments for review by the EAO.

2. Section 16 (Traditional Land and Resource Use) and Section 23 (Aboriginal Consultation) of the Application describe the information gathered from TLU Reports available at that time including the Red Flags Report. It is the intent of Coastal GasLink to meet with NB to discuss site-specific mitigation relative to issues raised in the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study submitted by NB on June 17, 2014. The results of this discussion will be used to inform the ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design of the Project, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation. Implementation of the Coastal GasLink Environmental Monitoring Program will also provide opportunities for Aboriginal groups to participate in monitoring during construction.
3. Coastal GasLink is developing an Environmental Monitoring Program in response to interest in monitoring opportunities by Aboriginal groups. As the program is developed, information will be shared with Aboriginal groups.
4. Coastal GasLink began engaging NB on proposed ancillary sites within NB traditional territory in September 2013 when a draft ancillary works map was provided to NB by email and a conference call was held to review the draft map. The proposed ancillary sites were also discussed with NB during Project Agreement negotiations in September 2013. Coastal GasLink attended an open house in the NB community on April 15, 2014, to discuss the proposed Project route and ancillary sites with NB. Maps of proposed ancillary sites within NB traditional territory were provided to members of NB's technical team at that time. On May 27, 2014, Coastal GasLink provided NB representatives with a tour of a compressor station, given that Coastal GasLink has potential compressor station locations in NB traditional territory. On May 29, 2014, Coastal GasLink provided NB, by email, a draft ancillary sites map within NB traditional territory which represented updated information from the map provided in September 2013. On June 12, 2014, NB members, including Keyoh holder representatives, participated in a flyover of the proposed route through NB traditional territory. This flight included the identification of proposed ancillary sites. Following the flight, NB committed to providing written feedback with any comments or issues and Coastal GasLink looks forward to receiving this information.

Coastal GasLink is committed to providing NB with updated information and mapping on proposed ancillary sites as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances, and will continue to engage NB. Coastal GasLink will soon upload the NB mapbook provided by hard copy on April 15, 2014 to NB's folder on the Coastal GasLink Sharepoint website. As an additional reference, the description of the project components may be found in Section 1.2 of the Application.

5. TEK methodology for the Project consisted of collecting TEK through community participation in the biophysical field studies including vegetation, fisheries, wildlife, wetland and archaeology studies. NB, however, did not provide TEK through these studies since NB has indicated its rejection of the methodology. Coastal GasLink recognizes the sensitivity and confidentiality of TEK information and respects the decision of NB not to provide TEK during the biophysical field studies. However, and as noted above, Coastal GasLink is committed to considering additional information made available by Aboriginal groups for consideration as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation.
6. Coastal GasLink confirms that the total number of Aboriginal community field participation hours to date is almost 36,000, including field crew participants and participants in collecting TEK.

7. With the provision of the Red Flags Report and the recently submitted final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study from NB, Coastal GasLink intends to consult further with NB on site-specific mitigation relevant to these two reports as construction planning and detailed engineering design advances. Coastal GasLink expects that these discussions will reference desired future uses of lands and resources for traditional purposes by NB.
8. As noted above, Coastal GasLink looks forward to meeting with NB to discuss site-specific mitigation as a result of the submission of the final Preliminary Use and Occupancy Study.
9. Coastal GasLink will provide NB with the requested summary of meetings held, including meetings since the last summary was provided at NB's request in its comments on Coastal GasLink's ACR2.
10. Coastal GasLink respects the request by the affected First Nations to avoid the use of Pesticides or Herbicides within their traditional territory. As Coastal GasLink develops its Invasive Plant Management Plan, consideration will be given to other options for vegetation control.
11. Coastal GasLink confirms that an overview of the Aboriginal Participation Strategy is included in Section 1.5.7 of the Application.

Coastal GasLink has achieved Aboriginal participation with communities along the proposed project route since January 2013. Coastal GasLink's prime contractors are required to maximize opportunities for qualified Aboriginal businesses and individuals. These requirements include regular monthly reporting and are monitored for both performance and compliance by Coastal GasLink.

As part of the Aboriginal Participation Strategy, Coastal GasLink and its contractors will regularly communicate sub-contract opportunities to Aboriginal communities through Solicitations of Interest and Requests for Proposals. Coastal GasLink and its contractors perform regional information sessions to inform affected First Nations of upcoming opportunities and to learn about suppliers and individuals interested in providing services.

