



**Prosperity Gold-Copper Project
First Nations Consultation Report
August 1, 2009**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Environmental Assessment Process.....	2
1.2	Purpose of this Report.....	3
2	ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION	5
2.1	Summary of Consultation prior to the October 2008 Section 14 Order	5
2.1.1	Engagement and Consultation Objectives	5
2.1.2	First Nations Agreements	6
2.1.3	Overview of First Nation Engagement and Consultation Activities	7
2.2	First Nations Consultation since Section 14 Order.....	7
3	INCORPORATION OF FIRST NATIONS INTERESTS AND KNOWLEDGE...	12
3.1	Core Values.....	12
3.2	Methods.....	13
3.2.1	Traditional Use Studies.....	13
3.2.2	Literature Review.....	15
3.2.3	Inclusion of First Nations in Baseline Studies and Archaeology	16
3.2.4	Attempts to Gather Further Indigenous Knowledge.....	17
3.3	Summary of Incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge	22
3.3.1	Project Design.....	22
3.3.2	Scope of Assessment.....	24
3.3.3	Project Effects and Mitigation Measures	25
3.4	Next Steps	29

1 INTRODUCTION

Taseko Mines Limited (Taseko) proposes to develop the Prosperity Gold-Copper Project (Project), a conventional mine project that would involve a large open pit mine development with a 20 year operating life. The Project includes the development of the mine, an onsite mill and support infrastructure, a power transmission line corridor approximately 125 km long, and 2.8 km of mine access road. A vital and necessary step in the development of a project of this nature involves the completion of an environmental assessment. The Project is subject to environmental assessment under federal and provincial environmental assessment legislation and is currently in the application review stage of the provincial process and responding to Panel Information Requests in advance of public hearings and as part of the federal process.

1.1 *Environmental Assessment Process*

Taseko Mines Limited (Taseko) submitted an Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate for the Prosperity Gold-Copper Mine Project (the Project) to the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) on January 26, 2009. The EAO determined that the Application provided an appropriately meaningful treatment of the requirements of the Terms of Reference and formally accepted the Application for review on March 11, 2009.

The EAO also set out the requirements for First Nations consultation in accordance with the Procedural Order issued on October 17, 2008 (subsequently amended on February 4, 2009) which included:

- Taseko must seek advice from First Nations on the appropriate means of consultation;
- Taseko must forward a summary of consultation already conducted relative to the Project and a proposal for future consultation during the Application review for First Nations comment before submitting the Application;
- Taseko must provide copies of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Application (EIS) to the First Nations for information and consultation purposes;

- During the Application review stage, Taseko must make reasonable efforts to consult with the First Nations in accordance with the consultation process proposed in the Application;
- Taseko must arrange consultation meetings by mutual agreement with the First Nations to identify any specific Aboriginal interest which may be potentially affected by the Project, as identified in Aboriginal interest and use studies, traditional use studies or other sources of information, and, measures to avoid or mitigate the potential adverse effects and/or to otherwise address or accommodate the First Nations' concerns.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

Taseko has had numerous meetings with participating First Nations, beginning in 1993 and continuing to 2009. These meetings covered many topics including the gathering of baseline information for the EIS, learning about First Nations Traditional Knowledge, and learning about the communities' current land use practices. The information in this report builds upon the discussion provided throughout Volumes 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the EIS regarding the Project's potential effects on Aboriginal interests, and environmental, economic, and social values for First Nations'. In addition, this report builds upon the First Nations' issues and concerns with the Project as identified through engagement and consultation previously summarized in Volume 3 and Volume 8 of the EIS.

Taseko has diligently carried out its public and First Nations consultation obligations specified in the Section 14 Procedural Order issued on October 17, 2008 (subsequently amended on February 4, 2009) by the BC Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) in relation to the proposed Prosperity Gold-Copper Mine project (the 'Project'). The Section 14 Order directed Taseko to consult with First Nations identified in Table 1.

Table 1. First Nations Being Consulted on the Prosperity Gold-Copper Project

<i>Used in this Report</i>	<i>Full Name</i>
<i>Tsilhqot'in (Chilcotin)</i>	
?Esdilagh (Alexandria)	?Esdilagh (Alexandria Indian Band)
Tl'esqox (Toosey)	Tl'esqox (Toosey Indian Band)
Tl'etingox-t'in (Anaham)	Tl'etingox-t'in Government Office (Anaham Indian Band)
Tsi Del Del (Alexis Creek)	Tsi Del Del (Alexis Creek Indian Band)
Ulkatcho	Ulkatcho First Nation
Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah)	Xeni Gwet'in First Nations Gov't (Nemiah Valley Indian Band)
Yunesit'in (Stone)	Yunesit'in Government (Stone Indian Band)
<i>Secwepemc (Shuswap)</i>	
Esketemc (Alkali)	Esketemc First Nation (Alkali Lake Indian Band)
Llenlley'ten (Llenlley'ten)	Llenlley'ten (Llenlley'ten First Nation)
Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek)	Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek/Dog Creek Indian Band)
T'exelcemc (Williams Lake)	T'exelcemc (Williams Lake Indian Band)
Xat'sull/Cmetem (Soda Creek)	Xat'sull First Nation/Cmetem First Nation (Soda Creek/Deep Creek Indian Bands)

Consultation and engagement since the Section 14 Order is reviewed in Section 2.2 of this report. Issues and Concerns Tables were developed based on meetings, conversations and communications between Taseko and participating First Nations from 1993 to 2008. These tables were sent to all First Nations in the Project area in October 2008 with a request for comment, as well as a request for their advice on consultation and an offer to meet. A summary of consultation to date was sent to all First Nations in December 2008 along with Taseko's proposed consultation process. The Issues and Concerns tables were referred to again in a letters to First Nations in November of 2008 and April 2009 with further requests for comment and offers to engage with the communities. Record of Taseko's outgoing correspondence relative to seeking First Nations' comments on the Issues and Concerns tables, tables summarizing consultation to date, their advice on the appropriate means of future consultation, and offering to engage with the community or leadership to exchange further information is summarized in Appendix A.

2 ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

2.1 Summary of Consultation prior to the October 2008 Section 14 Order

This Project has been under provincial review since 1995. Over the many years leading up to the issuance of the recent Section 14 Order, Taseko undertook extensive consultation with First Nations. The purposes of these consultations were to seek to develop a working relationship with the First Nations; to identify potential opportunities for mutual benefit; and, to identify aboriginal concerns and consider options to mitigate those concerns.

A variety of consultation and engagement mechanisms were used and they included: Project notifications, follow-up phone calls, letters and emails, presentations, and meetings with Chief and Council, Tribal Councils, Elders, individual members and staff. Throughout this entire period, Taseko made staff and key senior consultants available to all First Nations to discuss the proposed project and enable them to define their interests with respect to the project. Considerable effort was spent in relationship building, issue identification and the development of mitigation strategies (as appropriate).

2.1.1 Engagement and Consultation Objectives

Taseko's objectives with respect to First Nations engagement and consultation were:

- Promote effective, proactive and responsive communications with concerned First Nation, Tribal Councils and agencies.
- Build an understanding of the Taseko Prosperity Mine Plan and Environmental Assessment through continuous dialogue and information exchange.
- Engage with First Nations in a timely, transparent consultation process designed to meet the needs of the local First Nations communities, determine the appropriate consultation program and engagement methods for each First Nation.
- Seek to have all communications accurately documented in the "Tables of First Nations Engagement and Consultation" (see Volume 8, Appendix 8-2-A of the EIS).
- Capture communications between the Taseko's representatives and First Nations to ensure that concerns are included in the EA.

- Develop and carry out appropriate commitments to First Nations during all phases of the Project.

2.1.2 First Nations Agreements

The Project mine site component is located within an area which the Tsilhqot'in claim as their Traditional Territory, and for which the Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah) and Yunesit'in (Stone) assert that they are caretakers. The mine site is also within the Esketemc (Alkali) Traditional Territory. A Letter of Intent (agreement) was developed between the two parties (Taseko and Tsilhqot'in represented by the Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG)) to set out the terms of their relationship during the initial period of study and planning for the Project. This was developed to ensure the TNG, which reserved judgment on the Project but committed to participate in the EA process, had the ability to understand the Prosperity Project during the information gathering and pre-filing phase of the EA. The Letter of Intent was developed to assist with the following:

- retention of an internal TNG member as a mining coordinator
- funding to the TNG for their Stewardship Council to review baseline studies
- retention of a socio-economic advisor
- TNG participation in the comprehensive 2007 archaeological study in the mine site area
- TNG participation in 2006 and 2008 biophysical field programs
- TNG participation in the 2007 exploration and drilling program
- provide for TNG legal counsel to ensure the protection of their Rights and Title
- financing community meetings and per diems for leadership attendance at meetings
- funding for TNG administrative costs

The Letter of Intent, which was first agreed upon in 2006, entered into a second phase in 2007 and 2008 during the pre-application stage. Although never signed by the parties, Taseko followed the Letter of Intent and provided capacity funding up until the TNG rescinded their commitment to participate in the EA prior to Taseko filing their EIS.

