



Taseko Prosperity Gold-Copper Project

Appendix 7-2-E



HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

The undersignedSPADY.....RYAN.....
(Surname) (Given names)

of13-6782 Veyaness Road, Victoria, BC V8M 2C2.....
(Address)

hereby applies for a permit, under section 14 of the *Heritage Conservation Act*, to carry out:

- A Heritage Inspection**
- A Heritage Investigation**

in accordance with the information requested on the reverse of this form.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

1. Permits shall be valid for the term stipulated on the front of the permit unless otherwise suspended or cancelled. Extensions to the term of the permit, or other amendments, will be considered upon submission of an application to the Archaeology Branch at least 30 days prior to the expiry date of the permit.
2. For projects other than oil and gas projects in northeastern BC, the permit-holder shall provide the Archaeology Branch with one (1) bound copy and one (1) electronic copy in PDF format of a written report, in accordance with the standards required by the Minister, outlining the work carried out under the terms of the permit. For oil and gas projects in northeastern BC, the permit-holder shall provide only the Oil and Gas Commission with one (1) bound copy and one (1) electronic copy in PDF format of a written report, in accordance with the standards required by the Minister, outlining the work carried out under the terms of the permit.
3. The title page of all reports must indicate the name(s) of the copyright owner(s) and, where agreed to, a Grant of License statement completed and signed by the copyright owner(s).
4. A person designated by the Minister may at any time inspect a project being conducted under the terms of the permit, including records or materials recovered under authority of the permit.
5. Upon completion of any inspection or investigation involving excavations, the permit-holder shall make reasonable efforts to ensure all sites are restored as nearly as possible to their former condition.
6. The permit-holder shall arrange for a secure repository to curate any materials recovered under authority of the permit.
7. Heritage objects and associated materials recovered under authority of the permit may not be sold or exchanged for financial gain. Any other transfer of heritage objects, materials and records, or changes to the conditions identified under the "Disposition of materials collected..." section of the permit, may only be carried out with prior consent of the Minister.
8. The permit-holder shall conform to all requirements that may be imposed by the institution or organization named in the "Disposition of materials collected..." section of the permit.
9. Notwithstanding expiration or earlier termination of the term of the permit, provisions with respect to the "Disposition of materials collected ..." section shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

10. The permit-holder shall utilize any site recording forms, formats or systems required by the Minister. All sites must be recorded on a BC Archaeological Site Inventory Form and submitted to the Archaeology Branch.
11. Permits issued pursuant to section 14 (2) are only valid on private land if the permit-holder obtains the permission of the owner or occupier to enter onto land for the purpose of conducting a heritage inspection or heritage investigation.
12. Any other conditions that may be specified in the permit.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(Provide full information under appropriate headings)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Type of project: | Research
(See 3.A below) | Resource Management
(See 3.B below) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|

2. Location of project:

3. Scope:

B. Resource Management (refer to impact assessment guide)

- i. Development type, facilities, and schedule.
- ii. Type of program and methodology:
 - a) **Inventory** (inspection permits only)
 - survey sampling design and methodology
 - methods and techniques for data analysis
 - b) **Assessment** (inspection permits only)
 - systematic surface collection design and methodology
 - evaluative testing design and methodology
 - significance evaluation scheme
 - impact assessment scheme
 - methods and techniques for data analysis
- iii. Relation of project to previous work or other work in progress.

4. Disposition of materials collected:

Repository and contact person

5. Financial support

6. Schedule of fieldwork and analysis

7. Field personnel

8. Previous permits held by applicant

9. Applicant's resume

1. Resource Management.
2. This permit application addresses the proposed development of an electrical transmission line west of 100 Mile House, B.C. The proposed right of way (RoW) extends approximately 125 km from Fish Lake near the Taseko River to an existing transmission line approximately 4 km southeast of Emerald Lake (Figure 1).

