

# Memorandum



**Date:** December 1, 2015  
**To:** Tim Bekhuys, Director Blackwater Project and Ryan Todd, Manager, Environment  
**From:** Zoë Mullard, Senior Consultant and Justine Townsend, Consultant  
**Cc:** Anne Currie, Senior Partner  
**Subject:** **Proposed Blackwater Project – Socio-economic Baseline Information Update for Aboriginal Groups**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This memorandum provides an update of socio-economic baseline information on the Aboriginal groups potentially affected by the proposed Blackwater Gold Mine Project (the Project), as directed by the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO)<sup>1</sup>. The nine Aboriginal groups considered in this memorandum are:

- Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation (LDN);
- Nadleh Whut'en First Nation (NWFN);
- Saik'uz First Nation (SFN);
- Stelat'en First Nation (StFN);
- Ulkatcho First Nation (UFN);
- Nazko First Nation (NFN);
- Skin Tyee Nation (STN);
- Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG)<sup>2</sup> which represents six Aboriginal groups: Tl'etinqox (Anahim), Tsi Deldel (Redstone), Yunesit'in (Stone), Xenigwet'in (Nemiah), ?Esdilagh (Alexandria) and Tl'esqox (Toosey); and
- Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC).

The social and economic information presented in this memorandum (Section 3) updates the following section and appendices of New Gold's Application for an Environmental Assessment (EA) Certificate/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):

- Section 14 (Aboriginal Groups Background Information);
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<sup>1</sup> This memorandum has been prepared in response to comments received from the BC EAO and CEA Agency during the review of the Application.

<sup>2</sup> The TNG communities are located outside of the socio-economic Regional Study Area (RSA).

- Appendix 6.1A (2013 Economic Baseline Report); and
- Appendix 7.1.1A (2013 Social Baseline Report).

Section 4 of this memorandum reviews the conclusions of Sections 6.3 (Summary of Assessment of Economic Effects) and 7.3 (Summary of Assessment of Social Effects) of the Application/EIS in relation to potential social and economic effects on First Nations.

The Project's socio-economic Local Study Area (LSA) and Regional Study Area (RSA) are illustrated in Figure 1-1.

## **2. SCOPE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA UPDATE**

### **2.1 Valued Components**

Economic VCs are identified in Section 6.2 of the Application Information Requirements (AIR) for the Project as follows:

- provincial economy;
- regional and local employment and businesses; and
- regional and local government finance.

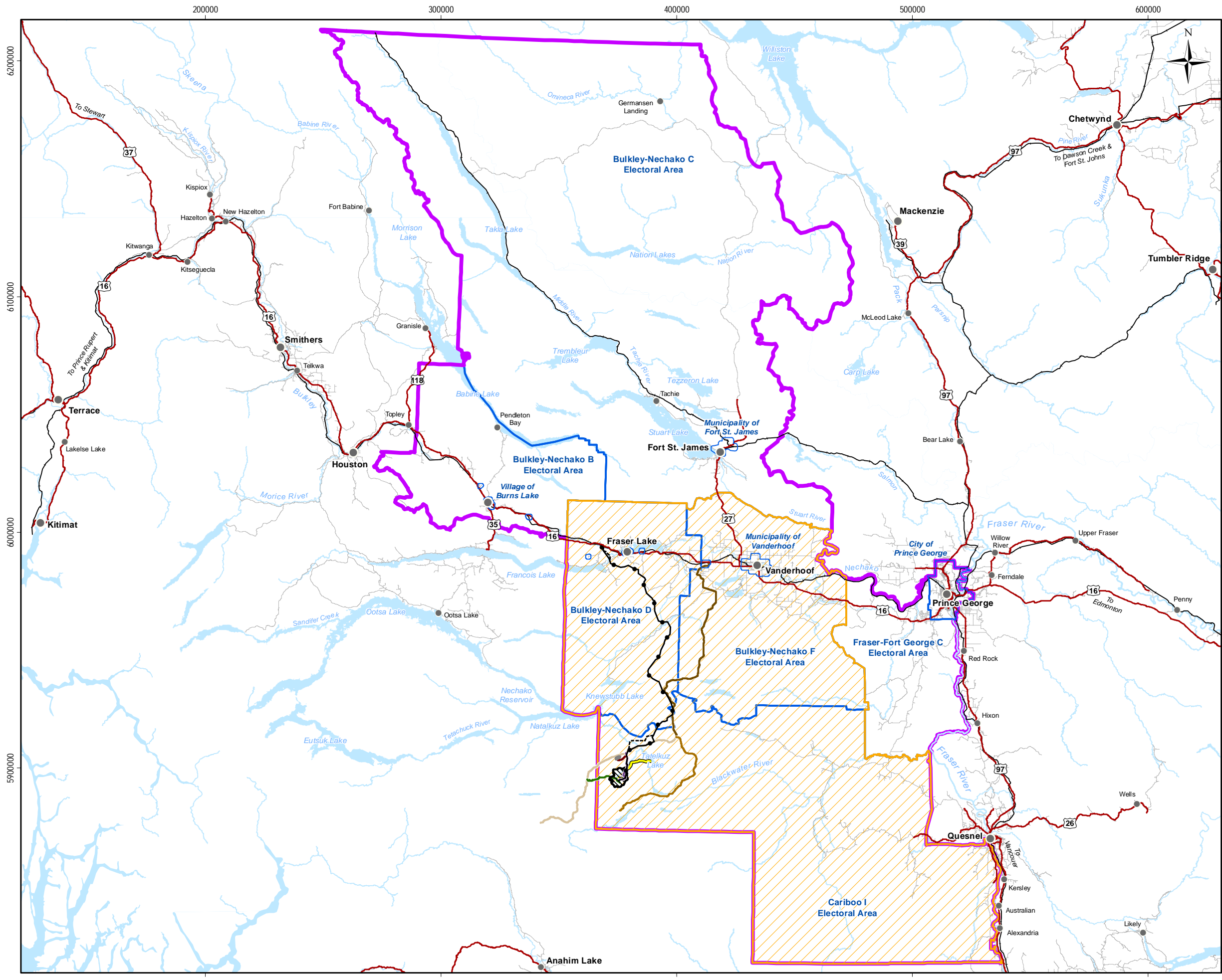
Socio-economic Valued Components (VCs) are identified in Section 7.2 of the AIR as follows:

- demographics;
- regional and community infrastructure;
- regional and local services; and
- family and community well-being.

With respect to the economic VCs, this memorandum does not address "provincial economy" and "regional and local government finance" as these VCs are not applicable to an Aboriginal group.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, additional economic information in this memorandum relates only to the "regional and local employment and businesses" VC, where information is available.

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<sup>3</sup> The "provincial economy" VC presents information about provincial economic activity, provincial revenues for recent years, and applicable economic forecasts; and the "regional and local government finance" VC presents regional government finances (e.g., water supply, sewer, fire protection, parks and recreation, solid waste management, economic development) for the three regional governments that may be affected by the Project (i.e. Cariboo Regional District (CRD), Bulkley-Nechako Regional District (BNRD), and Fraser-Fort George Regional District (FFGRD)), as well as municipal finances (e.g., transportation, waste and water), for Fort St. James Fraser Lake Vanderhoof Prince George and Burns Lake.



**Legend**

- Populated Place
- Highway
- Local road
- Railway
- Kluskus FSR
- Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- Kluskus-Blue FSR
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Electoral Boundaries
- Municipal Boundaries

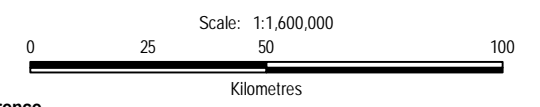
**Project Components**

- Exploration Road
- Proposed Mine Access Road
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Proposed Transmission Line Reroute
- Proposed Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Proposed Airstrip Access Road
- Proposed Airstrip Extent
- Proposed Mine Site

**Social and Economic**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)

Note: Data based on population counts from Statistics Canada for the 2006 Census



**Reference**  
 Atlas of Canada  
 BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution

CLIENT: **newgold™**

PROJECT: **Blackwater Gold Project**

**Economic, Social and Human Health Study Areas**

DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	<b>Figure 1-1</b>
JOB No: VE52242	QA/QC: MY	
GIS FILE: 14-100-008_v14_Economic_SA_NoIRs.mxd		<b>amec</b>
PROJECTION: UTM Zone 10	DATUM: NAD83	

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Section 9.1.3 of the Project's Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines (EIS Guidelines; CEA Agency (2013)) includes the following description of the human environment:

*...provide information on the functioning and health of the socio-economic environment, encompassing a broad range of matters that affect communities and Aboriginal peoples in the study area in a way that recognizes interrelationships, system functions and vulnerabilities. A description of the rural and urban settings likely to be affected by the project will be provided.*

## 2.2 Information and Data Sources and Methods

Table 2.2-1 summarizes the social and -economic information and data sources used to prepare the social and economic baseline reports in the Application/EIS, and the information and date reviewed to prepare this memorandum. A full reference list is included at the end of this memorandum.

**Table 2.2-1. Social and Economic Secondary Information and Data Sources**

Application/EIS	Information and Data Sources
Section 14, Aboriginal Groups Background Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 Census (Statistics Canada 2002)</li> <li>• 2006 Census (Statistics Canada 2007)</li> <li>• 2011 Census (Statistics Canada 2012)</li> <li>• Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC 2015)</li> <li>• BC Stats</li> <li>• Economic Development Plans</li> <li>• Land Use Plans</li> <li>• Strategic Plans</li> <li>• Socio-cultural, ethno-historical, and ethnographic sources</li> <li>• Ethnohistory of LDN (Dewhirst 2013)</li> <li>• StFN Land and Resource Use Study Report (Triton Environmental Consultants 2014)</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews with Chief and Council, elders, and others (2012-2013)</li> <li>• Ulkatcho First Nation Traditional Land Use and Ecological Knowledge of the Proposed New Gold Inc. Blackwater Project (DM Cultural Services Ltd. 2013)</li> <li>• Interviews with Aboriginal trapline holders and <i>keyoh</i> members</li> <li>• Focus groups with Chief and Council representatives</li> <li>• Aboriginal Community meetings</li> </ul>
Appendix 7.1.1A, 2013 Social Baseline Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 Census (Statistics Canada 2002)</li> <li>• 2006 Census (Statistics Canada 2007)</li> <li>• 2011 Census (Statistics Canada 2012)</li> <li>• 2011 National Household Survey (NHS)</li> <li>• BC Stats</li> <li>• Vital Statistics BC</li> </ul>

(continued)