2.1.3 Overview of First Nation Engagement and Consultation Activities

Taseko began implementing their First Nation Engagement and Consultation Strategy in 1993 with the First Nation communities in closest proximity to the proposed Project mine site, access roads and transaction corridor, and transmission line. These First Nation communities included: Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah), Yunesit'in (Stone), Esketemc (Alkali) and Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek). Between 1993 and 1996, Taseko had a series of meetings with leadership within TNG, which, at that time, represented five First Nation communities: Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah), Yunesit'in (Stone), Tsi Del Del (Alexis Creek), ?Esdilagh (Alexandria) and Tl'etinqox-t'in (Anaham). The TNG does not represent the Tl'esqox (Toosey), who are represented by the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council (CCTC); however the Tl'esqox (Toosey) have worked closely with the TNG and participated in TNG meetings with Taseko.

As the engagement and consultation process evolved, Taseko held a series of meetings and distributed information booklets in the individual communities. During the late 1990s and from 2004 to 2008, nine Tsilhqot'in and Northern Secwepemc communities were engaged with Taseko on the Prosperity Project.

First Nation Engagement and Consultation Activities conducted prior to the filing of the EIS are summarized in Volumes 3 and 8 of the Application.

2.2 First Nations Consultation since Section 14 Order

As previously stated, Taseko approached First Nations consultation in a balanced and comprehensive manner, and treated all First Nations perspectives respectfully. Correspondence with Tsilhqot'in people was primarily through the office of the Tsilhqot'in Nation Government (TNG); however, correspondence was also directed to Tl'etinqox-t'in (Anaham), Tl'esqox (Toosey), and Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah) offices. Engagement with the Ulkatcho, Llenlney'ten (Llenlney'ten) and Xat'sull/Cmetem (Soda Creek) communities were initiated late in 2008 as the Provincial Government suggested these First Nations should also be consulted. There are now 12 First Nations included in Taseko's First Nation Engagement and Consultation Strategy.

Because of the provincial government unilateral decision to not follow a joint panel approach to the review, the TNG chose to not participate in the working group (WG) or EAO led process. Of the Secwepemc First Nations, only Esketemc (Alkali) have participated consistently in the Working Group meetings. Prior to submitting the EIS, the draft EIS was created and Taseko provided this report to all 12 First Nations to enable their early review.

The following points outline engagement with First Nations since the issuance of the Section 14 Order and subsequent submission of the EIS to the BC EAO and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency):

- In October 2008, Taseko sent a summary of First Nations issues and concerns raised to date for comment, requested First Nations advice regarding consultation, offered Taseko's attendance at a community meeting to exchange information, and requested a map of the First Nation's asserted Traditional Territory.
- In November 2008, Taseko sent correspondence to First Nations as a follow up to the October letter encouraging a response and offering a meeting.
- On November 24, Xat'sull (Soda Creek) forwarded to Taseko a copy of the asserted Traditional Territory. On January 12, 2009, Llenlney'ten (High Bar) provided a map of their asserted Traditional Territory. T'exelcemc (Williams Lake) provides a similar map on July 6.
- Taseko sent a letter in December 2008 as a follow up to October and November letters, and attached a summary of all engagement and consultation conducted with First Nations to date for review and comment.
- A draft EIS was submitted to BC EAO and to all First Nations on January 23, 2009.
- Through phone calls and emails from December 2008 to June 2009, Taseko followed up on interest shown by Ulkatcho, Llenlney'ten (High Bar), Esketemc (Alkali), and T'exelcemc (Williams Lake) for meetings to discuss the Project. An Esketemc (Alkali) community meeting was held on June 17, 2009. Llenlney'ten (High Bar) and Ulkatcho subsequently declined a meeting during this period. A meeting was held

with the Chief, councilor and a staff member of T'exelceme (Williams Lake) on February 13, 2009. A summary of these meetings is provided below.

- Letters regarding funding for participation in EA review process are exchanged with Taseko and Esketeme (Alkali), Tl'esqox (Toosey), Tl'etinqox-t'in (Anaham), T'exelceme (Williams Lake) in January through March of 2009.
- A letter from the TNG is received on March 6, 2009 regarding the protection of Fish Lake.
- Letters from Taseko regarding funding for participation in EA review process are sent to all First Nations in March 2009.
- A letter of offer from Esketeme (Alkali) to Taseko to assist Taseko with developing guidelines for working with Aboriginal communities is received March 16, 2009.
- Letter from Taseko allocating funding to Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek) and Esketeme (Alkali) and offering funding to Ulkatcho are sent on April 8, 2009. Funding was for assisting with their review of the EIS.
- Taseko submission of EIS to BC EAO and CEA Agency on March 11, 2009.
- Taseko distributed the EIS to all First Nations on March 12, 2009
- Taseko phoned all First Nations regarding Public Open Houses for the Project and encouraged their attendance and further offered to attend a community meeting if requested.
- Taseko offered to attend Tsilhqot'in First Nations Open House in Williams Lake on April 29, but the offers made via email and phone went unanswered, and Taseko personnel that attended were asked to leave.
- Taseko sent letters to all First Nations on April 28th 2009 offering to meet regarding the proposed project and to discuss issues/concerns and Aboriginal interests. Letter includes the summary tables of issues and concerns expressed by First Nations raised.
- Phone call received from TNG stating that they would like to engage with Taseko in a meeting to discuss issues and concerns list in Taseko's letter of April 28. Taseko attended TNG Chief meeting on May 8, 2009. A summary of the meeting is provided below.
- Comment on the EIS were received in report format from the TNG on May 25, 2009 and responses from Taseko were provided via a submission to EAO.

- Comments on the EIS were received from Esketemc on May 25, 2009 and responses from Taseko were provided via a submission to EAO.
- An interim TUS report was received from Esketemc (Alkali) on June 30; however, although the report cites interviews with elders and site visits have been conducted to date, no site or individual specific TUS information is provided. Esketemc comments that the Issues and Concerns tables do not accurately reflect Esketemc's Aboriginal interests, and that Esketemc is lacking funding to review the records of consultation forwarded by Taseko.
- The NStQ's consultation guidelines were received from the T'exelcenc (Williams Lake) on July 8, 2009. Consultation guidelines were received from the NStQ on July 8, 2008. These guidelines are not specific to the Prosperity Project, but to all proponents in the region, and are currently being reviewed by Taseko.

A summary of the three meetings held during this period is provided below:

T'exelcenc (Williams Lake)

A meeting with Taseko was first requested by the T'exelcenc by fax on December 1, 2008. After six exchanges by letter, email and fax, a preliminary information-sharing meeting was held with Chief, a councilor, staff, and T'exelcenc's legal counsel on February 13, 2009. The focus of the meeting was to discuss a protocol agreement for future meetings. Funding for legal counsel, staff, expert consultants, a traditional use study, and elders' per diems was requested as part of the agreement. Following recommendations from the EAO, funding towards EA review was offered by Taseko to Esketemc, Ulkatcho, and Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem; therefore, the protocol agreement with T'exelcenc did not move forward.

Esketemc (Alkali)

During the public comment period, Esketemc raised some specific questions with regards to: how archaeologist's recommendations for mitigation; how was dust impacts determined and what models were used; level of stress testing on the dam; socio-economic studies undertaken; pit dewatering; and, assessment of impacts on First Nations

and monitoring of project and commitments. In their submission of response to comments to the EAO, Taseko offered to discuss these topics and provide further information and clarification at a community meeting. A community meeting was requested by email on April 1, 2009 by Esketemc with Taseko being asked to provide information about job opportunities and training that would be available to the Esketemc community if the Prosperity project is approved.

After six email exchanges, the meeting was scheduled and held on June 17. Members at the community meeting stated they will be using this Project to make a stand with governments regarding development within their asserted territory. Taseko heard from the community that they expect significant compensation from this project if their land is to be used, and are doubtful of any benefit to them from Taseko's commitment on training and employment for local peoples, and the Provincial Government's recent statements regarding revenue sharing. Due to Esketemc's position presented at the meeting indicating their opposition to the project, no opportunity was available to gather any specific information relative to the land use or additional issues to enable Taseko to incorporate current land use or traditional knowledge into the routing of the transmission corridor to minimize impacts on Esketemc individuals; neither were there opportunities to discuss the specific questions previously raised by Esketemc regarding archaeology, dust, pit dewatering, etc. as noted above.

A document was received from Esketemc on June 29 entitled *Interim Report: Esketemc First Nation Traditional Use Research and Comments* on the Taseko Prosperity Proposal. This document provides a summary of Esketemc's issues and concerns with the Project (some of which were raised in early correspondence and some raised in the June 17 community meeting), panel process and consultation process. No specific traditional use information is provided in the interim report. Concerns identified in this report were cross-referenced with Taseko's current list of issues and concerns, and any new issues were added to the list for the record.

Tsilhqot'in

The TNG phoned Taseko on May 1 to request a meeting to specifically discuss the items in Taseko's letter of April 28 in which tables were provided summarizing First Nations issues and concerns expressed to date. The meeting was held on May 8 with TNG Chiefs. The meeting was cut short at TNG's request to have a senior Vice President, CEO or Board of Directors present. Efforts were made through a subsequent meeting and emails between TNG and Taseko staff to coordinate an agenda for such a meeting; however, TNG finally rescinded their request for a meeting until such a time as Taseko forwarded additional payment to the TNG towards costs the TNG feel they incurred on the Prosperity Project up to July 2008.