Thank you for taking the time to provide NB's comments on Coastal GasLink's draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3. We appreciate the opportunity to respond to these comments and look forward to our next discussions with NB. For further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely



Jeremy Smith
Team Lead, Aboriginal Relations
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project

cc: Chief Fred Sam, Nak'azdli Band
Merle Alexander, Legal Counsel
Jaime Sanchez, Land Use Planning Advisor, CSTC
Alistair Macdonald, The Firelight Group



July 9, 2014

David G. Belford
Natural Resources Liaison
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CGL4703-CGP-WHC-AB-LTR-0917

Dear Mr. Belford:

Thank you for your email of July 3, 2014 which provides comments from the Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) on the draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3 (the Report) for the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project (the Project).

Coastal GasLink has carefully reviewed OW's comments and many of OW's suggested revisions have been made to the Report. The following provides a more detailed response to OW's comments, organized according to the section of the Report referenced by OW.

Section 3

Coastal GasLink notes OW's comment regarding the area in which the Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs have interest. This section of the Report identifies the Aboriginal Groups included by the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) in its Section 11 and Section 13 Orders, and does not address the specific interests of individual Aboriginal groups.

Section 4.1

This description of Coastal GasLink's initial consultation efforts is not intended to be exhaustive, nor is it specific to OW. As required by the EAO Section 11 Order, Coastal GasLink has engaged with OW, and has also provided capacity funding for OW to facilitate clan communication and engage directly with its membership.

Section 4.2

With regard to the availability of a helicopter flight and a compressor station tour for OW, Coastal GasLink would be pleased to arrange either or both of these activities for OW at its earliest opportunity.

Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's comment that it attended the first EAO Working Group meeting for the Project that occurred March 4-5, 2013. Coastal GasLink appreciates OW's active participation in the EAO Working Group process.

Coastal GasLink acknowledges the comment that OW is not involved in Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), Traditional Land Use (TLU) studies, or socio-economic studies, but instead intends to submit a Title & Rights Report. Coastal GasLink has noted this comment in the relevant sections of the Report, and looks forward to reviewing OW's Title & Rights Report when it is made available. The report will be considered as Coastal GasLink continues to advance construction planning and detailed engineering design.

Section 4.3

As with Section 4.1, this description of Coastal GasLink's post-Application consultation efforts is not intended to be exhaustive, nor is it specific to OW. As required by the EAO Section 11 Order, Coastal GasLink has engaged with OW, and has also provided capacity funding for OW to facilitate clan communication and engage directly with its membership.

Coastal GasLink acknowledges the comment that OW is not involved in TEK, TLU studies, or socio-economic studies, but instead intends to submit a Title & Rights Report. Coastal GasLink has noted this comment in the relevant sections of the Report, and looks forward to reviewing OW's Title & Rights Report when it is made available. The report will be considered as Coastal GasLink continues to advance construction planning and detailed engineering design.

Coastal GasLink is developing an Environmental Monitoring Program in response to interest in monitoring opportunities by Aboriginal groups. As the program is developed, information will be shared with Aboriginal groups.

The EAO issued a draft Table of Conditions to the Working Group for review on June 30, 2014. Coastal GasLink will comply with all applicable regulatory requirements.

Section 4.5

Coastal GasLink has signed capacity funding agreements with Aboriginal groups. The names of these agreements differ from one Aboriginal group to another, and therefore have been categorized more broadly in the Report as "initial capacity funding" and "further capacity funding." OW is one of the 17 Aboriginal groups that have received initial capacity funding (in the case of OW, through a Communications and Engagement Agreement [CEA]). OW is one of 16 Aboriginal groups that have received further capacity funding (in the case of OW, through a Project Assessment Agreement [PAA]).

Section 4.6

Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's comment regarding BC Oil and Gas Commission and BC Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations' ability to ensure compliance with the terms of permits.

Section 4.7.1

Coastal GasLink acknowledges the comment that OW is not involved in TEK, TLU studies, or socio-economic studies, but instead intends to submit a Title & Rights Report. Coastal GasLink has noted this comment in the relevant sections of the Report, and looks forward to reviewing OW's Title & Rights Report when it is made available. The report will be considered as Coastal GasLink continues to advance construction planning and detailed engineering design.

Coastal GasLink has obtained and is continuing to review the transcripts from the *Delgamuukw* proceedings. Information collected from this review will inform ongoing engagement with OW. Coastal GasLink will consider the outcome of its engagement with OW and additional TEK provided by OW to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design, as appropriate. Information can also be provided by OW and other Aboriginal groups directly to the EAO.

Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's suggestion that the TEK Summary Table should include OW and note its non-participation in TEK for the reasons noted above. Coastal GasLink notes that OW's comment regarding its non-participation in TEK has been included in the relevant sections of the Report.