**Table 2.2-1. Social and Economic Secondary Information and Data Sources (completed)**

Additional Information Reviewed for Memo	Information and Data Sources
Socio-economic Baseline Information Update for Aboriginal Groups (this memorandum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics Canada (2011) Census Profiles: Indian Reserve population; Community Well-Being</li> <li>• First Nations Profiles (AANDC): June 2015 registered and on-reserve population; workforce (labour force) and education (labour force qualifications)</li> <li>• Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a. Application for Environmental Assessment Certificate (Section 3, Social Results)</li> <li>• Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014b. Economic Technical Report</li> <li>• Prosperity Copper Gold Mine Project. 2009. Environmental Assessment Statement/ Application (Section 8 First Nations) (Taseko Mines Ltd. 2009)</li> <li>• Firelight Group. 2015. Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Study for the Proposed New Gold Inc. Blackwater Gold Project. Victoria BC.</li> <li>• Thomas. 2015. Saik'uz Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Study for the New Gold Inc - Blackwater Project.</li> <li>• DM Cultural Services Ltd. 2015. Skin Tyee First Nation Traditional Land Use Study for New Gold Inc's Proposed Blackwater Project. Mill Bay: BC.</li> <li>• Stelat'en First Nation' website</li> </ul>

### 3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

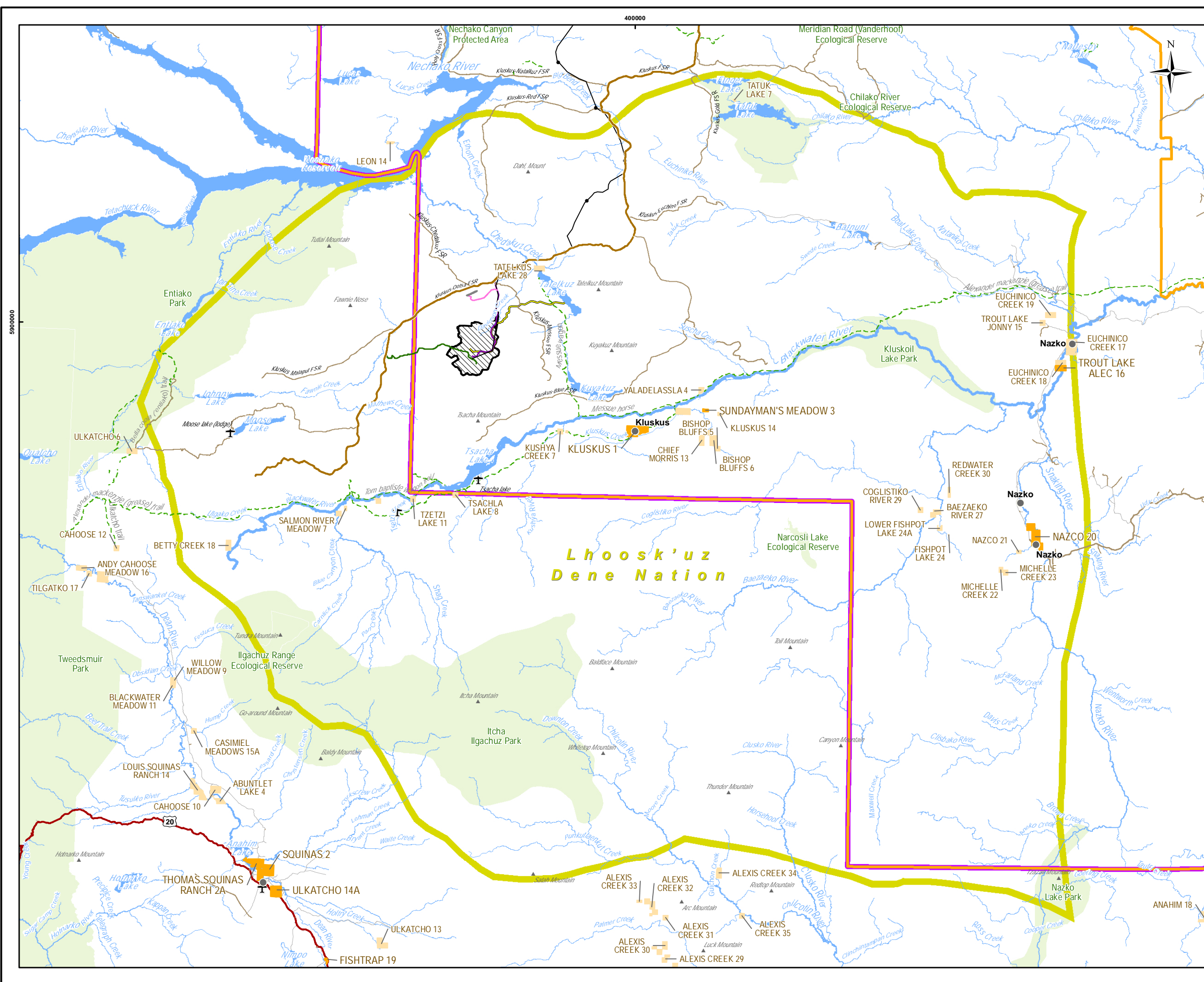
#### 3.1 Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation

The LDN has seventeen reserves (Figure 3.1-1), and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining mainly to LDN's Kluskus 1 (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census data, and other source documents as noted.

##### 3.1.1 *Additional Demographic Information*

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at Kluskus 1 (pop. 39) and Sundayman's Meadow 3 (pop. 5) is provided in Appendix 7.1.1A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.1.1 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, LDN had a registered population of 235, including 50 individuals residing on-reserve<sup>4</sup> (AANDC 2015).

<sup>4</sup> The "on-reserve" number reported is for LDN members living on LDN reserves and does not include LDN members living on other First Nations' reserves (pop. 26). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. This AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for the differences in the population update provided in this memo (Statistics Canada 2012).



**Legend**

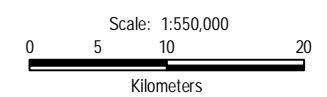
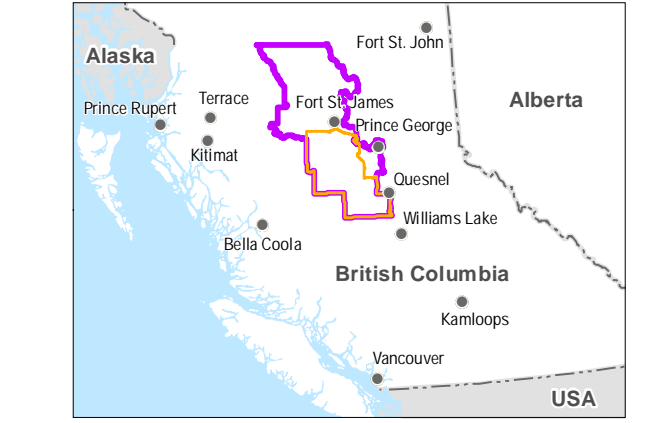
- Populated Place
- ✈ Airport/Airfield
- 16 Highway
- Arterial/Collector
- Resource/Recreation
- Local
- Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- - - Recreation Trail
- Railway
- - - Transmission Line
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Park or Protected Area
- Indian Reserve
- Indian Reserve (Populated)
- Transmission Line
- Exploration Road
- Mine Access Road
- Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Airstrip Access Road
- Airstrip Extent
- Mine Site

**Traditional Territory**

- Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation

**Economic, Social and Human Health**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)



Reference  
 Context layers:  
 BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
 Traditional Territory:  
 Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council - <http://www.carrierchilcotin.org/>

CLIENT: <b>newgold™</b>			
PROJECT: Blackwater Gold Project			
TITLE: Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation Traditional Territory and Study Areas			
DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.1-1</b>
GIS FILE: 15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soccc			
JOB No: VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			



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### 3.1.2 *Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information*

A description of community infrastructure for LDN Kluskus 1 is provided in Section 14.3.1.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information describing community infrastructure at Kluskus 1 is as follows:

- There is a school, a community hall, a health clinic, a generator building and 12 houses (Patrick n.d.).
- The school and community hall at Kluskus 1 were constructed by a company called 'Shelter Modular' who builds the structures in their factory and then transports them to a site by helicopter (Shelter Modular 2014).
- Internet services are accessed via satellite and supported by the National Satellite Initiative (First Nations' Emergency Services Society of BC 2011). As part of the Telus Connecting Communities programs, construction of a 15-metre tower and antenna commenced in spring 2015 to deliver high-speed Internet services to Kluskus residents and the school (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).
- A team of students from the University of British Columbia (UBC) are researching options for upgrades to the Lhoosk'uz water system after wells within the community began to run dry (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2014, October 27).

The on-reserve housing information provided in Section 14.3.1.3 is based on the 2001 Census data. No additional information is available from the 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

### 3.1.3 *Additional Regional and Local Services Information*

Information describing health and other social services in LDN communities is provided in Section 14.3.1.1 and 14.3.1.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information is provided below for health and social services, fire protection services, and education and training.

#### Health and Social Services

- LDN members have access to a family support worker, drug and alcohol counsellor, and education coordinator (Quesnel Network Society 2007).
- LDN has an employment coordinator who oversees training for community members (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).
- Regular transportation from Kluskus 1 to Quesnel is provided for residents in need of health services (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).

#### Fire Protection Services

- The BC Wildfire Unit Crew provides fire suppression and protection services in the area (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).
- Community members are encouraged to participate in firefighting training as wildfires have caused evacuations as recently as 2014 (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).

## Education and Training

- LDN has a school that provides kindergarten to grade seven in Kluskus 1 (Education Canada Network n.d.).
- Some students who are residents of Kluskus 1 attend schools within Quesnel School District #28 (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).
- Firefighting training has been provided at Kluskus 1 and was open to unemployed Aboriginal people living in the Cariboo area (Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015).
- In spring 2015, Industry Recognized Certificate Training was held by Thompson Rivers University and was open to unemployed Aboriginal people living in the Caribou area. The types of training included: working in confined spaces, fall protection, First Aid Level 1, forklift/lift truck safety training, ground disturbance, H<sub>2</sub>S alive sour gas training, transportation of dangerous goods, transportation endorsement, and workplace hazardous materials information systems (WHMIS; Lhoosk'uz Dene Nation 2015)

### **3.1.4 Additional Family and Community Well-being Information**

Information describing community well-being in LDN communities is provided in Section 14.3.1.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information is as follows:

- The Nenqayni Wellness Center Society, based in Williams Lake, provides health services to Kluskus 1, including a family alcohol and drug program, a youth and family inhalant program, and a Nenqayni Community Mobile Program. Services include three-week-long programs that are community-driven and respond to needs assessments conducted with the community to identify the appropriate type of programming (Nenqayni Wellness Center Society n.d.). The mobile treatment unit began operating in 2012 and provides services to residents of 15 Aboriginal communities. (Nenqayni Wellness Center Society n.d.). The Lhoosk'uz is one of 15 bands that are responsible for the treatment centre, which is one of 49 National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP) centres in Canada (Nenqayni Wellness Center Society n.d.).
- Statistics Canada's Community Well-being (CWB) database (2011b) does not include data for LDN.