3 INCORPORATION OF FIRST NATIONS INTERESTS AND KNOWLEDGE

It is Taseko's view that its commitment to First Nations engagement and consultation is well demonstrated by how First Nations' interests have been incorporated into project design and in the development of appropriate mitigation measures for the Prosperity project.

This section summarizes the description of the use and incorporation of Traditional Knowledge (TK), Traditional Use (TU) and First Nations cultural values (collectively referred to as indigenous knowledge) during project design, baseline characterization and effects assessment for the Prosperity project.

3.1 Core Values

Taseko believes that effective First Nation engagement and consultation is an integral component of an EA process. By addressing First Nations concerns in the early stages of the EA, opportunities to incorporate and address those concerns into project planning and studies are maximized.

Taseko's Engagement and Consultation Strategy during the preparation of this EIS was based on the following core values:

- First Nation engagement and consultation would provide input to assist the Project Team in effective project design, EA, construction and post closure activities.
- First Nation engagement and consultation would provide environmental and local cultural awareness, both key in developing a sound project.
- Funding to support capacity building within the First Nation to promote understanding of the Project would be available as appropriate on a First Nation basis.
- All First Nations agreements would be kept confidential.

Taseko strove to work with communities, communicate in a professional way, encourage input and participation in studies and collect TK in collaboration with the communities.

3.2 Methods

Taseko's First Nations consultation objectives for the proposed project included gathering information (including TK and TU), views, interests and concerns from First Nations for incorporation into the project design, operation, and reclamation as appropriate.

Interests and cultural values expressed by First Nations were evaluated with respect to the Prosperity Project EA process. Taseko carefully evaluated the information and issues gathered from First Nations to decide how best to address the issues and incorporate this knowledge to better characterize the project setting and assess project effects. The ultimate aim of this was to make the project more robust and responsive to First Nations interests. These values were therefore inherently incorporated into the EIS.

3.2.1 Traditional Use Studies

Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Use (TU) information was compiled for the EIS from two comprehensive studies commissioned by Taseko: the *Heritage Significance of the Fish Lake Study Area: Ethnography* (Xeni Gwet'in [Nemiah] and Yunesit'in [Stone]; 1994), and *An Overview of the Heritage Significance of the Proposed Power*

and Transportation Corridors Servicing the Fish Lake Project (Stswecem'c [Canoe Creek/Dog Creek], Esketemc [Alkali Lake], and Yunesit'in [Stone]; 1995). These studies were designed in cooperation with the respective First Nation communities, and included participation from numerous community members.

The *Heritage Significance of the Fish Lake Study Area: Ethnography* is a comprehensive study examined historical and current traditional land use in the RSA, and is the primary basis for understanding the history of the Tsilhqot'in. The study was conducted in July and August of 1993 wherein all community members over the age of 15 were asked to participate in an interview. The interview methodology was designed with Xenigwet'in (Nemiah) members to ensure appropriateness for Tsilhqot'in culture. In total, 58 members of the Xenigwet'in community were interviewed and three members from the Yunesit'in (Stone) were interviewed. Efforts were made to interview more members of the Yunesit'in (Stone); however, members were not available. In total, over two hundred hours of interviews were conducted on all aspects of the individual's lives and land use in Fish and Little Fish lakes area. This study includes the following information:

- traditional use areas and species harvested
- frequency and intensity of traditional land use/ activity on a geographic basis
- identifies areas to be directly influenced/ impacted
- locations of historic, cultural, and spiritual places, including cabins, occasional use camps, yearly use camps, storage outbuildings, water sources, and fishing areas
- number of individuals and the number of activities in geographic areas
- country food/ medicine consumption/ use patterns factors that have influenced traditional land use activities/ use, including: grazing, mining, hydro reserve, roads, etc.

The *Overview of the Heritage Significance of the Proposed Power and Transportation Corridors Servicing the Fish Lake Project* is a study that provides an assessment of the historical and traditional land use of the Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek), Esketemc (Alkali), and Yunesit'in (Stone) along the proposed power and transportation corridor.

The methodology included interviews with elders and key informants from each of the communities.

Both of these documents are provided in the Appendices of the EIS.

3.2.2 Literature Review

In addition to the TUS studies, Taseko commissioned an existing sources review of the communities to supplement the information from these studies. Documents included in the literature review are summarized in Table 2; further details on these references are provided in Volume 8 of the EIS.

During the public comment period, Esketemc submitted comments to the EAO that Taseko’s information derived from the literature, and possibly in some cases the literature itself, was an inaccurate reflection of Esketemc. Taseko’s submission of responses to the EAO include a request from Esketemc for specific identification of errors such that Taseko can be sure to accurately understand the traditional use information.

Table 2. TUS Literature Review

Tsilhqot’in people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William case documents (<i>Tsilhqot’in Nation vs. British Columbia</i>), 2007 BCSC 1700 • Alexander, Diana, 1997. A Cultural Heritage Overview of the Cariboo Forest Region • Alexander, Diana, 1996. A Cultural Heritage Overview of the Western Half of the Williams Lake Forest District • Farrand, Livingston, 1900. Traditions of the Chilcotin Indians. <i>Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History</i> • Friends of the Nemiah Valley Website, 2008 • Glavin, Terry and the People of the Nemiah Valley, 1992. <i>Nemiah The Conquered Country</i> • Lane, Robert, 1981 Chilcotin • Lane, Robert, 1953. Cultural Relations of the Chilcotin of West Central British Columbia. Unpublished Ph.D.* • Littlemore, Richard, 2000. Nemiah: Home of the Xenigwet’in Pacific Salmon Forests Project • Matson, R.G. and Magne, Martin, 2007. Athapaskan Migrations: The Archaeology of Eagle Lake, British Columbia
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rothenburger, Mel, 1978. The Chilcotin War • Teit, James. 1895–1930* • Tsilhqot'in National Government Website, 2008 • Tsi Del Del Website, 2008 • Tyhurst, Robert, 1984. The Chilcotin: An Ethnographic History. Unpublished M.A.* • Unknown Author, 2008. We do not know his name: Klatassen and the Chilcotin War website • Xení Gwet'in: People of Nemiah Website, 2008
Secwepemc people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander, Diana, 1997. <i>A Cultural Heritage Overview of the Cariboo Forest Region</i> • Alexander, Diana, 1996. <i>A Cultural Heritage Overview of the Western Half of The Williams Lake Forest District</i> • Bouchard, Randy and Kennedy, Dorothy, 1979. <i>Shuswap Stories</i> • Brow, James, 1972. <i>Shuswap of Canada</i> • Dawson, George, 1891. <i>Notes on the Shuswap People of British Columbia</i> • Ignace, Marianne Boelscher, 1998. <i>Shuswap</i> • Jack, Rita; Matthew, Marie; and, Matthew, Robert, 1993. <i>Shuswap Community Handbook</i> • Palmer, Andie, 2005. <i>Maps of Experience: The Anchoring of Land to Story in Secwepemc Discourse</i> • Secwepemc Cultural Education Society and Simon Fraser University, 1999. <i>Re tsuwet.s re Secwepemc: The Things We Do</i> • Wolf, Annabel Cropped Eared and Matthew, Robert, 1996. <i>Shuswap History: A Century of Change</i>

* original report not reviewed but text cited in other references

3.2.3 Inclusion of First Nations in Baseline Studies and Archaeology

To ensure their involvement and understanding of the project, Taseko offered employment to First Nation individuals through the TNG over the years to assist with technical baseline studies and archeological projects including: fish health assessments, water sampling in creeks and lakes, rare plant and moss surveys, lake biological studies, and archaeological impact assessment investigations. In addition, Taseko hired Xení Gwet'in Enterprises for contract equipment and labour work for exploration drilling programs and related site clean up and reclamation activities in the study area.

3.2.4 Attempts to Gather Further Indigenous Knowledge

Taseko has received minimal community level or site specific TU or TK information from First Nations since Taseko commission, in participation with First Nations, the *Heritage Significance of the Fish Lake Study Area: Ethnograph* and *An Overview of the Heritage Significance of the Proposed Power and Transportation Corridors Servicing the Fish Lake Project*. Any general, broad-scale TU/TK comments provided in submissions to the EAO by the TNG and Esketemc during the public comment period were reviewed by Taseko and cross-referenced to previously recorded information.

Over the course of the past three years Taseko worked to engage First Nation communities in TU and TK studies that would enhance previous studies commissioned by Taseko by identifying additional site specific, individual or community land uses and issues arising from the Project.

In December 2006 consultants retained by Taseko Mines Ltd. made a presentation to TNG leadership to explain how they proposed to conduct the socio-economic component of the EIS. Subsequent to that meeting TNG made a determination that they should conduct an independent Community Impact Assessment (CIA) on behalf of Tsilhqot'in and that a Tsilhqot'in Traditional Land Use Impact Study should be included as a component of the CIA. A concept paper describing an approach for the conduct of a CIA was prepared and Taseko committed to fund Phase one of the CIA. Unfortunately, the study was halted by the TNG leadership early during the scoping phase. Efforts were made by Taseko to initiate Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Use studies in the latter part of 2007 and spring of 2008 with Esketemc (Alkali), Stswecem'c/ Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek), and T'exelcemc (Williams Lake). Unfortunately, due to a combination of changes in community leadership at the time of these discussions and difficulty in determining an economically feasible study scope, no TUS for any Secwepemc First Nations was initiated.