The proposed electrical transmission line RoW is approximately 80 m wide and is the focus of a proposed archaeological field study. Background research will incorporate existing information from a 1.5 km buffer surrounding the RoW centerline. Any changes to the present alignment that are proposed subsequent to this application will be addressed through correspondence, including updated maps, with the Archaeology Branch and First Nations. The study area is within the asserted traditional territories or areas of expressed interest of the Canoe Creek Band, the Cariboo Tribal Council, the Esketemc First Nation, the High Bar First Nation, the Tsilhqotin Nation and the Tsilhqotin decision Rights area.

- 3Bi. This project involves proposed construction of a 125 km long transmission line. The development RoW will be a 80 m wide corridor. Clearing and construction activities associated with transmission line developments can remove evidence of culturally modified trees and cause varying degrees of disturbance to surface or buried archaeological resources.
- 3Biia. A project specific archaeological overview assessment (AOA) was completed in 1993 (Tyhurst 1995). Three additional AOAs related to forestry developments have also been conducted in the region. When combined, these studies address the archaeological potential of the entire study area (Eldridge *et al.* 1998; Klassen *et al.* 1998; Wilson *et al.* 1998).

The evaluation of archaeological potential in the study area will be facilitated by the results of previous AOA studies and will be supported by a helicopter over-flight of the project area. Refinement of archaeological potential will be undertaken during the archaeological impact assessment field program.

Access to development areas will be facilitated by the client and will consist of a combination of helicopter, truck, A.T.V., and/or foot. The assessment will be undertaken on foot.

The survey team will consist of a crew of two archaeologists and two First Nation assistants, if available, who will examine the project area by ground inspection. Archaeological potential in the proposed development will be assessed based on previous overviews and the overflight. Areas of moderate to high archaeological potential may include banks, terraces or benches near rivers and streams, pronounced topographic features such as summits and escarpments, well drained features in otherwise saturated terrain, areas providing exceptional views or outlooks, and proximity to mineral licks, caves, hot springs, sedimentary bedrock outcrops and eskers. Areas of low archaeological potential include areas of saturated to poorly-drained terrain, areas with steeply sloping terrain, areas with little to no soil development and areas with generally featureless terrain.

The spacing of pedestrian transects will be at the discretion of the field director and may vary depending on field conditions. Generally, pedestrian transects will be spaced 5 m to 10 m apart in areas of moderate potential and 1 m to 5 m apart in areas of high archaeological potential.

During pedestrian traverse, standing and fallen trees will be examined for cultural modifications (CMTs). All exposures (both natural and cultural) and prominent features will be examined to identify artifacts, cultural horizons and paleosols.

Subsurface tests, each approximately 30 cm x 30 cm, will be excavated in areas of perceived moderate or high archaeological potential, at identified archaeological sites, and/or in areas lacking suitable natural or cultural exposures to locate subsurface cultural materials. A minimum of six subsurface tests will be conducted at any single location. However, some features or landforms may warrant more extensive subsurface testing.

Subsurface tests will either be placed judgementally or be conducted using a combination of systematic and judgemental placement. Gravel, bedrock or C soil horizons will be used as limits for the depth of the subsurface tests. Displaced sediments will be screened with ¼ inch mesh to ensure the identification and recovery of cultural materials. Heavy clays and saturated sediments may be hand sorted if screening is not viable. In areas of high archaeological potential or at identified sites where subsurface testing using ¼ inch (6 mm) mesh provides inconclusive results, 1/8 inch (3 mm) mesh may be employed.

All previously recorded sites in direct conflict with or in the immediate vicinity of the project area will be revisited. Each site will be assessed with regard to potential disturbance associated with the proposed development.

- 3Biib. All artifacts located on the surface will be collected. All artifacts and other cultural material, such as fauna, from subsurface tests will be collected. The cultural materials located during the study will be plotted in relation to topographic features and fixed points using a compass and hip chain, noting pertinent natural and cultural features. In the very unlikely event that isolated or articulated human remains are encountered, testing in the immediate area will cease and First Nations and the Archaeology Branch will be contacted so that appropriate measures can be developed and implemented.