### **3.1.5 Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information**

A community summary for Kluskus 1 and Sundayman's Meadow 3 is provided in Section 9.1.6 of the Economic Baseline Report (Appendix 6.1A of the Application/EIS). Economic information is also provided for LDN in Section 14.3.1.6 of the Application/EIS.

Updated and/or additional information is provided for economic base (businesses). Census data/National household data from 2011 for labour force and labour force qualifications is not available for LDN.



## Economic Base

Additional information describing businesses includes:

- Lhoosk'uz and Duz Cho Construction formed a joint venture to complete the preliminary infrastructure construction for the proposed Blackwater project, including construction of 140 drill pads and 75 kilometres of access trails ranging from minimal use to all season roads. Duz Cho is a Aboriginal-owned business providing mining, energy, environmental, and infrastructure service while building capacity within Aboriginal communities (Duz Cho 2014).
- Lhoosk'uz and Tahtsa Group formed a joint venture to provide exploration support including for the proposed Blackwater project.

## Labour Force

As stated in the Application/EIS, current data about LDN labour force characteristics is not available from Statistics Canada or AANDC.

## Labour Force Qualifications

As stated in the Application/EIS, current data about LDN labour force qualifications is not available from Statistics Canada or AANDC.

### **3.2 Nadleh Whut'en First Nation**

The NWFN has seven reserves (Figure 3.2-1), and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining mainly to NWFN's Nautley 1 (Fort Fraser) IR (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census data, the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project Application, and other source documents as noted.

#### **3.2.1 Additional Demographic Information**

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at NWFN's Nautley 1 (pop. 201) and Seaspunkut 4 (pop. 15) are provided in Appendix 7.1.1.A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.2 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, NWFN had a registered population of 549, including 261 individuals residing on-reserve<sup>5</sup> (AANDC 2015).

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<sup>5</sup> The "on-reserve" number reported is for NWFN members living on NWFN reserves and does not include NWFN members living on other First Nations' reserves (pop. 17). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. The AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for the differences in the population update provided in this memo.

### 3.2.2 *Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information*

Community infrastructure for NWFN (Nautley 1, Seaspunkut 4 and Ormonde Creek 8) is provided in Section 14.3.2.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information describing community infrastructure is as follows:

- Community facilities located on Nautley 1 include the Band office, school, church, store, community hall, and adult learning centre (Fraser Lake 2014).
- The Ormond Lake Cultural Camp is located on IR Ormonde Creek 8. (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007).

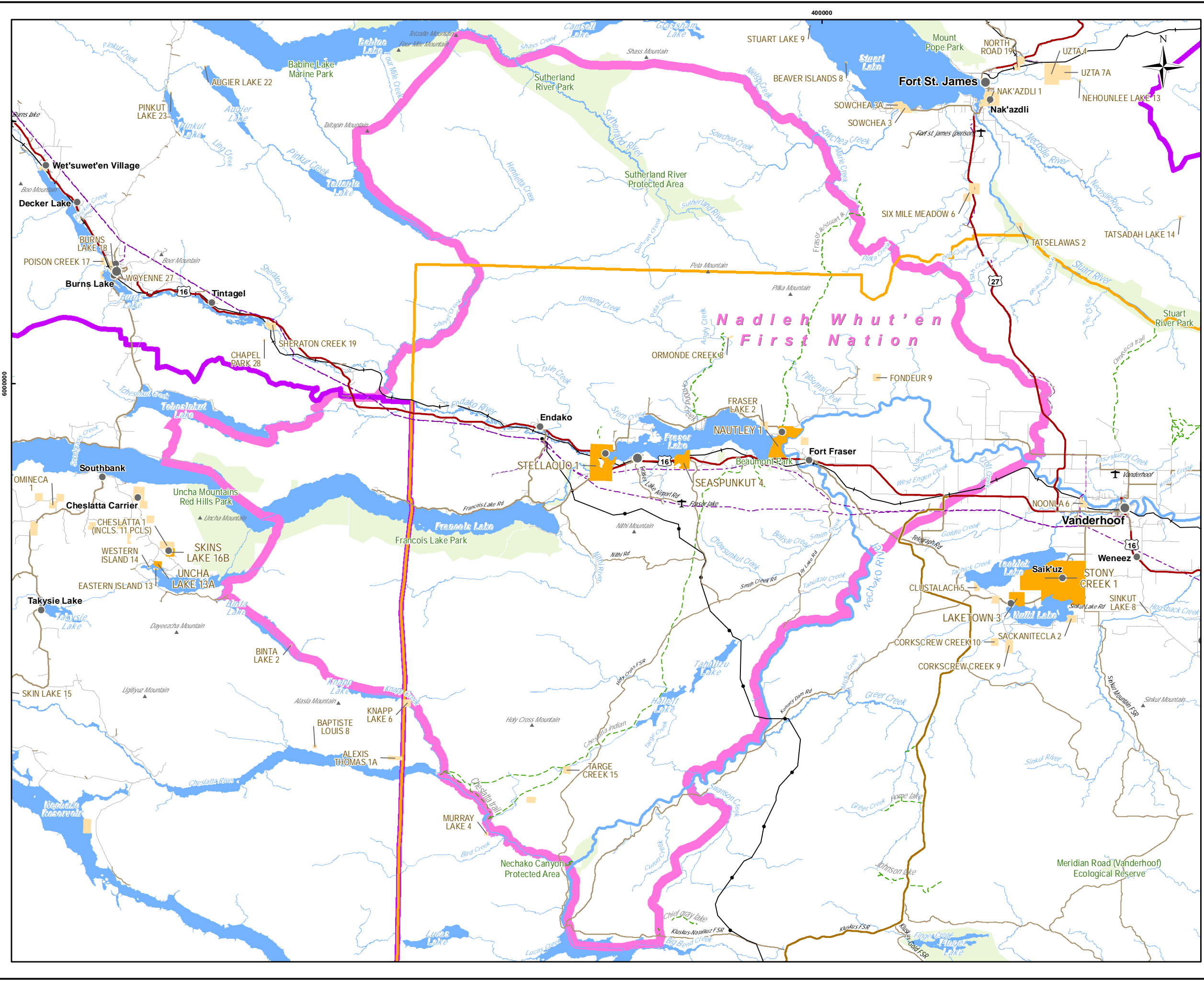
#### Housing

On-reserve housing information is provided in Section 14.3.2.3 and is based on 2001 and 2006 Census data. Table 3.2-1 below presents updated housing data from the 2011 Census. The Census and NHS data are based on the total population enumerated within all reserves affiliated with NWFN. The Coastal Gaslink Project reported a shortage of housing on-reserve and overcrowding (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

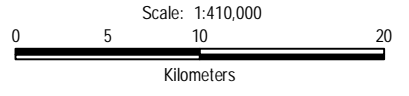
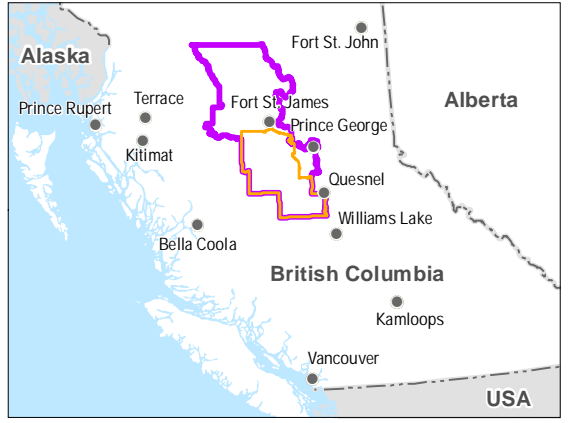
**Table 3.2-1. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation Household Characteristics, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey**

Description	No. of Households (2011 Census/NHS)	No. of Households (2006 Census)
<b>Household Type</b>		
Total, all private households	70	70
One family households	45	45
Couple family households	35	40
Female lone parent households	10	10
Male lone parent households	0	10
Multi-family households	10	0
Non-family households	20	25
<b>Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>		
Total number of dwellings	70	75
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	65	60
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	10	15
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	20	20
Dwellings requiring major repairs	50	40

Source: Statistics Canada (2012)



- Legend**
- Populated Place
  - ✈ Airport/Airfield
  - 16 Highway
  - Arterial/Collector
  - Resource/Recreation
  - Local
  - Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
  - Recreation Trail
  - Railway
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  - Stream
  - Waterbody
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  - Indian Reserve (Populated)
  - Proposed Project Components
  - Transmission Line
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  - Mine Access Road
  - Freshwater Supply Pipeline
  - Airstrip Access Road
  - Airstrip Extent
  - Mine Site
  - Traditional Territory
  - Nadleh Whut'en First Nation
  - Economic, Social and Human Health
  - Local Study Area (LSA)
  - Regional Study Area (RSA)



Reference  
Context layers:  
BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
Traditional Territory:  
Carrier Sekani Tribal Council - <http://www.carriersekani.ca/>

CLIENT:			
PROJECT:		Blackwater Gold Project	
TITLE:		Nadleh Whut'en First Nation Traditional Territory and Study Areas	
DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.2-1</b>
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			

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 Last updated by: william.van.der...  
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### 3.2.3 *Additional Regional and Local Services Information*

Information describing health and other social services is provided in Section 14.3.2.2.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information for health and social services, fire protection services, and education and training is provided below.

#### Health and Social Services

- The Nautley Health Care Centre is located on Nautley 1, and includes a public health nurse, community health representative, health worker, family preservation officer, drug and alcohol workers, and mental health counselling. A doctor is available through remote video conferencing (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- NWFN is a member of the Carrier Sekani Family Services, which assists with health delivery including the Mental Health and Family Preservation Program (Nadleh Whut'en First Nation n.d.).
- The Carrier Sekani Family Services operates the Ormond Lake Cultural Healing Camp which focuses on holistic well-being. In the summer, programs include cultural healing combined with Western therapies. During the winter, the team offers educational workshops and other support services when requested (Carrier Sekani Family Services n.d.).

#### Emergency Services

The data presented in the Application/EIS presents the most recent publically available secondary information on fire protection services for NWFN.

#### Education and Training

- An on-reserve adult learning centre offers an afterschool homework program, a computer lab, cultural programs, and a high school completion course (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- A preschool program for children aged two to five also provides support to young families as well as health programs, such as dental care. There are hot meals available for children who attend these programs (Firelight Group 2014).
- NWFN is attempting to incorporate more culturally appropriate learning, including language and traditional foods (Firelight Group 2014).
- NWFN is a member of the Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007).

### 3.2.4 *Additional Family and Community Well-being Information*

Community well-being (CWB), including family structure, health and other social services, recreation, and police and fire services is provided in Section 14.3.2.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information on CWB is provided below.