The following section provides details of efforts in attempt to gather further TU and TK information for this project.

Esketemc (Alkali)

Esketemc and Taseko had a number of discussions on the development of Traditional Use (TU) and Traditional Knowledge (TK) Studies between June 2006 and October 2008.

The concept of conducting a TU or TK study to supplement studies conducted in the mid-1990s was introduced on June 21, 2006 in a meeting between Taseko and Esketemc representatives. In this meeting, Taseko provided an overview of the Prosperity Project and the wish to engage Esketemc in effective consultation strategies which may include the First Nation conducting their own traditional and current land use studies. At that time Taseko was advised that the First Nation had concerns regarding Taseko's use of their traditional knowledge, and may not want their TUS to be made public. Taseko was told any distribution of TUS information must be done with caution.

Between 2006 and 2008 Taseko representatives met with the Esketemc chiefs, staff, representatives and community a total of 6 times, which included a tour of the Gibraltar mine. The purpose of the meetings was to present Prosperity project information, describe the effects of mining and reclamation, and explain baseline studies for the Prosperity Project. At these meetings, Taseko representatives requested comments from Esketemc with respect to any concerns they might have with the Project, and also sought Esketemc's input on traditional ecological knowledge and/or suggestions for obtaining the traditional ecological knowledge for incorporation into the Project.

Between January 30, 2008 and April 2, 2008, Taseko asked Esketemc representatives for a meeting with Chief and Council in order to further discuss the development of a TU and TK study, and the associated funding of this work. After numerous requests, a meeting was scheduled for May 23, 2008. This meeting was cancelled by Esketemc stating that they would like to discuss the TU and TK study with Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem prior to meeting with Taseko.

Meetings were held on June 22, and July 25, 2008 between Taseko and Esketemc to discuss Esketemc's TU study proposal. The TU study proposal was presented by Esketemc to Taseko on August 12, 2008. Taseko was impressed with the methodology

outlined in the TUS proposal, but was concerned with the scope of the proposed work which would include studying all of the claimed traditional territories of the Esketemc. Taseko was prepared to cover the costs for a TU study on lands within the regional study area of the project.

Esketemc responded by saying it was important to cover all the traditional lands of their peoples, that this work was a critical component to the community's involvement in the project, and the scope and budget were necessary. Unfortunately, no agreement was reached on either the magnitude of the scope or the budget. Taseko turned to the government to seek support funding for the Esketemc TU study. Taseko understands that funding was made available and Esketemc is in the process of completing their study. Taseko has not been privy to any information gathered in the study.

Letters were sent in October and November of 2008, and April 2009 to Esketemc (Alkali) with a table summarizing Taseko's understanding of Esketemc's issues and concerns regarding the Prosperity Project. This table was developed from the meetings, conversations, and communications between Taseko and the potentially affected First Nations. Taseko asked the Esketemc to review the table and provide comments or feedback. Esketemc (Alkali) has responded through their comments to the EOA that TU information gathered was not accurate and issues/concerns did not accurately reflect Esketemc's Aboriginal interests; however, no specific information to correct our understanding was provided..

Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem (Canoe Creek)

Taseko and Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem had several discussions on the development of a Traditional Use (TU) and Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study between June 2006 and October 2008. During this time, Taseko representatives met with the Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem chief, staff, representatives and community a total of 4 times. The purpose of these meetings was to present Prosperity Project information and explain baseline studies regarding the Prosperity Project. At these meetings, Taseko representatives requested that Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem provide Taseko with their comments

on the Project, Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem input on traditional ecological knowledge and/or suggestions for obtaining the knowledge for incorporation into the Project.

A meeting was held on December 11, 2007 to discuss the scope of the TU study. Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem expressed a desire to carry out the work themselves and asked for compensation from Taseko for consultation with community members. An additional meeting was held on January 17, 2008, at which time Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem provided Taseko with both a TU study proposal and budget.

Taseko reviewed the request and asked for a revised TU proposal from Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem with a new scope and budget based on items agreed to at the meeting with regard to project management and mapping. On March 17, 2008 Taseko left telephone messages requesting a meeting to discuss changes to the project scope. In April, 2008, Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem stated that they would like to meet with their legal counsel before finalizing the plans for the TU study. On May 14, 2008, Taseko was advised that the TU study would be delayed as the TU project manager and lead researcher resigned from the project and had left the area.

Letters were sent by Taseko to Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem in October and November of 2008 and April of 2009 with a table summarizing Taseko's understanding of Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem issues and concerns regarding the Prosperity Project. This table was developed from the meetings, conversations, and communications between Taseko and the local First Nations. Taseko asked the Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem to review the table and provide comments or feedback. However, no additional input was received, and in particular Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem did not respond to the effect that TU or TK information was lacking.

TNG

Discussions between Prosperity and the Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG) took place from December 2006 to October 2008 regarding a community level Traditional Use (TU) and Traditional Knowledge (TK) study as part of a Community Impact Study.

Between 2004 and 2008 Taseko representatives met with TNG chiefs, staff, representatives and communities a total of 26 times. The purpose of the meetings was to present Prosperity Project information and baseline studies. At the same time Taseko representatives requested Tsihqot'in input on traditional ecological knowledge and/or suggestions for getting the knowledge.

Lions Gate Consulting was contracted by Taseko to complete a "Community Impact Assessment" (CIA) with the community, which would also include the First Nations gathering their own TU information. On December 8, 2006, the TNG stated that they were not impressed with Lions Gate's understanding of community issues and suggested that Symbion Consultants would be more appropriate. Symbion began a proposal for Taseko's review, which was presented to the TNG Chiefs. The TNG Chiefs approved the proposal and subsequently, on March 21, 2007, Taseko informed Lions Gate they were to be replaced with respect to the CIA.

The initial proposal presented by Symbion to TNG did not meet Taseko's requirements: there were no timelines, no budget, and Taseko was not included as a participant. A meeting was held on November 9, 2007 in which Taseko expressed a desire to explore different approaches to conducting the CIA. At a minimum Taseko wanted to participate in the process. As well, Taseko requested that they needed some kind of indication by the First Nations to determine the level of their support for the project before proceeding with the CIA, which was a large financial expenditure.

The TNG explained how they would like to implement the CIA study and, in turn, Taseko expressed concerns regarding the TNG's approach. Taseko described three general objectives as part of the CIA, including the need to ensure the following:

1. the work undertaken fully meets the Environmental Assessment needs of the government,
2. there is accuracy in describing and portraying the project, and
3. consideration of both positive and negative potential impacts be considered.

Taseko agreed to fund the work in January of 2008, following numerous meetings, conference calls and written correspondence regarding the scope of work. TNG commenced work on the CIA in February of 2008. On April 7, 2008, the TNG provided

an update on the CIA stating that most of the TU information had already been gathered for the court case. On May 2, 2008, the TNG informed Taseko that the CIA had been temporarily put on hold. Later that month, Taseko was informed that the TNG lawyers wanted the TU and TK information to be kept confidential as this information might weaken the TNG's position in their Rights and Title Appeal. The CIA moved forward again in the summer of 2008 and a design workshop for the CIA was held in early July 2008. However, after discussions with Province on a joint BC-Canada panel process were discontinued in July of 2008, the TNG halted the CIA project.

Taseko sent letters in October and November of 2008 and April 2009 to the TNG Chiefs that included a table summarizing Taseko's understanding of Tsilhqot'in issues and concerns regarding the Prosperity Project. This table was developed from the meetings, conversations, and communications between Taseko and the local First Nations. Taseko asked the Tsilhqot'in Chiefs to review the table and provide comments or feedback. A submission by TNG to the EAO during the public comment period provided general information regarding TU and TK along with a few specifics regarding species; Taseko cross-referenced the information in this submission to Taseko's existing TU/TK information files to ensure any new information was recorded.

3.3 Summary of Incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge

All traditional knowledge that was available to Taseko was distributed to each of the lead environmental scientists for use in their study areas in the environmental assessment. As set out in the EIS Guidelines, each study lead was required to ensure that the traditional knowledge was applied where ever possible.

3.3.1 Project Design

The traditional knowledge and land use information clearly identifies the significant sustenance and cultural values that First Nations place upon the salmon fishery. As a result, the protection of the salmon fishery and the water quality of the Taseko River was of highest priority to Taseko and subsequently influenced the design of the Project. Incorporation of these values into the project design include:

- Development of a Fisheries Compensation Plan that includes the construction of Prosperity Lake and the placement of rainbow trout into a number of lakes in the region to provide opportunities for sustenance fisheries to complement the salmon fishery.
- Development of the current one-watershed Project Design that minimizes the environmental risk to the Taseko River and salmon fishery.
- Including subaqueous deposition of PAG in the project design to minimize long term risk of impact to Taseko River.
- Designing the project to managing the water balance such that no water is required from Taseko River and there is zero water discharge from the project site during the life of the project.