The horizontal and vertical extent of all archaeological site(s) identified during the AIA will be determined through placement of subsurface tests extending outward from the point of initial discovery at 3 m to 5 m intervals. Terrain and landform characteristics will also be used to determine site boundaries. In addition to systematic testing, subsurface tests may be placed judgementally between the systematic test locations. Site boundaries will be established only when a minimum of three or more negative shovel tests appear in a row or where a distinct landform terminates. Sites will be mapped with reference to fixed points. Photographs will be taken and drawings will be made of discernable archaeological features and stratigraphic profiles.

If necessary, the integrity and nature of deposits will be evaluated by larger 50 cm x 50 cm evaluative tests excavated in 5 cm controlled levels measuring three dimensional provenience. If deep deposits are encountered, it may be necessary to excavate larger (up to 1 m x 1 m) evaluative tests to reach sterile deposits. Evaluative tests are excavated to sterile soil levels with trowels rather than shovels with all matrix passed through 1/4 inch (6 mm) wire mesh in hand held screens. Results from shovel tests and any evaluative tests will be used to evaluate the significance of the site employing criteria outlined in the Archaeology Branch's impact assessment guidelines.

All artifacts collected will be catalogued after obtaining appropriate site numbering information from the Archaeology Branch and artifact numbers from the Royal British Columbia Museum. Artifacts will be analyzed by dividing and quantifying lithic debitage by raw material and stage of manufacture.

Formed tools of all materials will be described as to shape, material and manufacturing attributes. Artifacts will also be described as to presumed function and placement within a cultural and chronological framework if possible. Metric measurements of appropriate variables such as length, width, thickness, size and weight will be provided. Faunal material will be identified to the lowest possible taxa with all bones quantified and identified to element and side if possible. Other attributes such as butchering, burning and so on will be noted.

In the unlikely event of encountering human remains, the Archaeology Branch's Operational Procedure for Found Human Remains will be followed.

A CMT as defined in *Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia (1997)* is: "a tree that has been altered by native people as part of their traditional use of the forest". In north-eastern British Columbia CMTs are usually divided into three main categories: 1) bark-stripped trees, 2) aboriginally-logged trees, and 3) other modified trees (including blazed trees). CMTs that were used before 1846 are protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* in British Columbia.

For sites with fewer than 40-50 CMTs, all CMTs will be fully recorded. When large CMT sites consisting of more than 40-50 CMTs are identified, a sampling strategy for recording the features will be as follows. The sampling strategy will typically involve recording all aboriginal logging features and bark-strip features within CMT transects and in initial transects in detail as described in the CMT Handbook. Typically, one or more CMT transects will be walked across the width and/or length of the site unless the site extends outside project boundaries. CMT sample spacing will depend on the size of the site with CMT sample transects no further than 200 m apart. If the site extends outside the project area, CMT transects will be confined to development boundaries. Transects are typically about 40 m wide with surveyors about 10 m apart. If a CMT site is extremely large and warrants a change in sampling strategy, a permit amendment detailing the change in methodology will be forwarded to the Archaeology Branch.

If appropriate, CMTs will have increment bore samples taken in an attempt to determine the age of the modification and whether or not the tree is protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. If any CMTs within a site are determined to predate 1846, the recommended sampling strategy outlined in *Sampling Culturally Modified Tree Sites (Muir and Moon 2000)* will be employed. If CMTs are thought to predate 1846, the first 10 CMTs will be cored and thereafter every tenth CMT will be cored. The initial determination of CMT age will be based on estimated tree age, scar lobe depth and initial tree core counts. The sampling strategy is employed not only to provide a determination of CMT density and distribution but also to determine a statistically accurate determination of CMT modification age range. When required, a qualified archaeologist will conduct dendrochronological analysis.

Site significance will be assessed for all archaeological sites identified during the field assessment. Generally, information on site size, depth, stratigraphic quality/integrity, site type, density of archaeological materials, and the presence/absence of features will be collected to determine a site's significance in order to ensure that appropriate recommendations are made. Established significance criteria include scientific, public, ethnic, historic and economic significance.

Archaeological sites identified during the AIA will be recorded on appropriate forms, including UTM locations and placement on 1:50,000 scale NTS maps and available development maps. Site sketch maps, including, cultural and natural features in

relation to the RoW will be prepared for site forms. All sites will be photographed in colour.