Statistics Canada's CWB database (2011b) provides data for Nautley (Fort Fraser) 1 (Table 3.2-2). Indicators of socio-economic well-being include a combination of education, labour force activity, income, which together inform the CWB score. As indicated in Table 3.2-2, Nautley 1 (Fort Fraser) had a CWB score of 49 in 2011. This score is below the average of 59 for Aboriginal communities (Statistics Canada 2014).<sup>6</sup>

**Table 3.2-2. Community Well-being (2011): Nautley 1**

Community	Community Wellbeing Score 2011					
	Income	Education	Housing	Labour Force	CWB Score	Global NR <sup>1</sup>
Nautley (Fort Fraser) 1	-	-	-	-	49	6%

Source: Statistics Canada (2011b)

<sup>1</sup> Global Non-response rate.

### 3.2.5 Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information

A community summary for Nautley (Fort Fraser) 1 is provided in Section 9.1.4 of the Economic Baseline Report (Appendix 6.1A of the Application/EIS). Economic information is also provided for NWFN in Section 14.3.2.6 of the Application/EIS.

Updated and/or additional information is provided for economic base (businesses), labour force, and labour force qualifications.

#### Economic Base

Additional information describing businesses in Nautley (Fort Fraser) 1 and Seaspunkut 4 are as follows:

- Two enterprises are located in Lejac (Seaspunkut 4): Lejac Auto Body and Rocky Mountain Log Homes (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007).
- NWFN operates a gas bar (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- NWFN is a member of the First Nations (PTP) Group Limited Partnership (FNLP) which was formed in response to the Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP) project to enable the participating First Nations to receive and share financial benefits, and to benefit from training, employment, contracting and joint venture opportunities (First Nations Limited Partnership n.d.).
- NWFN is a joint venture partner of Westcan Projects, a full service consulting and construction service provider (Westcan Projects n.d.).

<sup>6</sup> The average CWB score for First Nation communities increased from 47 in 1981 to 59 in 2011. While average CWB scores have increased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities between 1981 and 2011, the CWB gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities has not changed over this time period.

## Labour Force

Table 3.2-3 presents additional 2011 NHS data<sup>7</sup> about NWFN labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.2-3. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation Employment and Labour Force Characteristics**

	2011			2006			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Labour Force Indicators</i>									
Participation rate	22.5%	23.5 %	23.5%	57.1%	58.3%	57.7%	47.1%	53.8%	55.2%
Employment rate	16.7%	17.6%	20.6%	28.6%	50.0%	42.3%	29.4%	53.8%	37.9%
Unemployment rate	0%	50%	0%	37.5%	28.6%	33.3%	37.5%	28.6%	25.0%
<i>Industry</i>									
Total industry <sup>8</sup>	90	85	170	70	60	130	80	65	150
Agriculture, resource-based	10	0	10	10	10	0	15	0	15
Manufacturing, construction	10	0	10	15	0	20	10	0	15
Wholesale, retail	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	10
Finance, real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health, education	0	10	10	0	10	15	0	20	10
Business services	0	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10
Other services	0	20	20	10	20	25	20	30	35
<i>Occupation</i>									
Population 15 years and over	90	85	170	70	60	130	80	65	150
Management	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	15	25
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Social sciences, government	15	0	15	-	-	-	0	10	10
Sales and service	10	10	20	0	15	15	0	15	20
Trades and related	15	0	10	15	0	20	15	0	15
Primary industry	0	0	10	10	10	15	10	0	10
Other occupations	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	15

Source: AANDC (2015) and AANDC (2012)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

<sup>7</sup> Data presented from census/National Household Survey is subject to procedures that are applied to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual and therefore totals may not appear to be the sum of the parts. The data are randomly rounded and suppressed for certain geographic areas. Random rounding is a method whereby all figures in a tabulation including totals are randomly rounded (either up or down) to a multiple of 5 and in some cases 10. This technique provides strong protection against direct residual or negative disclosure without adding significant error to the census data. Minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among census tabulations. Small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding.

<sup>8</sup> Population 15 years and over.

## Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.2-4 presents updated 2011 NHS data about NWFN education characteristics.

**Table 3.2-4. Nadleh Whut'en First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	90	85	175	70	60	130
No degree, certificate, or diploma	55	50	105	50	35	85
High school diploma or equivalent only	20	20	45	15	15	30
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	15	10	20	0	10	20
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0	0	0	10

Source: AANDC (2015)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

Lack of qualifications has been identified as a challenge for NWFN members seeking employment (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

### **3.3 Saik'uz First Nation**

The SFN has ten reserves (Figure 3.3-1) and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining primarily to Stony Creek (Saik'uz) 1 and Laketown 3 (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census data, the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project Application, and other source documents as noted.

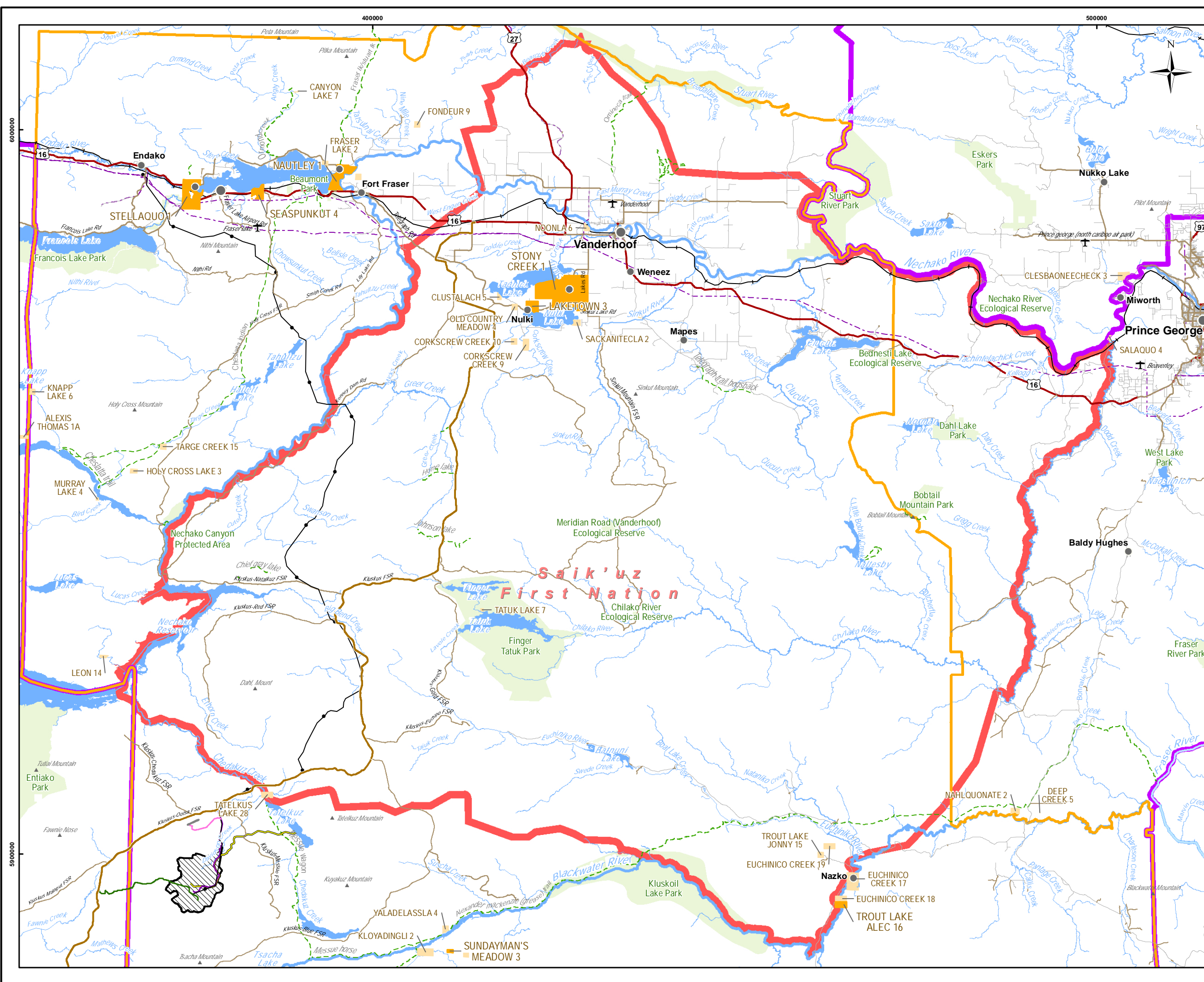
#### **3.3.1 Additional Demographic Information**

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at Stony Creek 1 (pop. 332) and Laketown 3 (pop. 10) are provided in Appendix 7.1.1 A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.3 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, SFN had a registered population of 951, including 446 individuals residing on-reserve<sup>9</sup> (AANDC 2015).

#### **3.3.2 Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information**

Community infrastructure for Stony Creek 1 is provided in Section 14.3.3.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information on community infrastructure is as follows:

<sup>9</sup> The "on-reserve" number reported here is for SFN members living on SFN reserves and does not include SFN members living on other First Nations' reserves (pop. 9). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. This AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for the differences in the population update provided in this memo.



**Legend**

- Populated Place
- ✈ Airport/Airfield
- 16 Highway
- Arterial/Collector
- Resource/Recreation
- Local
- Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- - - Recreation Trail
- Railway
- - - Transmission Line
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Park or Protected Area
- Indian Reserve
- Indian Reserve (Populated)

**Proposed Project Components**

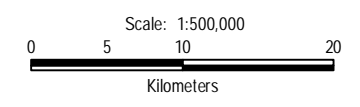
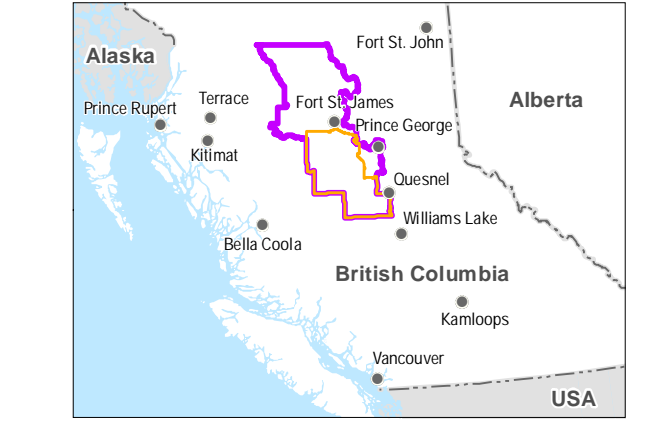
- Transmission Line
- Exploration Road
- Mine Access Road
- Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Airstrip Access Road
- Airstrip Extent
- Mine Site

**Traditional Territory**

- Saik'uz First Nation

**Economic, Social and Human Health**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)



Reference  
Context layers:  
BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
Traditional Territory:  
Carrier Sekani Tribal Council - <http://www.carriersekani.ca/>

CLIENT:		<b>newgold™</b>	
PROJECT:		Blackwater Gold Project	
TITLE:		Saik'uz First Nation Traditional Territory and Study Areas	
DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.3-1</b>
GIS FILE: 15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soccc			
JOB No: VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			



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 Last updated by: william.van.der...  
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Stoney Creek (Saik'uz) houses approximately 90% of the population (Thomas, 2015). Facilities include: adult education centre, potlatch house, church, Band office, Treaty office; community multiplex; health centre; sports field; and a campground.