Land and its resources throughout the Project area are valued by First Nations for hunting, trapping, gathering, and spiritual activities. The project was designed to minimize land disturbance and responds to First Nations concerns by:

- Employing a mine site design that makes efficient use of land to minimize the project footprint.
- Aligning the transmission line right-of-way to avoid First Nations communities, and maximizing the use of pre-existing disturbance thus avoiding the need to build new access roads.
- Utilizing Gibraltar Mine's existing concentrate load-out facilities at Macalistar.
- Designing the mine site access road to maximize the use of pre-existing disturbance.

The cultural and spiritual value of the Fish Lake area has been expressed by First Nations. In response, Taseko conducted an exceptionally detailed archaeology impact assessment to ensure collection and documentation of historically significant sites. This information would not otherwise have been collected to such a level of detail.

3.3.2 Scope of Assessment

Traditional knowledge and land use information, along with First Nations input to the project through meetings, working groups and First Nations responses to EIS guidelines, assisted in the refinement of the scope of assessments for the Prosperity Project.

First Nations knowledge was integrated into the effects assessment as follows:

- **Vegetation Assessment** - The EIS guidelines requires documentation of ambient concentrations of trace elements in wetland and upland vegetation to determine the potential for contamination of vegetation which may be consumed by wildlife or people. A variety of vegetation samples were collected in 1995. Meetings with representative First Nations revealed that Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) were traditionally used. Additional sampling and analysis was completed to include Labrador tea and confirm that existing conditions were consistent with previous samples. More recently (May 2009) the TNG provided Taseko with a list of 53 species of plants that were of value to the Tsilhqot'in people. Taseko assessed the potential environmental effects from the Project on all the species.
- **Wildlife Assessment** – Input received from First Nations during working groups and in response to EIS guidelines contributed to the identification of key issues arising from the interaction of the Project with wildlife and wildlife habitat, the selection of key indicator species for the assessment, and the inference from the results of effects on studied Key Indicator (KI) species to other species of interest to First Nations, such as the porcupine. As a result of First Nations input, Feral horses, although not identified as a KI, were included in the wildlife affects assessment such that potential road mortality was identified and mitigation measures implemented to minimize the vehicle-related mortality risk.
- **Air Quality** – Dust has been raised as an issue of potential concern. While the assessment of potential effects from dust were assessed and predicted to be very limited and localized to the immediate vicinity of the mine site Taseko has proposed to establish a dust monitoring station in the vicinity of the nearest First Nation community (Nemiah) to validate the predictions and to make site specific data specific to the concerns of those community members available.

- Archaeology Impact Assessment – Based on First Nations history in the Fish Lake area, the entire maximum disturbance area at the proposed mine site was subject to intensive survey coverage at their request. This resulted in a comprehensive field assessment over a 3476 ha area to identify archaeological sites of importance, and historic sites of value to First Nations.
- Resource Uses – Based on First Nations traditional use of the project area, and with their input through working groups and consultation, agriculture and ranching, fishing, hunting and trapping were selected as resource uses that were potentially affected by the project and adopted as key indicators for the assessment.

3.3.3 Project Effects and Mitigation Measures

3.3.3.1 Summary of Project Effects on Aboriginal Interests and Land Use

Fishing

Based on traditional use information, it is understood that Tsilhqot'in people fish for rainbow trout at Fish, Little Fish and Wasp Lake, though the bulk of their annual catch likely comes from salmon fishing elsewhere in the Taseko and Chilko River drainages. The loss of Fish and Little Fish Lake and their inlet and outlet spawning habitat and populations will temporarily eliminate this area as a source of fish for harvest.

The loss as a source for fish is estimated at no more than 5 years until Prosperity Lake is fully functioning and supporting a viable population of fish. In addition to developing a compensation lake in the Fish Creek watershed, a series of additional mitigation and compensation strategies are proposed in the Fish Compensation Plan to maintain the genetic integrity of the Fish Lake stock and to provide additional opportunities for angling.

Hunting and Trapping

Many aspects of the wildlife component of the EIS are of interest and concern to First Nations. Four potential Project related environmental effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat were found to be as follows:

- Effects on habitat availability—resulting from direct habitat loss or alteration, and/or indirect loss or alteration from sensory disturbance (e.g., noise, human activity), and reduction of habitat patch size (i.e., increased habitat fragmentation)
- Disruption of movement patterns—resulting from increased habitat/landscape fragmentation (e.g., increased density of access corridors, increased cleared area) or higher road use levels limiting daily or seasonal wildlife travel
- Increase in direct mortality risk—resulting from site development, vehicle collisions, transmission lines strikes, increased hunting/poaching, lethal control of problem wildlife, or reduction in secure habitat availability due to habitat fragmentation
- Reduction in animal health—resulting from contamination of air, soil, water or food sources (vegetation, prey species) or changes in food source abundance/composition.

The mitigation measures proposed to minimize or eliminate the residual Project effects on wildlife are many, but include:

- reclamation, minimization of clearing area,
- avoidance of wetlands and non-pine forest for transmission line routing,
- minimal development of new road access along the transmission line,
- implementation of a Bear Aware program for mine site,
- consideration of breeding bird timing windows, and
- driver awareness training.

In addition to the detailed effects assessments for mule deer, porcupine, moose, grizzly bear, black bear, waterfowl (mallard and Barrow's goldeneye), and sharp-tailed grouse, Taseko developed a species assessment matrix listing and assessing the potential environmental effects of the Project on all 23 species specifically identified in the William case. In cooperation with the BC Ministry of Environment (MOE), Taseko has recently prepared a framework for identifying and quantifying project effects at a local

level on a scale that would enable the identification of appropriate mitigation measures for participating First Nation individuals and/or communities.

Plant Gathering

Project effects to vegetation may affect First Nations both through loss of vegetation species of interest or value and through the loss or alteration of vegetation communities that provide habitat for a range of wildlife species of interest/value. In reviewing the available TU information, a number of plants of interest to First Nations were identified. A few of the species noted to be of interest do occur in the study area and can be associated with specific habitat types. A variety of berry species were also noted in the TU studies and will be part of the ongoing monitoring program defined within the reclamation plan. Taseko has collected very detailed Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) information for the mine site area. Very recently the Tsilhqot'in provided Taseko with a list of some 53 species of plants of importance to them. Using the TEM information Taseko was able to assess and characterize the potential environmental effects on every one of these species of importance.

Other Cultural Significance and Traditional or Cultural Land Use

The cultural heritage effects of the proposed project at Fish Lake will be felt mainly by the Xeni Gwet'in since they have been using the area relatively continuously for at least the last 150 years. It is also noted that among the Tsilhqot'in, particularly the Yunesit'in and Xeni Gwet'in, various families from different bands roamed the entire region, with the timing, frequency and duration of use dictated by game and fish availability at any one time.

The loss of Fish Lake and disturbances within the mine footprint will result in the loss of an area that has important cultural meaning for many Tsilhqot'in people. This culturality is expressed in the fishing, trapping, hunting, cabins and other traditional use experiences and sites that have attracted people to this area over time. Development of the mine site and tailings storage facility (TSF) will result in the inundation of trapping and hunting areas and the direct loss of Fish and Little Fish Lakes. Deer, moose, grouse and squirrel are harvested around Fish Lake and these opportunities would be displaced until post-closure (Ehrhart-English 1994). Fishing activity at the existing Fish Lake would be lost

but there is the expectation that fishing opportunities at the newly created lake (Prosperity Lake) and the additional outplant lakes would offset this loss within 5 years. There is some evidence to suggest that fishing by the Xení Gwet'in has declined since the William and Solomon families departed Little Fish Lake in the early 1970s. This is because fishing is historically conducted in proximity to trapping areas and over-wintering areas for cattle. Cultural sites such as the remnants of the homesteads of the William family and Salomon family at Little Fish Lake will also be lost. Plant gathering is the activity least likely to be affected by the project, as most species still collected exist outside of the mine buffer area, or there are other equally suitable sites for collection (Ehrhart-English 1994).

The transmission line is also likely to affect cultural heritage values both for the Tsilhqot'in and the Northern Secwepemc but efforts to obtain site specific information from the communities above what was collected in the mid-1990's study commissioned by Taseko (*An Overview of the Heritage Significance of the Proposed Power and Transportation Corridors Servicing the Fish Lake Project*) have not been successful. Still, the line will traverse traditional travel routes and as it proceeds east moves through gradually more intensive traditional use zones from montane forest, to intermediate grasslands and finally to high use river terraces/valleys. Generally, the density of sites in the grasslands was low but some preferred campsites could have seen reuse for a variety of gathering, procurement and ceremonial purposes. The river valleys of the Fraser and Chilcotin were very important for fishing base camps and hunting/butchering spots (Alexander 1996). As well as lodges and other buildings, these sites would have supported trade activities and a wide variety of social activities. Higher up on the terraces is where the winter villages of the Northern Sec'wepémc would have been located.

The other project components, including the transportation routes and improvement to the load out facility near Macalister, are not expected to have measurable impacts on cultural heritage values. These roads and facilities already exist and thus characterize baseline conditions. Fish Creek will be less accessible than it is today if the existing access road is decommissioned or not maintained. The new access road will have strict access control.