Section 4.7.2

With respect to OW's suggestion to note that "Wet'suwet'en clans chose not to participate" in TLU studies, Coastal GasLink notes that this section of the Report provides a general summary of the participation of Aboriginal groups in TLU studies and does not provide specific comments regarding individual Aboriginal groups. OW's non-participation in TLU Studies is noted in the relevant sections of the Report.

Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's suggestion that the TLU Summary Table should include OW and note its non-participation in TLU for the reasons noted above. Coastal GasLink notes that OW's comment regarding its non-participation in TLU has been included in the relevant sections of the Report.

Section 4.8

Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's comment that it did not participate in the collection of social and economic information, preferring to include this information in a Title & Rights Report. Coastal GasLink notes that OW's comment regarding its non-participation in the collection of socio-economic information has been included in the relevant sections of the Report.

Section 6.1

Coastal GasLink notes that the EAO's Section 11 Order directs Coastal GasLink to carry out activities identified in Part G of the Order with the "Office of the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en." For clarity and consistency with past communications and filings, Coastal GasLink has continued to use the name of the entity included in the Section 11 Order. Consistent with the Section 11 Order and Coastal GasLink's agreements with OW, Coastal GasLink's approach has been to exchange information directly with OW. However, Coastal GasLink notes that in its ongoing review of the *Delgamuukw* case at the request of OW, the Hereditary Chiefs are identified as the heads of the twelve Wet'suwet'en Houses represented by OW. Coastal GasLink has offered to meet with the Hereditary Chiefs in the past and remains willing to meet with other parties identified by OW regarding the Project including the Hereditary Chiefs.

Coastal GasLink confirms that it has entered into a CEA with OW, which included initial capacity funding to facilitate engagement with Coastal GasLink. Coastal GasLink also confirms that it has entered into a PAA with OW, providing further capacity funding to facilitate continued engagement and to support participation in the regulatory process. Coastal GasLink notes that these agreements are referenced under the subheading "Capacity Funding" in Section 6.12 of the Report.

With regard to capacity funding, Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's comments, and confirms that Coastal GasLink has entered into a CEA and PAA with OW. Coastal GasLink confirms that it approached OW with an offer of initial capacity funding through its standard Letter of Agreement. When OW indicated its preference for a CEA, Coastal GasLink agreed to that form of agreement. Coastal GasLink notes that the purpose of the CEA is to facilitate OW's engagement with Coastal GasLink.

Coastal GasLink notes that the capacity funding provided through the PAA is intended to facilitate OW's engagement with Coastal GasLink and in regulatory processes related to the Project. Coastal GasLink notes that the specific activities identified by OW are components of OW's participation in the regulatory processes associated with the Project. The Work Plan detailed in Appendix II of the PAA details the activities that are facilitated by the capacity funding provided by Coastal GasLink to OW.

Regarding the suggestion to add a statement in the Report that OW informed Coastal GasLink of a preferred alternative route during meetings and via letter, Coastal GasLink acknowledges this suggestion and has included a reference to these comments in the "Routing" subheading of Section 6.12 of the Report. Coastal GasLink also notes that engagement with OW commenced in June 2012, and OW first advised Coastal GasLink of its preferred alternate route at its meeting with the Hereditary Chiefs on May 16, 2014, and subsequently by letter as noted. Since then, Coastal GasLink has studied the viability of OW's suggested route and remains committed to further discussions with OW on this issue.

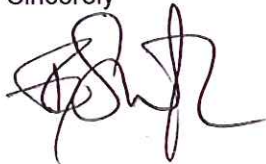
Coastal GasLink acknowledges OW's comment that it chose not to participate in geotechnical studies or to provide TEK or TLU information, but is placing field assistants in biophysical studies. Coastal GasLink has noted the participation of field assistants in biophysical studies in the Report. Coastal GasLink notes that OW's comment regarding its non-participation in the collection of environmental data, TEK or TLU information has been included in the relevant sections of the Report.

Summary Comments

Coastal GasLink has obtained and is continuing to review the transcripts from the *Delgamuukw* proceedings. Information collected from this review will inform ongoing engagement with OW. Coastal GasLink will consider the outcome of its engagement with OW and additional TEK provided by OW to inform ongoing construction planning and detailed engineering design, and also to inform the development of site-specific mitigation. Information can also be provided by OW and other Aboriginal groups directly to the EAO during the Application review process.

Thank you for taking the time to provide OW's comments on Coastal GasLink's draft Aboriginal Consultation Report #3. Coastal GasLink appreciates the opportunity to respond to these comments and looks forward to continued discussions with OW. For further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely



Jeremy Smith
Team Lead, Aboriginal Relations
Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project

cc: Debbie Pierre, Executive Director
David deWit, Manager of Natural Resources
Mike Ridsdale, Environmental Assessment Coordinator