### Housing

On-reserve housing information is provided in Section 14.3.3.1 and 14.3.3.2 and is based on the 2001 and 2006 Census data. Table 3.3-1 below presents updated housing data based on the 2011 Census/NHS. The 2011 data is based on the total population enumerated within all the reserves affiliated with SFN.

**Table 3.3-1. Saik'uz First Nation Household Characteristics, 2006 and 2011 Census Data**

Description	No. of Households (2011 Census/NHS)	No. of Households (2006 Census)
<b>Household Type</b>		
Total, all private households	140	145
One family households	85	90
Couple family households	50	55
Female lone parent households	20	25
Male lone parent households	10	10
Multi-family households	10	10
Non-family households	55	50
<b>Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>		
Total number of dwellings	140	145
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	140	125
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	0	20
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	50	35
Dwellings requiring major repairs	70	80

Source: Statistics Canada (2012)

The Saik'uz Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Study (TLUOS) (Thomas, 2015) indicates that:

- IR 2 Sacknadecla has a house with a well
- IR 3 Laketown has eight houses with associated infrastructure
- IR 4 Old Country Meadow has one house
- IR 5 Clustalach has one house
- IR 6 Noonla has one house and three buildings

### **3.3.3 Additional Regional and Local Services Information**

Health and other social services are discussed in Section 14.3.3.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information describing regional and local services pertaining to health and social services, education and training, and emergency services is provided below.

### Health and Social Services

- There is a health nurse and family worker available in the community (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

### Emergency Services

- The SFN has an eight member fire department.

### Education and Training

- Nechako Lakes School District No. 91 offers Aboriginal education programs aimed at promoting the success of Aboriginal students.
- Firefighter training, including Exterior Live Fire Training, was provided to the SFN fire department in 2013/2014 by the First Nations' Emergency Services Society of BC (First Nations Emergency Services Society of BC 2014).
- The SFN has an education department that supports employment training and education programs including post-secondary education (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- The SFN is a member of the Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007).
- IR 7 Tatuk has been develop for a cultural camp and an area for training youth (Thomas, 2015)

SFN have indicated an interest in long-term employment and benefits and for youth training and development (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014b).

#### **3.3.4 Additional Family and Community Well-being Information**

Health and other social services are discussed in Section 14.3.3.2, of the Application/EIS. Statistics Canada's CWB database (2011b) provides data for Stony Creek 1 (Table 3.3-2). As indicated in Table 3.3-2, Stony Creek 1 had a CWB score of 54 in 2011, below the average of 59 for Aboriginal communities (Statistics Canada 2014).<sup>10</sup>

**Table 3.3-2. Community Well-being (2011): Stony Creek 1**

Community	Community Wellbeing Score 2011					
	Income	Education	Housing	Labour Force	CWB Score	Global NR <sup>1</sup>
Stony Creek <sup>1</sup>	48	34	72	60	54	13%

Source: Statistics Canada (2011b)

<sup>1</sup> Global Non-response rate.

<sup>10</sup> The average CWB score for First Nation communities increased from 47 in 1981 to 59 in 2011. While average CWB scores have increased for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities between 1981 and 2011, the CWB gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities has not changed over this time period.

### 3.3.5 *Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information*

A community summary for Stony Creek 1 is provided in Section 9.1.3 of the Economic Baseline Report (Appendix 6.1A of the Application/EIS). Economic information is also provided for SFN in Section 14.3.3.6 of the Application/EIS. Updated and/or additional information is provided for economic base, labour force and labour force qualifications.

#### Economic Base

The SFN is a member of the First Nations (PTP) Group Limited Partnership (FNLP) which was formed in response to the Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP) project. Through this partnership, members will share financial benefits and access training, employment, contracting and joint venture opportunities (First Nations Limited Partnership n.d.).

#### Labour Force

Table 3.3-3 presents updated 2011 NHS/Census data<sup>11</sup> about SFN labour force.

**Table 3.3-3. Saik'uz First Nation Employment and Labour Force Characteristics**

	2011			2006			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Labour Force Indicators</i>									
Participation rate	60.6%	48.1%	59.3%	52.9%	50.0%	53.8%	60.6%	55.6%	58.3%
Employment rate	30.3%	29.6%	30.5%	29.4%	28.1%	29.2%	36.4%	44.4%	38.3%
Unemployment rate	55.0%	38.5%	48.6%	50.0%	43.8%	45.7%	45.0%	20.0%	34.3%
<i>Industry</i>									
Total industry <sup>12</sup>	165	135	295	170	160	330	165	135	300
Agriculture, resource based	25	0	30	20	0	25	20	0	25
Manufacturing, construction	25	0	25	25	0	25	30	0	35
<i>Wholesale, retail</i>	0	10	10	0	10	10	-	-	-
Finance, real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health, education	10	15	25	0	15	15	10	30	30
Business services	10	10	15	0	0	0	0	10	0

(continued)

<sup>11</sup> Data presented from Census/National Household Survey is subject to procedures that are applied to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual and therefore totals may not appear to be the sum of the parts. The data are randomly rounded and suppressed for certain geographic areas. Random rounding is a method whereby all figures in a tabulation including totals are randomly rounded (either up or down) to a multiple of 5 and in some cases 10. This technique provides strong protection against direct residual or negative disclosure without adding significant error to the census data. Minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among census tabulations. Small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding.

<sup>12</sup> Population 15 years and over.

**Table 3.3-3. Saik'uz First Nation Employment and Labour Force Characteristics (completed)**

	2011			2006			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Transportation, warehousing	10	0	10	0	0	0	-	-	-
Other services	30	35	65	25	45	70	40	30	65
<b>Occupation</b>									
Population 15 years and over	165	135	295	170	160	330	165	135	300
Management	10	20	30	0	15	15	20	30	40
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Social sciences, government	0	20	25	-	-	-	0	20	20
Sales and service	10	15	30	10	30	40	15	30	45
Trades and related	30	0	35	25	0	25	25	0	25
Primary industry	35	10	45	25	0	25	25	10	35
Other occupations	10	0	10	20	0	20	10	0	15

Sources: AANDC (2015) and AANDC (2012)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Updated SFN education characteristics are presented in Table 3.3-4.

**Table 3.3-4. Saik'uz First Nation Education Characteristics**

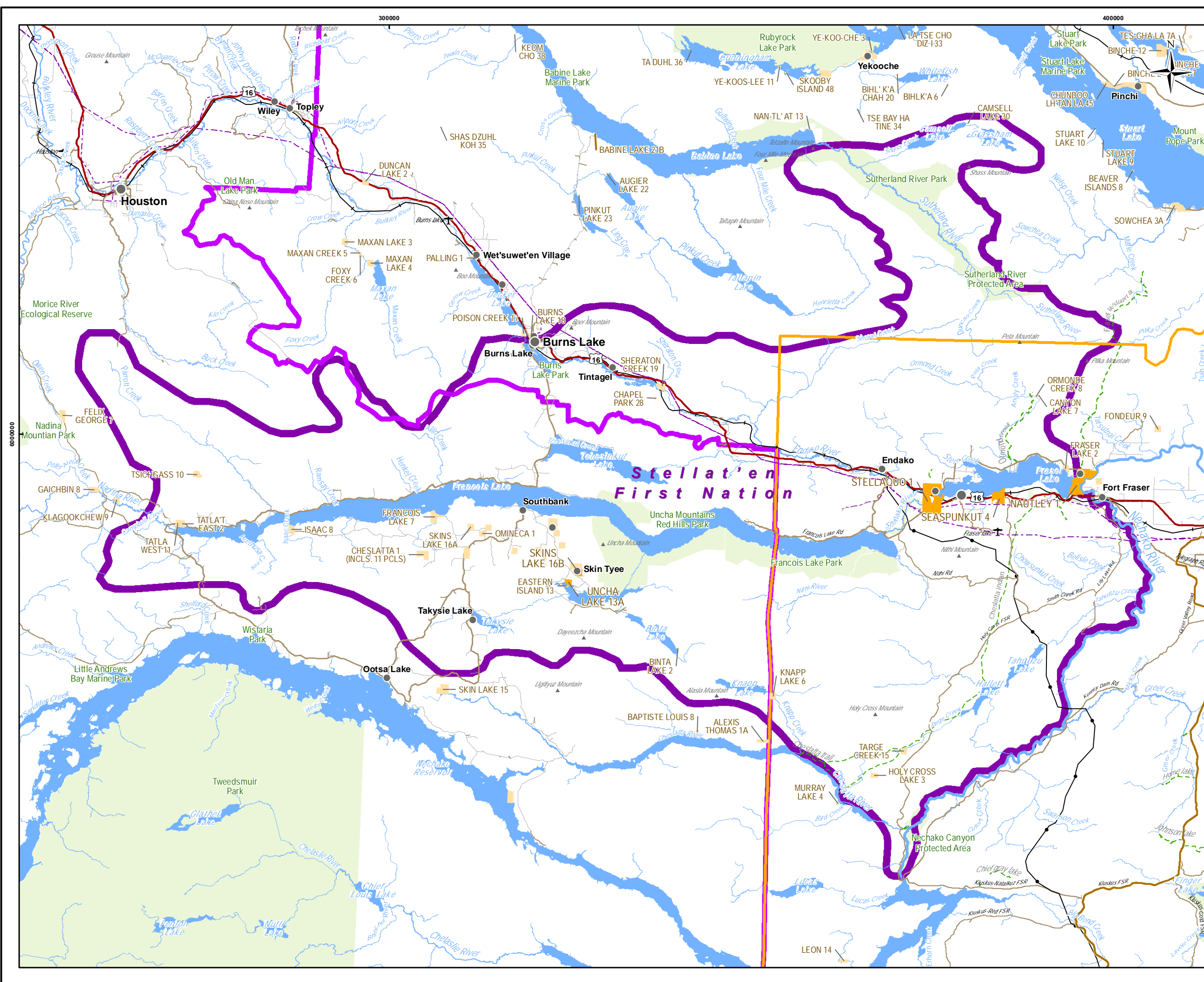
Highest Degree or Certificate	2011			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	160	135	295	170	160	330
No degree, certificate, or diploma	90	70	160	115	100	215
High school diploma or equivalent only	35	35	70	35	30	65
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	30	30	55	20	30	45
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0	10	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### **3.4 Stellat'en First Nation**

StFN has two reserves (Figure 3.4-1), and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining to Stellaquo (Stella) 1, the only populated reserve (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census/NHS data, the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project Application, the Stellat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015), and other source documents as noted.