After all archaeological fieldwork has been completed, a final report will be prepared according to the *British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines* (1996). Final reports will be submitted to the client and the Archaeology Branch. Aboriginal communities and/or associations with asserted traditional territory in the study area as determined by the Archaeology Branch will also receive copies of the final permit report.

Aboriginal communities will be encouraged to review and comment on impact management recommendations. The client is advised that the Archaeology Branch will determine final mitigation requirements.

Complete photographic and written documentation of the project will be maintained with all pertinent records provided to the artifact repository as appropriate. All sites located during the course of the project will be recorded on appropriate government inventory forms.

A detailed management plan in the form of a series of recommendations will be made for all archaeological sites recorded. Options are likely to include site avoidance or some form of data recovery if sites are in unavoidable conflict with development, depending on severity of impact and significance of site. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the referenced First Nations.

- 3biii. In 1993 a project specific archaeological overview assessment was completed for the currently proposed development (Tyhurst 1995). In 1998 three additional AOAs related to forestry developments were conducted in the region. The latter three studies resulted in the development of GIS-based archaeological potential models that, when combined, address the archaeological potential of the entire project area (Eldridge *et al.* 1998; Klassen *et al.* 1998; Wilson *et al.* 1998). It is likely that several other small-scale archaeological studies have been conducted within and directly adjacent to the project area. A review of all previous archaeological research in the study area and vicinity will be undertaken with results summarized in the final report.

No archaeological sites are recorded in direct conflict with the proposed project. There are 31 previously recorded archaeological sites located within 1500 m of the proposed development. Two sites, EkRq 1 and EkRo 116, are within 250 m of the proposed transmission line RoW.

Six traditional use CMT sites are recorded within 1500 m of the proposed development. One site, EkRn 12, is within 250 m of the transmission line and one, EkRn 13, is within the proposed RoW.

All recorded archaeological and traditional use sites within 1500 m of the RoW are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Archaeological and Traditional Use Sites within 1500 m of RoW.

Borden No.	NTS Mapsheet	Site Type	Proximity to RoW		
			<i>within 1500 m</i>	<i>within 250 m</i>	<i>within RoW</i>
EiRv 8	92O/05	Cultural Depression, Surface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 9	92O/05	Surface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 10	92O/05	Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 11	92O/05	Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 19	92O/05	Cultural Depressions, Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 20	92O/05	Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 21	92O/05	Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 22	92O/05	Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 23	92O/05	Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		

Borden No.	NTS Mapsheet	Site Type	Proximity to RoW		
			within 1500 m	within 250 m	immediate vicinity
EiRv 24	92O/05	Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 25	92O/05	Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 26	92O/05	Surface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 27	92O/05	Surface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 28	92O/05	Surface & Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EiRv 42	92O/05	Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EjRu 1	92O/11	Surface Lithics	✓		
EjRu 2	92O/11	CMT	✓		
EjRu 4	92O/11	CMT	✓		
EjRu 5	92O/11	CMT	✓		
EjRt 2	92O/11	Surface Lithics	✓		
EjRt 3	92O/11	Surface Lithics	✓		
EjRt 4	92O/11	Surface Lithics	✓		
EjRt 13	92O/11	Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EjRt 18	92O/11	Surface Lithics	✓		
EkRt 1	92O/11	Cultural Depression, Surface Lithics	✓		
EkRt 2	92O/11	Surface Lithics	✓		
EkRq 1	92O/10	Subsurface Lithics		✓	
EkRp 21	92O/10	Subsurface Lithics	✓		
EkRo 113	92O/09	Cultural Depression	✓		
EkRo 116	92O/09	Cultural Depression, Surface Lithics		✓	
EkRo 117	92O/09	Cultural Depression	✓		
EkRo 118	92O/09	Petroglyph, Cultural Depressions, Surface Lithics	✓		
EkRo 119	92O/09	Petroglyph	✓		
EjRo 1	92O/09	Cultural Depressions	✓		
EkRn 9	92O/09	CMT	✓		
EkRn 12	92O/09	CMT		✓	
EkRn 13	92O/09	CMT			✓

4. Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, B.C. Manager/Curator: Grant Keddie, Telephone: (250) 387-2499; Fax: (250) 387-0533.
5. Katherine Gizikoff, Taseko Mines Limited, PO Box 4665, Williams Lake, B.C., V2G 2V7. Telephone: (250) 392-3100; e-mail: katherinegizikoff@tasekomines.com
6. Fieldwork is scheduled for startup on permit issuance and is anticipated to be completed over two field seasons. A final report will be submitted no later than December 31, 2009.
7. Shane Bond and/or Ryan Spady will maintain overall supervision of the project. The field director will be Shane Bond, Ryan Spady, Beth Weathers or Kira Kristensen, assisted by several archaeologists from IR Wilson Consultants Ltd. and at least two members of local First Nations if available. Other qualified field directors may be added to this permit upon approval from the Archaeology Branch.
8. Several.
9. On file.

REFERENCES CITED

- Eldridge, Morley, Kat Roberts, Tina Christensen, Colin Moyer, Owen Grant and Colin Grier
1998 Archaeological overview assessment of a portion of the Williams Lake Forest District. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Victoria.
- Klassan, Mikael, Doug Campbell, John Dewhurst, Pierre Friele, Gordie Howe, Heather Pratt
1998 GIS Modelling of Archaeological Potential: Chilcotin Forest District, 1998. Consultants' report on file, Ministry Resource Centre, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, Victoria.
- Muir, Robert and Heather Moon
2000 Sampling culturally modified tree sites. Report on the file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Victoria.
- Tyhurst, Robert
1995 Fish Lake Heritage Resource Study: report on the 1993 archaeological survey of the Fish Lake mine project and access corridor in south central British Columbia. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Victoria.
- Wilson, Ian R., Kevin Twohig and Bruce Dahlstrom
1998 Archaeological overview assessment Northern Secwepemc traditional territory. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Victoria.

CONSENT TO THE USE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

Permit applicants and their clients must consent to the use of personal information such as names, addresses, and telephone numbers that is included in permit applications, site inventory forms or permit reports. However, consent is not required from representatives of corporate clients. Property owners must also consent to the use of this information if the application applies to private property. This consent is necessary as the Archaeology Branch collects and distributes personal information that is subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

I consent to the use of personal information contained in this application, as well as the personal information contained in the resulting site inventory form and permit report, for contact and verification purposes. I understand this information will be retained in the provincial archaeological site database and permit report. I also understand this information may be disclosed to researchers, consulting archaeologists and other users of the database and permit report. Database users must identify themselves and the purpose of their information request, and are precluded from further distribution of the information they obtain. The permit report will be publicly available once it has been accepted as meeting permit terms and conditions.

DateJuly 31, 2008.....

PlaceVictoria, BC.....

.....
(Permit Applicant Signature)

Date **X**.....

Place **X**.....

X.....

.....
(Client Signature)

Date **X**.....

Place **X**.....

X.....

.....
(Property Owner Signature)

PERMIT APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the *Heritage Conservation Act* of British Columbia, and that I will abide by the terms and conditions listed on the front hereof, or any other conditions the Minister may impose, as empowered by said *Act*.

DateJuly 31, 2008.....

PlaceVictoria, BC.....

.....
(Permit Applicant Signature)

CLIENT'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have read and concur with the content of this permit application.

Date **X**.....

X.....

.....
Client Name (please print):

Place **X**.....

X.....

.....
(Client Affiliation)

.....X.....
(Client Signature)

PERMIT REPORT COPYRIGHT RELEASE

I confirm that I am the copyright owner (or a copyright owner) of the permit report and for good and valuable consideration I irrevocably grant a non-exclusive license to the Province of British Columbia, for a term equal to the life of the copyright commencing on the date of execution below, to make copies of the reports, including all appendices and photos, and to provide such copies to anyone, at the discretion of the Province, either at no charge or at the cost incurred by the Province in making and distributing the copies.

Note: The copyright owner may be the corporate employer of the report author, the client for whom the report was written, the actual author, or the Province of British Columbia if written while employed by the Province.

DateJuly 31, 2008.....

PlaceVictoria, BC.....

..........
(Copyright Owner)