Mitigating the effects of the project on cultural heritage values will primarily be addressed by:

- controlling local hunting pressure and preserve opportunities for First Nations hunters displaced by the mine
- addressing lost trapping territories
- addressing displaced ranching activity
- replacing and enhancing the First Nations' food/ceremonial fisheries as noted above in the Fish Compensation Plan and reclamation planning
- minimizing the Project's footprint and disturbance.

3.3.1.2 Measures to Avoid or Mitigate Potential Adverse Effects

Building on the summary of key issues in Volume 8 of the EIS, the table in Appendix B itemizes the mitigation measures and commitments from Taseko relevant to First Nations concerns and/or project effects on Aboriginal interests and land use. Where appropriate, the specific Prosperity Gold-Copper Project Table of Commitments item number is referenced as is the Volume of the EIS where further details of project effects and project design relative to the concern are provided.

3.4 Next Steps

Taseko has been, and will continue to be, open to full engagement and consultation with First Nation communities regarding their aboriginal and community interests. Taseko is confident that if and when additional site specific information is made available by any of the First Nations, we have baseline data with which detailed environmental assessments of potential environmental effects can be completed.

The EIS provides an overview of the Taseko "Long Term First Nation Engagement and Consultation Strategy", which describes how Taseko will continue to work with participating First Nations throughout detailed project planning and permitting/licensing stages to identify appropriate mitigation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address/resolve potential impacts identified by First Nations. Taseko recognizes that there may be impacts to local activities such as hunting, trapping, fishing, and

gathering during the life of the project and is prepared to work through these concerns with the affected parties.

Taseko remains open to the discussion of ideas on how the Project can best reflect and contribute to the advancement of the interests and ideas of First Nation communities through the construction, operations and post closure of the Prosperity Mine.

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF TASEKO CORRESPONDENCE TO FIRST NATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2008 SECTION 14 ORDER

First Nations	Date	Purpose of Correspondence
?Esdilagh	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views, and extending an invite for a meeting.
Tsi Del Del	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Tl'etinqox-t'in Government Office	2008-Oct15	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project and responding to a letter they wrote to the EAO, as well as noting that the TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of known concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 15th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec 22	Follow-up to Oct. 20 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and consultation events.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	2008-Oct10	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project and responding to a letter they wrote to the EAO, as well as noting that the TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of known concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 10th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 10 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and consultation events.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr8	Follow up of March 16th letter from Garry Alexander with attached cheque for \$10,000 to provide assistance with review of the project.

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF TASEKO CORRESPONDENCE TO FIRST NATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2008 SECTION 14 ORDER

First Nations	Date	Purpose of Correspondence
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Esketemc	2008-Oct20	The TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 10th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 20 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and consultation events.
	2009-Feb23	TKO has been seeking to obtain comments on the form of the FN consultation process, but we did not get such comments. Ability to assist financially (\$5,000 per month) has diminished because of the global financial crisis and the plunging commodity markets (lay-offs mentioned), but will be pleased to support in their efforts with the provincial and federal gov't to get more capacity funding from them. Also, bringing to attention that other FN may be contemplating engaging experts for issues that may be similar to Esketemc issues.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Mar30	Responding to letter of March 16th and stating that TKO was still willing to fund Esketmec but funds had diminished. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA. Reiterates TKO's desire to establish a mutually respectful and productive relationship between TKO and Esketemc.
	2009-Apr8	Follow up of March 16th letter from Garry Alexander with attached cheque for \$20,000 to provide assistance with review of the project.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Llenlley'ten	2008-Oct20	The TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 10th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 20 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF TASEKO CORRESPONDENCE TO FIRST NATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2008 SECTION 14 ORDER

First Nations	Date	Purpose of Correspondence
		consultation events.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Xat'sull/Cmetem	2008-Nov17	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project. TKO willing to answer any questions that Soda Creek may have regarding the process with attached map that shows the general outline of the project and a table that summarizes the Aboriginal concerns.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
	2009-Jan9	Follow-up to Nov. 17 letter and e-mails from T. Phillips of Nov. 24th. Thankful for the map that was attached, and gave us a better understanding of the claimed traditional territory of Soda Creek's people. Wanting to arrange a meeting to discuss concerns with attached FN consultation process to include in TKO's application.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
Yunesit'in	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Tsilhqot'in National Government	2008-Oct15	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project and responding to a letter they wrote to the EAO, as well as noting that the TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of known concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 15 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and consultation events. .
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 15th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2009-Feb6	Responding to January 26 letter addressed to B. Battison. TKO (R. Hallbauer) clarifies this companies position regarding proactive dialogue, financial assistance, good faith engagement, debt owing, multiple review processes, fish compensation plan, lawsuit

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF TASEKO CORRESPONDENCE TO FIRST NATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2008 SECTION 14 ORDER

First Nations	Date	Purpose of Correspondence
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Tl'esqox	2008-Oct15	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project and responding to a letter they wrote to the EAO, as well as noting that the TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of known concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 15th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 15 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and consultation events.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Ulkatcho	2008-Oct15	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project and responding to a letter they wrote to the EAO, as well as noting that the TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of known concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 15th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec18	Meeting set up for TKO to go to the community to discuss details of that we are proposing.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 15 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr8	Follow up of March 16th letter from Garry Alexander concerning a suggested allocation of funds, we want to confirm Ulkatcho's intention to participate before forwarding the \$15,000.

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF TASEKO CORRESPONDENCE TO FIRST NATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2008 SECTION 14 ORDER

First Nations	Date	Purpose of Correspondence
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
T'exelcenc	2008-Oct20	The TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Also attached is a table addressing concerns asking the before mentioned FN to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 15th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec12	Meeting set up.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 20 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process.
	2009-Feb17	Confirming good meeting with K. Gizikoff. TKO has been seeking to obtain comments on the form of the FN consultation process, but we did not get such comments, and that TKO will not be providing direct funding, but will be pleased to support in their efforts with the provincial and federal gov't to get more capacity funding from them. Also, that the form of the negotiation agreement was discussed and that the conclusion was reached that it was not appropriate for the consultation process during the application period.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid 2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Mar25	Responding to letters of Feb. 19th and March 17th regarding TKO's intention to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA. TKO asks for a map of WL band's territory and confirmation of the nature of their concerns relating to the project. Suggests a meeting to discuss concerns.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views
Xeni Gwet'in First Nations Government	2008-Oct15	Seeking their input on consultation on the Prosperity Project and responding to a letter they wrote to the EAO, as well as noting that the TOR for the Prosperity Application is going through a review period and that any concerns be identified and addressed in the TOR. Attached is a table of known concerns asking them to review and let us know if they agree.
	2008-Nov6	Follow-up to Oct. 15th letter and briefing on TKO's proposal to create a new lake.
	2008-Dec22	Follow-up to Oct. 15 and Nov. 6 letters re Proposed FN Consultation Process with attached process along with a table that compiles consultation to date and issues raised during previous meetings and consultation events.
	2009-Mar2	Re funding and a recent example of having paid in excess of \$900k over a two year period from mid

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF TASEKO CORRESPONDENCE TO FIRST NATIONS SINCE OCTOBER 2008 SECTION 14 ORDER

First Nations	Date	Purpose of Correspondence
		2006 to mid 2008 to TNG, along with an extraordinary archaeological assessment costing approximately \$750k. TKO is intending to make further funding of \$75k to assist those FN who wish to participate in the Prov. EA.
	2009-Apr28	Confirming that TKO delivered a copy of the EIS and wanting to hear their views, and extending an invite for a meeting.

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF FIRST NATIONS CONCENRS AND MEASURES TO AVOID OR MITIGATE POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
1.0 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat				
TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	Net loss of habitat for wildlife and travel corridors for animals will be affected and impact First Nations hunting:	Measures to minimize impacts on vegetation and habitats will be developed in the Vegetation and Wildlife Management Plan.	TOC # 11.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 6, Section 5: Effects on Resource Uses • Volume 5, Section 6: Wildlife • Volume 5, Section 5: Vegetation and Wetlands • Volume 3, Section 9: Environmental Management Program
TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	Areas proposed for development will eliminate opportunities for hunting and trapping impacting Aboriginal Rights.	Taseko has developed a constraints analysis approach to guide the selection of the final alignment of the Transmission Line. If/when information identifying specific hunting and trapping areas becomes available Taseko will incorporate that information into the analysis.		
TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	There will be increased local hunting by employees and contractors impacting opportunities for hunting by First Nations:	Develop a No-hunting/fishing policy for its employees and contractors while they are on their work rotation as described in the Transportation and Access Management Plan.	TOC # 11.9, 11.10, 18.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 6, Section 5: Effects on Resource Use • Volume 3, Section 9: Environmental Management Program.
Esketemc	Noxious weeds along corridor will develop if no coordinated response strategy:	Taseko commits to working with regulatory agencies, land owners and First Nations to develop a weed management strategy as identified in the Vegetation and Wildlife Management Plan.		