**Legend**

- Populated Place
- ✈ Airport/Airfield
- 16 Highway
- Arterial/Collector
- Resource/Recreation
- Local
- Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- Recreation Trail
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Park or Protected Area
- Indian Reserve
- Indian Reserve (Populated)

**Proposed Project Components**

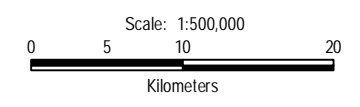
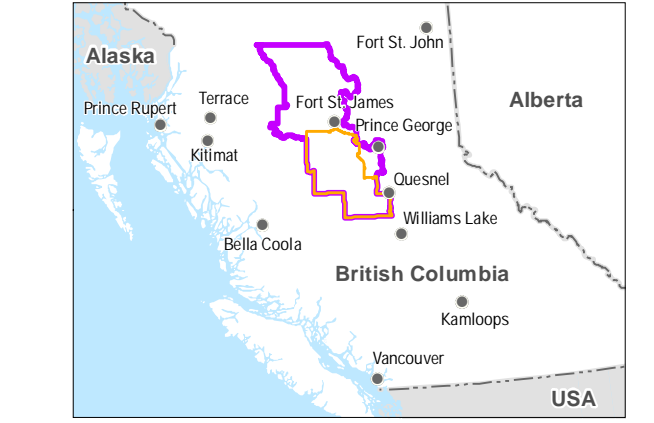
- Transmission Line
- Exploration Road
- Mine Access Road
- Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Airstrip Access Road
- Airstrip Extent
- Mine Site

**Traditional Territory**

- Stellat'en First Nation

**Economic, Social and Human Health**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)



Reference  
Context layers:  
BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
Traditional Territory:  
Carrier Sekani Tribal Council - <http://www.carriersekani.ca/>

CLIENT:			
PROJECT:		Blackwater Gold Project	
TITLE:		Stellat'en First Nation Traditional Territory and Study Areas	
DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.4-1</b>
GIS FILE: 15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soc.ec			
JOB No: VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			

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The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (provided to the Proponent in July 2015) includes primary and secondary research. Primary research included scoping sessions in Prince George (29 participants) on November 3, 2014 and Stellaquo (16 participants) on November 4, 2014. The sessions provided information on the Project, scoped what matters most to community members and discussed the opportunities and risks associated with the Project. Topics that were identified as important to the participants included environment, education, culture, employment, health, safety and economy. The study includes information from community surveys conducted in 2014 (61 participants) and 2015 (189 participants). The bulk of the data in the study is derived from the 2015 survey (Firelight Group 2015). The community feedback from these scoping sessions and the surveys is incorporated throughout Section 3.4.

The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study suggests three governance-related VCs<sup>13</sup> be assessed as part of the EA (Firelight Group 2015):

- self-determination: sense of control over, and influence on, decisions related to changes on the land and in the community;
- self-governance and title: the ability to govern lands and resources according to traditional laws of the bahl'at system and traditional stewardship; and
- self-sufficiency.

#### **3.4.1 Additional Demographic Information**

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at Stellaquo 1 (pop. 205) is provided in the Appendix 7.1.1A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.4 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, StFN had a registered population of 538, including 206 individuals residing on-reserve<sup>14</sup> (AANDC 2015).

#### **3.4.2 Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information**

A description of community infrastructure for StFN (Stellaquo 1) is provided in Section 14.3.4.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information is as follows:

- The Slenyah Gas and Convenience Store are located on-reserve.
- Stelat'en has a Band hall with a meeting room, gymnasium, and kitchen facilities (Stelat'en First Nation).
- On-reserve facilities include a treaty office, Natural Resource Office, Land Use Planning Office, Fisheries Office, and the Stelat'en Stewardship Office. (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007)

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<sup>13</sup> New Gold's to address StFN comments related to VCs in a separate response to StFN.

<sup>14</sup> The "on-reserve" number reported here is for StFN members living on StFN reserves and does not include StFN members living on other First Nations' reserves (pop. 17). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. This AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for the differences in the population update provided in this memo.

The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) identifies housing and community infrastructure as key issues. For example, members identified concerns related to population influx and work camps in the area leading to increased traffic and pressure on waste, water, and sewage systems. Members also reported concerns about road safety, particularly along the "the Highway of Tears", a section of Highway 16 between Prince George and Prince Rupert (Firelight Group 2015).

### Housing

On-reserve housing information is provided in Section 14.3.4.3 and is based on the 2001 and 2006 Census data. Table 3.4-1 below presents updated housing data based on the 2011 Census/NHS. The Census/NHS information is based on the total population enumerated within all the reserves affiliated with StFN.

**Table 3.4-1. Stelat'en First Nation Household Characteristics, 2006 and 2011 Census Data**

Description	No. of Households (2011 Census/NHS)	No. of Households (2006 Census)
<b>Household Type</b>		
Total, all private households	70	60
One family households	45	45
Couple family households	35	30
Female lone parent households	10	10
Male lone parent households	0	0
Multi-family households	0	10
Non-family households	15	10
<b>Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>		
Total number of dwellings	70	60
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	55	40
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	15	15
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	25	10
Dwellings requiring major repairs	25	30

Source: Statistics Canada (2012)

The StFN baseline study identifies access to adequate, affordable housing in good condition as a priority VC (Firelight Group 2015). StFN members indicated that access to affordable and quality housing is a concern and that the Project could impact housing as result of population increases in the region. Members commented that the Project could increase the cost of living and reduce access to affordable housing, as well as lengthen timelines for major housing repairs due to increased pressure on trades and skilled labour in the region.

There is a shortage of housing reported in Stellaquo 1 and no space left for further housing development on the reserve (Firelight Group 2015). The StFN baseline study reports that there are 27 families on a housing waitlist, many of whom have been waiting for on-reserve housing

for over a decade. StFN households are characterized as having a higher number of occupants than the regional average, and the StFN baseline study reports that over half of respondents were paying more than 30% of their income on housing (Firelight Group 2015).

### 3.4.3 *Additional Regional and Local Services Information*

Information describing health and other social services in Stellaquo 1 is provided in Section 14.3.4.2.2 and 14.3.2.6.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information describing local services (i.e., health and social services, emergency services, and education and training) is presented below.

#### Health and Social Services

As noted in Section 14.3.4.2.2 of the Application/EIS, StFN have a community health representative. Additional information related to health and social services includes:

- On-reserve health centre with a physician available two days per month and a nurse practitioner available every two weeks (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- Social services available through the Stellat'en Health Centre include drug and alcohol counselling, mental health support, weight-loss groups, healthy meal program, diabetes education and wellness programs and health groups (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- StFN provide support from a drug and alcohol counsellor, a mental health therapist, a weight loss support group, a mother and infant health group, healthy meal program, Zumba dance group, community garden, and women's and men's wellness programs; these programs are available on a part-time basis (Stellat'en First Nation).
- StFN has a Social Development Coordinator and a Patient Travel Clerk (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

The Stellat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) identifies health as a key issue raised through the community scoping sessions. Physical, emotional, spiritual, and mental health, and physical safety and security are identified as priority VCs in the Stellat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (The Firelight Group 2015). Members view physical, emotional, spiritual, mental, and ecological health, and the ability to harvest clean medicines near home, as inseparable. Reported health-related concerns (Firelight Group 2015) include:

- contamination of local water as a result of Endako mine;
- perceived risk associated with the transmission line including risk of cancer;
- potential increase in drug and alcohol abuse by members earning a paycheque, possibly leading to sexual assault and violence;
- potential increase in gambling as a result of more money in the community;
- increased access of a large, almost exclusively male workforce in an area linked to strong concerns about violence against women;



- psycho-social impacts related to fears of accidents and long-term contamination;
- impacts on their ability to meaningfully engage in cultural practices including harvesting traditional food, which is linked to physical and mental health; and
- potential for increased dependency on store-bought food as a result of decreased access to country foods.

### Emergency Services

- There is a fire hall located on Stellaquo 1.
- StFN members volunteer with the Volunteer Fire Program in the Village of Fraser Lake (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a; Stellat'en First Nation).

### Education and Training

- A Head Start early education program, led by two licenced early childhood educators, is available on-reserve (Stellat'en First Nation 2009).
- The StFN manage a post-secondary education program, which is funded by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (Stellat'en First Nation).
- An Education Department supports students in the public school system, including post-secondary, and supports StFN education initiatives specific. The Education Department promotes academic and vocational education, cultural awareness and life-long learning (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- The StFN have an education coordinator focused on promoting community awareness of the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (Stellat'en First Nation).
- The StFN is a member of the Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007).

The Stellat'en Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) indicates that nearly a third of surveyed members are interested in jobs with a development company such as a mine, but report lack of employment opportunities, lack of required education and training, and inadequate finances and capital are barriers to employment.

#### **3.4.4 Additional Family and Community Well-being Information**

Family and community well-being for Stellaquo 1 is provided in Chapter 14, Section 14.3.4.2.

Statistics Canada's CWB database (2011b) provides data for Stellaquo 1 (Table 3.4-2). As indicated in Table 3.4-2, Stellaquo 1 had a CWB score of 69 in 2011, higher than the average of 59 for Aboriginal communities (Statistics Canada 2014).<sup>15</sup> The Stellat'en First Nation Socio-economic

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<sup>15</sup> While average CWB scores have increased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities between 1981 and 2011, the CWB gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities has not changed over this time period.

Baseline Study reports a CWB score of 62 based on the Human Resources and Social Development Corporation index.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 3.4-2. Community Well-being (2011): Stellaquo 1**

Community	Community Wellbeing Score 2011					
	Income	Education	Housing	Labour Force	CWB Score	Global NR <sup>1</sup>
Stellaquo 1	-	-	-	-	69	12%

Source: Statistics Canada (2011b)

<sup>1</sup> Global Non-response rate.

The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) identifies self-sufficiency and sustainability as important aspects of CWB. In particular, the report identifies a concern that the Project could exacerbate existing income inequality of members and non-Aboriginal populations in the region. Median annual household income for members on and off reserve was between \$20,000 and \$29,000, less than half that for the region (\$62,303) and Prince George (\$65,320).

Community cohesion and social capital is identified as a priority VC in the Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015). StFN members emphasized Stellaquo language, place names, and cultural practices as a high priority. The socio-economic baseline study also reports that approximately 14% of StFN members have a relatively high level of Aboriginal language ability, which is much higher than the Aboriginal population of British Columbia (0.3%); however, the baseline study suggests that there has been a decline in language proficiency over the past years (Firelight Group 2015). The report identifies the potential for the Project to contribute to existing cumulative adverse effects on Aboriginal language loss should cultural practices, harvesting, and time on the land be adversely impacted (Firelight Group 2015).

The StFN members identify safety and security as a key issue (Firelight Group 2015), notably workplace safety, environmental safety, and physical and social safety in the community. StFN members also identified adequate food, shelter, and clothing as key to safety and security. A negative effect on the cost of living or access to housing could affect these aspects of safety and security for vulnerable members. An increase in domestic violence was also raised as a concern and was related to a transient male population during the Project's construction phase and camp based employment. Members were also concerned about workplace safety and the effects of a possible tailings pond breach. Members raised concerns about increased traffic. (Firelight Group 2015).

A majority of the 2015 survey respondents reported consuming traditional food at least once per week, and these foods were harvested locally. StFN members reported harvesting other traditional plant and animal species for cultural, medicinal, ceremonial, and other purposes. The report indicates StFN members face a risk of food insecurity as a result of relatively low incomes, in combination with some of the survey data collected (Firelight Group 2015).

<sup>16</sup> The report does not cite the year or source location of this data.

### 3.4.5 *Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information*

A community summary for Stellaquo 1 is provided in Section 9.1.5 of the Economic Baseline Report (Appendix 6.1A of the Application/EIS). Economic information is also provided for StFN in Section 14.3.4.6 of the Application/EIS.

The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) suggests three priority VCs related to the economy:

- local employment opportunities consistent with Stelat'en values;
- ability to meaningfully practice traditional economy and livelihoods; and
- economic development opportunities that enhance diversification and sustainability.

New Gold has considered these VCs in a separate letter to StFN related to the report-.

Updated and/or additional information is provided below for economic base (businesses), labour force, and labour force qualifications.

#### Economic Base

Additional information describing StFN businesses includes:

- Individual community members own and operate businesses that range from landscaping to hauling to logging (Firelight Group 2015).
- The StFN is a member of the First Nations (PTP) Group Limited Partnership (FNLP) which was formed in response to the Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP) project. Through this partnership, members will share financial benefits and access training, employment, contracting and joint venture opportunities (First Nations Limited Partnership n.d.).

#### Labour Force

The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) indicates that more than half of StFN members are employed outside of the home and of those, the majority are employed full-time. Nearly a third of surveyed members are interested in jobs with a development company such as a mine, but report lack of employment opportunities, lack of required education and training, and inadequate finances and capital are barriers to employment (Firelight Group 2015).

Table 3.4-3 presents 2011 Census/HNS information about StFN labour force characteristics.

StFN members are concerned that new employment, education, and training opportunities as a result of the Project may not be filled by StFN members. Moreover, StFN members indicated that they face barriers to obtaining and retaining jobs at the mine site. The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) reports that a majority of 2015 survey respondents are interested in jobs with industry. Of those interested in mine or pipeline related work, about 40% were interested in camp-based mining operations jobs and 36% were interested

in environmental monitoring jobs. Approximately 40% of respondents were open to different types of employment. Women reported being more interested in administrative, environmental monitoring, and health and safety jobs than men. At the same time, they have indicated that construction and mining jobs are not necessarily the types of jobs that interest StFN members.

**Table 3.4-3. Stelat'en First Nation Employment and Labour Force Characteristics**

	2011			2006			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Labour Force Indicators</b>									
Participation rate	70.6%	62.5%	68.8%	57.1%	42.9%	50.0%	72.7%	45.5%	50.0%
Employment rate	52.9%	50.0%	53.1%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	54.5%	36.4%	45.5%
Unemployment rate	25.0%	0	18.2%	25.0%	0.0%	14.3%	25.0%	0.0%	18.2%
<b>Industry</b>									
Total industry <sup>17</sup>	85	80	160	70	70	135	55	50	110
Agriculture, resource based	25	10	30	20	10	20	0	0	10
Manufacturing, construction	15	0	20	20	0	20	10	0	20
Wholesale, retail	0	0	15	0	0	0	-	-	-
Finance, real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health, education	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Business services	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	15	20	35	10	20	30	15	10	25
<b>Occupation</b>									
Population 15 years and over	85	80	160	70	70	135	55	50	110
Management	0	10	25	0	10	10	10	20	10
Natural sciences, health	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
Social sciences, government	0	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and service	10	15	25	-	-	-	0	10	10
Trades and related	15	10	20	-	-	-	10	0	0
Primary industry	25	0	25	-	-	-	0	0	0
Other occupations	10	0	10	-	-	-	10	0	15

Source: AANDC (2015) and AANDC (2012)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

The Stelat'en First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015) identifies an interest in the development of joint venture companies and competition for primary contracts,

<sup>17</sup> Population 15 years and over.

opportunities for job advancement, and job security. Jobs that are aligned with StFN values (e.g., conservation officers) should be prioritized.

With respect to employment, the Stellat'en First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study highlights the following (Firelight Group 2015):

- the majority of the 2015 survey respondents prioritized environment over employment and economic development;
- twenty-five to thirty per cent of members are not interested in employment in industry;
- to date, economic benefits of resource extraction have not gone to Stellat'en members; and
- project "opportunities" are not seen as benefits by many and will not be considered an appropriate trade-off for environmental impacts for most StFN members.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.4-4 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about StFN education characteristics.

**Table 3.4-4. Stellat'en First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	80	80	160	70	65	135
No degree, certificate, or diploma	40	35	70	40	40	80
High school diploma or equivalent only	25	30	60	15	15	30
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	15	10	25	10	10	20
University certificate below bachelor level	0	10	10	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	10	0	0	10

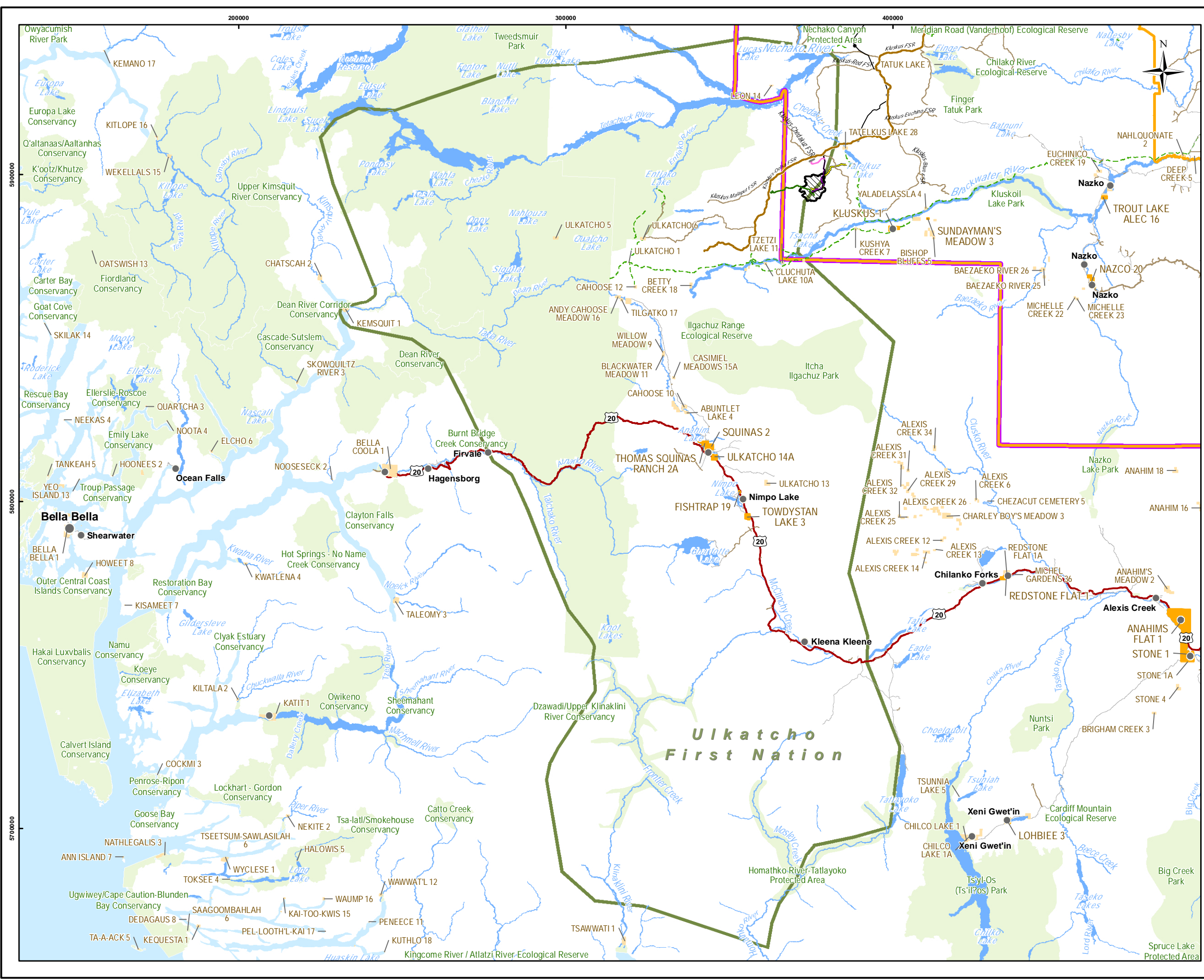
Source: AANDC (2015)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

Access to training and education opportunities is identified as a priority VC in the Stellat'en First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study (Firelight Group 2015). With respect to education and training, StFN members reported a desire for community-driven education and training based on community needs and priorities (in areas other than just trades) as well as training being available closer to Stellaquo (Firelight Group 2015).

### **3.5 Ulkatcho First Nation**

The UFN has 21 reserves (Figure 3.5-1), and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining to Squinas 2 and Ulkatcho, the main populated communities (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census/ NHS data, and other source documents as noted.