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First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
Esketemc	There is a cumulative risk to habitat from the transmission line in conjunction with the pine beetle effects.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 5: Vegetation
2.0 Fish and Fish Habitat				
TNG (all)	Loss of Fish Lake will create impacts and loss of fish habitat in the area:	Replace fish habitat and angler opportunities in Prosperity Lake within 5 years of construction.	TOC # 9.1	Volume 3, Section 8: Fish and Fish Habitat Compensation Plan
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	Genetic line of fish will be lost:	<p>Fish culture activities are associated with the Fish Compensation Plan to maintain the genetic integrity of Fish Lake rainbow trout until Prosperity Lake can be shown to support a self-sustaining population of fish.</p> <p>The Fish Compensation Plan also outlines the production of fry additional to those produced for the maintenance of genetic integrity to provide for the opportunity of lake stocking and fishery enhancement.</p>	TOC # 9.1-9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3, Section 8: Fish Compensation plan
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	Loss of Fish Lake will eliminate a portion of the annual catch for First Nations:	First Nations will be invited to participate and/or partner in the implementation, monitoring and management of mitigation and Fish Compensation activities, as well as participate in the fish culture activities for the life of the Project which can provide reciprocal education, employment, business and relationship benefits.	TOC # 9.1-9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3, Section 8: Fisheries Compensation Plan

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First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
TNG (all) Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem Esketemc	Fish from tailings ponds will not be suitable for eating:	Monitor fish health and fish tissues in Prosperity Lake to demonstrate results are consistent with examples in other BC copper tailings ponds producing healthy fish Trojan pond.	TOC # 9.2, 9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 2: Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology
TNG (all) Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem Esketemc	The project will affect water quality:	There will be no discharge during operations thus no affect during operations. During post-closure, discharge concentrations from the Pit Lake and TSF were modelled and did not exceed drinking water quality guidelines in mixing zones in the Taseko River; as a result, the Project is not predicted to affect drinking water quality or the health of individuals that use this water. Monitoring will be conducted during operations and post-closure to confirm predictions, and where predictions are not correct, corrective action will be taken.	TOC # 12.1, 12.2, 12.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 2: Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology • Volume 6, Section 6: Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
TNG (all) Xat'sull Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	Pollution from the mine effluent will devastate salmon and sturgeon in the Chilko and Taseko rivers:	There will be no discharge during operations. Conduct monitoring of water quality and environmental effects, including fish health and fish tissue, post-closure to confirm predictions once there are discharges from the site.	TOC # 12.1, 12.2, 9.1-9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 2: Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology, and Section 3: Fish and Fish Habitat • Volume 3, Section 9: Water Management Plan

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF FIRST NATIONS CONCERNS AND MEASURES TO AVOID OR MITIGATE POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
3.0 Water				
TNG (all) Esketemc	Uncertainty over the long-term post closure water monitoring of surface/groundwater interaction to ensure there is no contamination in adjacent aquatic systems:	Conduct long-term monitoring of surface water, seepage and hydrogeologic data from a network of groundwater wells installed along the length of the west tailings embankment. Continue monitoring until predictions are validated and results are satisfactory to regulatory agencies.	TOC # 12.1, 12.2, 8.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 2: Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology • Volume 3, Section 7: Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching, and Section 9: Environmental Management Program
TNG (all) Esketemc	Handling of ARD and risks if water levels in the TSF drop after closure:	Conduct annual inspection of the TSF and an on-going evaluation of water quality, flow rates and instrumentation records to confirm design assumptions for closure. If necessary, contingency plans will be enacted for low precipitation years.	TOC # 7.1-7.3, 8.3, 8.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3, Section 7: Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching and Section 9: Environmental Management Program
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	The use of toxic chemicals such as cyanide, mercury and arsenic might contaminate water:	<p>No cyanide, mercury or arsenic will be used.</p> <p>Procedures for the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals will be dictated by the Material Handling and Waste Management Plan and used from construction through closure.</p>	TOC # 19.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3, Section 6: Mine Plan and Section 9: Environmental Management Program
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	There will be effects on aquifers and springs, and blasting effects on the pit walls will cause seepage loss from the pit:		TOC # 12.1, 12.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 4, Section 4: Surface Water Hydrology and Hydrogeology

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF FIRST NATIONS CONCENRS AND MEASURES TO AVOID OR MITIGATE POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
TNG (all) Xat'sull	The water discharged from the mine may require water treatment:	<p>Operate a compact closed system that contains all mine waters on the Prosperity site until approximately 27 years post-closure, and directs any surface drainage, sewage treatment plant, sediment or metal-laden water to the TSF during operations.</p> <p>Assess routine monitoring results for the various waste streams during operations to develop specific effluent treatments if needed. Instigate if monitoring results indicate effluent quality of specific waste streams is likely to contribute to exceedances post closure.</p>	TOC # 8.2, 12.4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 2: Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in)	Uncertainty regarding water discharge into the mine:	<p>Runoff from the undisturbed TSF catchment will collect in the TSF throughout operations. Seepage and surface runoff from the West Embankment, directed through toe drains and collection ditches, will be pumped back into the TSF. Groundwater and surface runoff into the Open Pit, including water from the vertical depressurization wells, will be diverted to the Water Collection Pond. All water from the Water Collection Pond will be recycled to the Plant Site process water pond, or pumped directly into the TSF Supernatant Pond.</p>	TOC # 12.1, 12.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 4, Section 4: Surface Water Hydrology and Hydrogeology • Volume 3; Section 9: Environmental Management Program

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First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
4.0 Air and Noise				
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, ?Esdilagh)	Dust from the mine and tailings will impact soils, medicinal plants, berries, and wildlife food sources, and human health:	<p>Results show in Volume 6, Section 6, there is little predicted change in the final metal soil concentrations that could be in dust.</p> <p>Conduct monitoring to confirm predictions and if necessary implement a variety of mitigation measures for the protection of atmospheric environment.</p> <p>Implement the Air Quality and Noise Management Plan as described in Volume 3 Section 9.2.9 and the mitigation measures for minimizing dust.</p> <p>Develop and maintain an annual inventory of Criteria Air Contaminants CAC for both internal management and potential external reporting needs.</p> <p>PM_{2.5} Ambient Air Quality Objectives AAQO's, will be included in the Prosperity Ambient Air monitoring program.</p>	TOC # 12.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 4, Section 2: Atmospheric Environment • Volume 6, Section 6: Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF FIRST NATIONS CONCERNS AND MEASURES TO AVOID OR MITIGATE POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
5.0 Other hazards and nuisance effects				
TNG (?Esdilagh, Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	Noise and lights will be seen and heard from Nemiah:	<p>The comprehensive Noise Management Plan will be developed to meet or exceed regulatory specifications for noise levels during the Prosperity Mine operations. Noise levels will be controlled to protect employees and to minimize disturbance to wildlife. Noise monitoring options and strategies will be developed and assessed in accordance with BC Reg. 382/2004 and CSA</p> <p>The potential for artificial light management issues will be discussed through the permitting and consultation. Mitigative measures can be identified for any artificial light issues and incorporated into the Air Quality and Noise Management Plan once the detailed design of the mine site is complete and the mill is constructed and operating.</p>	TOC # 6.1, 13.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 4, Section 3: Acoustic Environment • Volume 3, Section 9: Environmental Management Program
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	Hazards of open pit after closure to people and animals.	Pit will be filled with water and the upper pit edge reclaimed, which will contribute to the improved long-term safety of the pit area for wildlife and people.	TOC # 10.1, 10.4, 10.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3; Section 9: Reclamation and Decommissioning Plan, Geotechnical Stability Monitoring Plan, and Air and Noise Environmental Management Plan • Volume 5: Biotic Environment • Volume 4, Section 2: Atmospheric Environment

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF FIRST NATIONS CONCENRS AND MEASURES TO AVOID OR MITIGATE POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in)	The effects of the project on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global warming • earthquakes • glacial fields: 	Infrastructure will be designed to earthquake standards. Global warming issues are difficult to quantify on a local scale; however, managing increases or decreases in water volume as a result of climate change will be conducted through the Water Management Plan. Develop and maintain an annual inventory of Greenhouse Gas GHG for both internal management and potential external reporting needs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3; Section 9: Reclamation and Decommissioning Plan, Geotechnical Stability Monitoring Plan, and Air and Noise Environmental Management Plan • Volume 5: Biotic Environment • Volume 4, Section 2: Atmospheric Environment
6.0 Project Development and Design				
TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	The transmission corridor will result in increased access impacting wildlife movements and hunting, gathering areas, fishing sites, and cultural sites:	Deactivate temporary access roads in such a manner so as to deter ATV travel. Work with Ministry of Forests and Range, First Nations, landowners and Ministry of Environment to develop a public access plan to protect wildlife, habitat, cultural and heritage values.	TOC # 11.9, 11.12, 11.14, 11.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 5, Section 6: Wildlife • Volume 6, Section 5: Effects on Resource Uses • Volume 3; Section 9: Environmental Management Program Vegetation and Wildlife EMP, and Transportation and Access EMP
TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	Power into the region from the transmission corridor will result in more development and settlement:	Remove the transmission line and reclaim the transmission line corridor following permanent closure of the mine.	TOC #10.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 6, Section 2: Economic Issues

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First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem TNG (Yunesit'in, Ti'esqox)	Culturally important areas along the transmission line need to be protected.	Taseko has developed a constraints analysis approach to guide the selection of the final alignment of the Transmission Line. If/when new information identifying culturally important areas becomes available Taseko will incorporate that information into the analysis.		
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in) Esketemc	Concern that reclamation is not clearly explained or will not be successful:	During the detailed permitting process Mines Act Permit, communicate the efforts that will be made regarding general practices and goals of reclamation.	TOC # 10.3, 10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3, Section 6: Mine Plan
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in) Esketemc	Concern that the option to drain the lake is the worst option and multiple accounts analysis did not consider environmental or social factors, nor did it include First Nations:	The assessment of alternatives and conclusions in 1998, which considered environmental and social values, together with the findings of the 2008 update, indicates the proposed mine plan which requires the draining of Fish Lake is the only economically feasible option for mine development.	TOC # 9.1-9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 2, Section 6: Project Planning and Alternatives Assessment • Volume 3, Section 6: Mine Plan
Esketemc	The transmission line is proposed to cross the Fraser River and First Nations consider an 8 km wide corridor running on both sides are worthy of being protected:	Identified sensitive sites and significant archaeological sites will be incorporated into the design of the final centerline of the transmission corridor for avoidance. Disturbance of the grasslands and soils will be minimized during construction through selective use of helicopters. Taseko commits to reviewing Esketemc's end land use plan with them if provided to enable us to discuss conflicts and further mitigation measures.	TOC # 20.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 3, Section 6: Mine Plan.

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First Nation	Concern	Mitigation Measures and Commitments	TOC Reference	EIS Reference Relative to Issue or Significance of Effect
7.0 Cultural and Heritage Resources				
TNG (TI'esqox, Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in) Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem Esketemc	Concern from the elders that the project is destructive to the land, which is their most precious asset:	Implement the Fish Compensation Plan for Fish Lake loss and follow general reclamation practices for soil salvage, soil replacement and revegetation to re-establish wildlife habitat values on the land following mining. Invite First Nations to participate in Fish Compensation and reclamation planning programs.	TOC # 9.1-9.4, 10.1, 10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 8: First Nations • Volume 4, Section 6: Wildlife • Volume 3, Section 9: Reclamation and Decommissioning Plan
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	There will be a loss of heritage and archaeological sites and old homesteads:	The mine site and transmission corridor have archaeological and cultural heritage values for both the Tsilhqot'in and the Upper Secwepemc. Archaeological Impact Assessments were completed for the mine site area and will be completed for the transmission corridor in accordance with Section 3.5 of the British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines. Results of the studies will be communicated to First Nations. First Nations will be invited to provide input to mitigation plans.	TOC # 20.1-20.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 7, Section 2: Archaeological and Heritage Resources • Volume 8: First Nations
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	Concern was expressed about cremation sites on the island in the middle of Fish Lake as it will be displaced.	Taseko undertook an extensive Archaeological Impact Assessment of the mine site area including the island in the middle of the lake. No evidence of such sites was found.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 7, Section 2: Archaeological and Heritage Resources

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TNG (Xeni Gwet'in) Esketemc	Loss of a spiritually importance site with Fish Lake; the EA's quantification of residual effects does not adequately pertain to loss of sites of cultural or spiritual importance.	Taseko recognizes that spiritual values can not be replaced; however, cultural values related to the use of land and water have been and will be considered in developing the Fish Compensation Plan and in reclamation planning. If/when First Nations provide Taseko with additional information concerning their current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes Taseko will fully consider it.		
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	Traditional medicinal food and wildlife will be affected:	Assessment of soil loading to wildlife through direct contact and ingestion of plants, and subsequent human ingestion of such wildlife was evaluated for arsenic, chromium, and copper which indicates potential risk is no different after 19 years of mining from baseline conditions. Implement the air quality and noise management plan which includes dust controls.	TOC #13.2, 13.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 4, Section 2: Atmospheric Environment • Volume 5, Section 2: Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology • Volume 6, Section 6: Socio-economics, Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment • Volume 5, Section 4: Terrain and Soils • Volume 3, Section 9: Environmental Management Program
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in)	Lack of access will impact the traditional way of life:	The loss of Fish Lake and disturbances within the mine footprint will result in a loss of access to an area that has cultural meaning for many Tsilhqot'in people. Consult with First Nations regarding development of alternative access routes around mine site to avoid fragmenting traditional use areas.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of Fish Lake and disturbances within the mine footprint will results in a loss of access to an area that has cultural meaning for many Tsilhqot'in people

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TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	TUS information is confidential.	The sensitive nature of this information will be considered and confidentiality agreements can be put in place; however, sharing of this information with Taseko is necessary in order to it to be considered in Project design through the permitting stage and development of additional mitigation measures		
TNG (all)	Impacts on the Taseko River will be regarded as an infringement on First Nations Rights:	Taseko commits to the continued recognition that the protection of the Taseko River is high priority and the importance of avoiding and/or minimized all impacts on water quality and fisheries in the Taseko River.		
8.0 Socio-economic				
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in) Esketemc	The mine will have social impacts on Tsilhqot'in people such as higher crime rates and drug and alcohol abuse due to money from the mine in the communities:	Both the positive and negative economic and social effects of the project on individuals, organizations, communities and governments are measured and reported in Volume 6. Through the phases of mine development and decommissioning, work with First Nations and regional social support organizations to identify programs training, education, employment or other social support programs that are required to address issues as they arise.		• Volume 6: Socio-Economics, Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

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TNG (Xeni Gwet'in, Yunesit'in) Esketemc	Concern that there will be short term jobs that change individuals way of life, not long-term community benefits and environment protection:	<p>Community Interests and Benefits are described in Section 2.8 of Volume 8 and include committing to working with First Nation peoples and their governments in a manner consistent with the following principles that can lead to long-term community benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop mutually beneficial partnerships with First Nation neighbours • Work with First Nation Governments to encourage the formation and development of locally owned businesses • Present opportunities for employment, training, and career advancement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 8: First Nations
TNG (Xeni Gwet'in) Esketemc	Concern that due to unions and education requirements for jobs, the Project won't address the high unemployment rates 80% in the communities:	<p><i>Mining: Your Future</i> education and training program and hiring procedures are outlined in Volume 8.</p> <p>Expand efforts to hire local First Nations candidates by ensuring employment opportunities are communicated. Undertake to inform local communities of the employment positions and opportunities available at Prosperity before expanding the search for potential employees beyond the Cariboo-Chilcotin region.</p> <p>Encourage First Nations to form and develop locally owned businesses that provide supplies or services to Prosperity.</p>	TOC # 15.3, 16.1, 17.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 8: First Nations

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TNG (Xeni Gwet'in)	Project's impact on emerging tourism strategy being developed by First Nations:	Support local business initiatives that benefit both the local community and the Project are identified in Volume 8.	TOC # 17.1-17.4	• Volume 8: First Nations
9.0 Financial				
TNG (all) Esketemc Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem	First Nations are interested in revenue sharing tax revenues, royalties:	Communicate this interest on behalf of First Nations to Provincial Government.		• Volume 8: First Nations
TNG (all) Esketemc	Project feasibility is questionable with changing economics increasing Canadian dollar value or low metal prices:	Accounting of the defined mineral resource, grades, NSR cut-off metal prices and exchange rates used in the feasibility studies undertaken. The conceptual Reclamation and Decommissioning Plan includes a discussion of activities necessary if the mine pre-maturely closes.	TOC # 10.1-10.5	• Volume 3; Section 6: Mine Plan and Section 9: Reclamation and Decommissioning Plan
Tl'esqox	Concern that they will not be compensated for traplines	Taseko has committed to addressing lost trapping opportunities.		
10.0 Consultation and Information Exchange				
TNG (all) Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem Esketemc	Uncertainty around consultation, compensation and accommodation process following the EA:	Taseko's Long Term First Nations Consultation Strategy is presented in Volume 8.		• Volume 8: First Nations
TNG (all) Esketemc T'exelcemc	Inadequate consultation or inadequate funding to enable elder participation or participation in working groups, or legal counsel participation:	Capacity issues are of interest to Taseko and we are willing to work with government and First Nations to address them.	TOC # 2.1-2.8	• Volume 8: First Nations

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TNG (all)	Taseko does not understand the conditions in the community:	Full engagement and consultation with First Nation communities regarding their Aboriginal and community interests is a commitment in our Long Term Consultation Strategy outlined in Volume 8.	TOC # 2.1–2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 8: First Nations
TNG (all) Esketemc	Unclear what the mine will look like through operations, decommissioning and long term:	A long-term First Nation Engagement and Consultation Strategy is outlined in Volume 8. Continue to share information with First Nations to promote a better understanding of mine operations and reclamation.	TOC # 10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 8: First Nations
Esketemc	Tables of issues and concerns are inaccurate but capacity funding is not in place to assist First Nations review of documents:	Taseko commits to continue to documenting issues and concerns raised at all meetings.		
Esketemc	Traditional use literature sources were not evaluated for accuracy. There is no [specific] information about he effects on Aboriginal peoples during the operation of the project.	Taseko commits to reviewing any community level TUS information if provided.		