**Legend**

- Populated Place
- ✈ Airport/Airfield
- 16 Highway
- Arterial/Collector
- Resource/Recreation
- Local
- Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- Recreation Trail
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Park or Protected Area
- Indian Reserve
- Indian Reserve (Populated)

**Proposed Project Components**

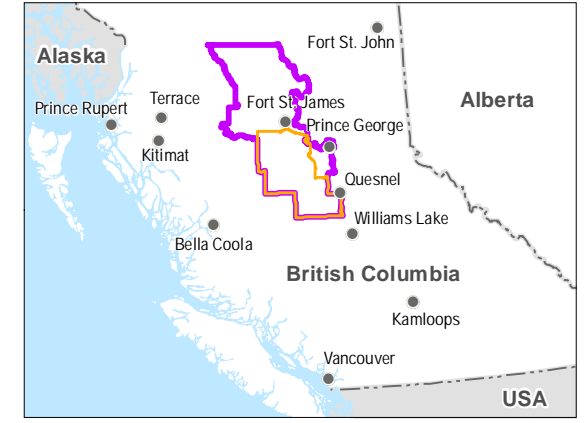
- Transmission Line
- Exploration Road
- Mine Access Road
- Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Airstrip Access Road
- Airstrip Extent
- Mine Site

**Traditional Territory**

- Ulkatcho First Nation

**Economic, Social and Human Health**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)



Scale: 1:1,100,000  
0 5 10 20  
Kilometers

Reference:  
Context layers:  
BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
Traditional Territory:  
Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council - <http://www.carrierchilcotin.org/>

CLIENT:			
PROJECT:		Blackwater Gold Project	
TITLE:		Ulkatcho First Nation Traditional Territory and Study Areas	
DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.5-1</b>
GIS FILE: 15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soccc			
JOB No: VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			



### 3.5.1 *Additional Demographic Information*

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at Fishtrap 19 (pop. 20), Squinas 2 (pop. 161), Thomas Squinas Ranch 2A (pop. 20), Towdystan Lake 3 (pop. 10), and Ulkatcho 14A (pop. 138) are provided in Appendix 7.1.1.A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.5 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, UFN had a registered population of 1037, including 635 individuals residing on-reserve.<sup>18</sup>

### 3.5.2 *Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information*

A description of community infrastructure for UFN is provided Section 14.3.5.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional community infrastructure is as follows:

- Ulkatcho government offices are located in Anahim Lake;
- There are two schools located in Anahim Lake;
- The Anahim Lake Health Center (also known as the Ulkatcho Nurse Station) provides diagnostic and paramedical services; and
- Anahim Lake has a store, community center, ball hockey court, churches and a medical clinic (Cariboo Chilcotin Coast Tourism Association 2015).

### Housing

On-reserve housing information is provided in Section 14.3.5.3 and is based on the 2006 Census data. Table 3.5-1 presents updated housing data based on the 2011 Census/NHS. The Census and NHS data are based on the total population enumerated within all the reserves affiliated with UFN.

**Table 3.5-1. Ulkatcho First Nation Household Characteristics, 2006 and 2011 Census Data**

Description	No. of Households (2011 Census/NHS)	No. of Households (2006 Census)
<b>Household Type</b>		
Total, all private households	130	140
One family households	80	95
Couple family households	50	60
Female lone parent households	25	30
Male lone parent households	10	10
Multi-family households	10	10
Non-family households	40	30

*(continued)*

<sup>18</sup> The “on-reserve” number reported here is for UFN members living on UFN reserves and does not include UFN members living on other First Nations’ reserves (pop. 45). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. This AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for the differences in the population update provided in this memo.

**Table 3.5-1. Ulkatcho First Nation Household Characteristics, 2006 and 2011 Census Data (completed)**

Description	No. of Households (2011 Census/NHS)	No. of Households (2006 Census)
<b>Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>		
Total number of dwellings	130	140
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	110	85
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	15	55
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	35	55
Dwellings requiring major repairs	60	55

Source: (Statistics Canada 2012)

### 3.5.3 Additional Regional and Local Services Information

Information describing health and social services available to UFN is provided in Section 14.3.5.2.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional local services for health and social services, emergency services, and education and training is provided below.

#### Health and Social Services

- Crisis counselling services are available (First Nations Health Authority 2015).
- The Anahim Lake Health Center/ the Ulkatcho Nurse Station provides diagnostic and paramedical services (e.g., laboratory and pharmacy) as well as health programming through education, public awareness, and community activities (healthlinkbc N.d.).

#### Emergency Services

The Anahim Lake Airport Emergency Response Plan lists several emergency service providers in the area including Anahim Lake Search and Rescue and the Ulkatcho First Nations Fire Department (Cariboo Regional District 2013).

#### Education and Training

The Nagwuntl'oo School is administered by UFN and offers a provincially recognized half-day preschool program, a kindergarten program, and grades one and two. The school has increased programs offered by one grade per year and the band intends to eventually offer kindergarten to Grade 12. The school provides outdoor play facilities and sports fields.

UFN children who do not attend the Nagwuntl'oo School attend schools in Anahim Lake and Williams Lake (Anahim Lake School 2015; Education Canada n.d.).

The Ulkatcho Band provides post-secondary scholarships to students for tuition, textbooks, and living allowance to attend college or university (Ulkatcho Education 2007).



### 3.5.4 *Additional Family and Community Well-being Information*

A description of family and community well-being for UFN is provided in Section 14.3.5.2 of the Application/EIS. Other information about the family and community well-being includes:

- The community Head Start program hosts annual cultural activities (e.g., an annual Baby Basket Making event) (Denisiqi Services Society 2014).
- The UFN is working with the Ministry of Child and Family Development to increase the number of families and homes that have completed the Extended Family Caregiver Assessment. This enables children within the Ministry's programs to be placed with extended family within their home community instead of being placed into non-Ulkatcho homes (Denisiqi Services Society 2014).
- UFN residents have access to the services of a family support worker (Denisiqi Services Society 2014).
- The Nenqayni Wellness Center Society, based in Williams Lake, provides health services to Ulkatcho members, including a family alcohol and drug program, a youth and family inhalant program, and a Nenqayni Community Mobile Program (Nenqayni Wellness Center Society n.d.).

Interior Health and the UFN have entered into a formal relationship to work collaboratively toward enhancing health programs and services for Aboriginal people (BC Interior Health 2015).<sup>19</sup>

The Ulkatcho Traditional Land Use and Ecological Knowledge Report (DM Cultural Services 2013) identifies potential impacts of the project on UFN families and on the ability of UFN to practice subsistence activities. UFN identify these impacts, in part, as a result of new technologies and job opportunities introduced into a society reliant upon hunting and gathering activities. These impacts include:

- Unequal distribution of benefits within the community and between UFN members and non-Aboriginal people;
- Impact of an influx of "new" money on family dynamics
- Impact of the inability of older generation UFN members to transfer traditional cultural and knowledge to younger generations due to the disturbance of traditional activities around and within the proposed Blackwater Project tenure.

Statistics Canada's CWB database (2011b) provides data for two UFN communities: Ulkatcho 14A and Squinas 2 (Table 3.4-1). As indicated in Table 3.5-2, Ulkatcho 14A and Squinas 2, with scores of

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<sup>19</sup> The Interior Health Board of Directors have approved eight health agreements via support for Letters of Understanding (LOUs), which further their commitment to provide culturally safe, holistic and accessible health services for Aboriginal people. The LOUs provide for the hiring of 12 nurse practitioners to work directly with Aboriginal communities; eight Aboriginal Patient Navigators supporting Aboriginal patients, caregivers, and their families while in the health-care system; and the incorporation of First Nation culture in health facilities through art, sacred spaces, welcome signs, and cultural ceremonies (BC Interior Health 2015).

52 and 45 respectively, both had CWB scores below the average score of 59 for Aboriginal communities in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2014).<sup>20</sup>

**Table 3.5-2. Community Well-being (2011): Ulkatcho 14A and Squinas 2**

Community	Community Wellbeing Score 2011					
	Income	Education	Housing	Labour Force	CWB Score	Global NR <sup>1</sup>
Ulkatcho 14A	-	-	-	-	52	10%
Squinas 2	-	-	-	-	45	10%

Source: Statistics Canada (2011b)

<sup>1</sup> Global Non-response rate.

### 3.5.5 Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information

Economic information for UFN is presented in section 14.3.5.6 of the Application/EIS. Updated and/or additional information is provided for economic base (businesses), labour force, and labour force qualifications.

The Ulkatcho Traditional Land Use Study and Ecological Knowledge Report (DM Cultural Services 2013) identifies potential impacts of the project on UFN employment including:

- short term employment followed by unemployment; and
- short term economic boom followed by a longer bust;

#### Economic Base

- The Yun Ka Whu 'ten Holdings is wholly owned by the UFN and is responsible for land and resource referrals submitted to the Band. The company holds forest tenures for the sole benefit of West Chilcotin Forest Products. The company manages the Forest and Range Opportunity Agreement on behalf of UFN as well as all silviculture obligations resulting from all their forest tenures licenses (Aboriginal Natural Resource Directory n.d.).

#### Labour Force

Table 3.5-3 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about UFN labour force characteristics.

<sup>20</sup> While average CWB scores have increased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities between 1981 and 2011, the CWB gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities has not changed over this time period. The average CWB score for First Nation communities increased from 47 in 1981 to 59 in 2011.

**Table 3.5-3. Ulkatcho First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Labour Force Indicators</b>						
Participation rate	48.4%	48.1%	49.2%	62.9%	48.5%	55.2%
Employment rate	25.8%	37.0%	30.5%	37.1%	33.3%	37.3%
Unemployment rate	53.3%	15.4%	37.9%	40.9%	31.3%	35.1%
<b>Industry</b>						
Total industry	155	135	295	175	160	335
Agriculture, resource based	25	20	0	40	10	50
Manufacturing, construction	25	0	30	50	10	60
Wholesale, retail	0	10	10	0	20	20
Finance, real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health, education	0	20	25	0	20	20
Business services	0	0	0	10	10	10
Other services	25	25	55	10	25	30
<b>Occupation</b>						
Population 15 years and over	155	135	295	175	160	335
Management	0	20	30	10	25	25
Natural sciences, health	0	0	10	10	0	0
Social sciences and government	10	20	20	0	20	20
Sales and service	0	20	25	10	35	40
Trades and related	25	25	0	30	0	30
Primary industry	20	0	25	35	0	40
Other occupations	15	0	20	25	10	30

Source: AANDC 2015 and AANDC 2012.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.5-4 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about UFN education characteristics.

**Table 3.5-4. Ulkatcho First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	160	140	295	175	160	340
No degree, certificate, or diploma	105	80	185	130	110	245
High school diploma or equivalent only	25	20	45	35	30	65
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	25	20	45	10	15	25
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	10	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	10	10	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

### 3.6 Nazko First Nation

The NFN has 22 reserves (Figure 3.6-1), and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining to Nazco 20 and Trout Lake Alec 16, the only populated reserves (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census data, and other source documents as noted.

#### 3.6.1 *Additional Demographic Information*

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at Nazco 20 (pop. 132) and Trout Lake Alec 16 (pop. 21), are provided in Appendix 7.1.1.A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.6 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, NFN had a registered population of 383, including 166 individuals residing on-reserve<sup>21</sup> (AANDC 2015).

#### 3.6.2 *Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information*

The Application/EIS provides an overview of community infrastructure for NFN in Section 14.3.6.3. Additional information is as follows:

- The NFN school is located one hour west of Quesnel (Forrex 2010).
- On-reserve recreation facilities include an outdoor skating rink, ball field, and horseshoe pit (Nazko First Nation 2015).
- Community drinking water is monitored by an Environmental Health Officer on a weekly basis. Water samples are provided to a Health Canada lab in Prince George (Nazko First Nation 2015).

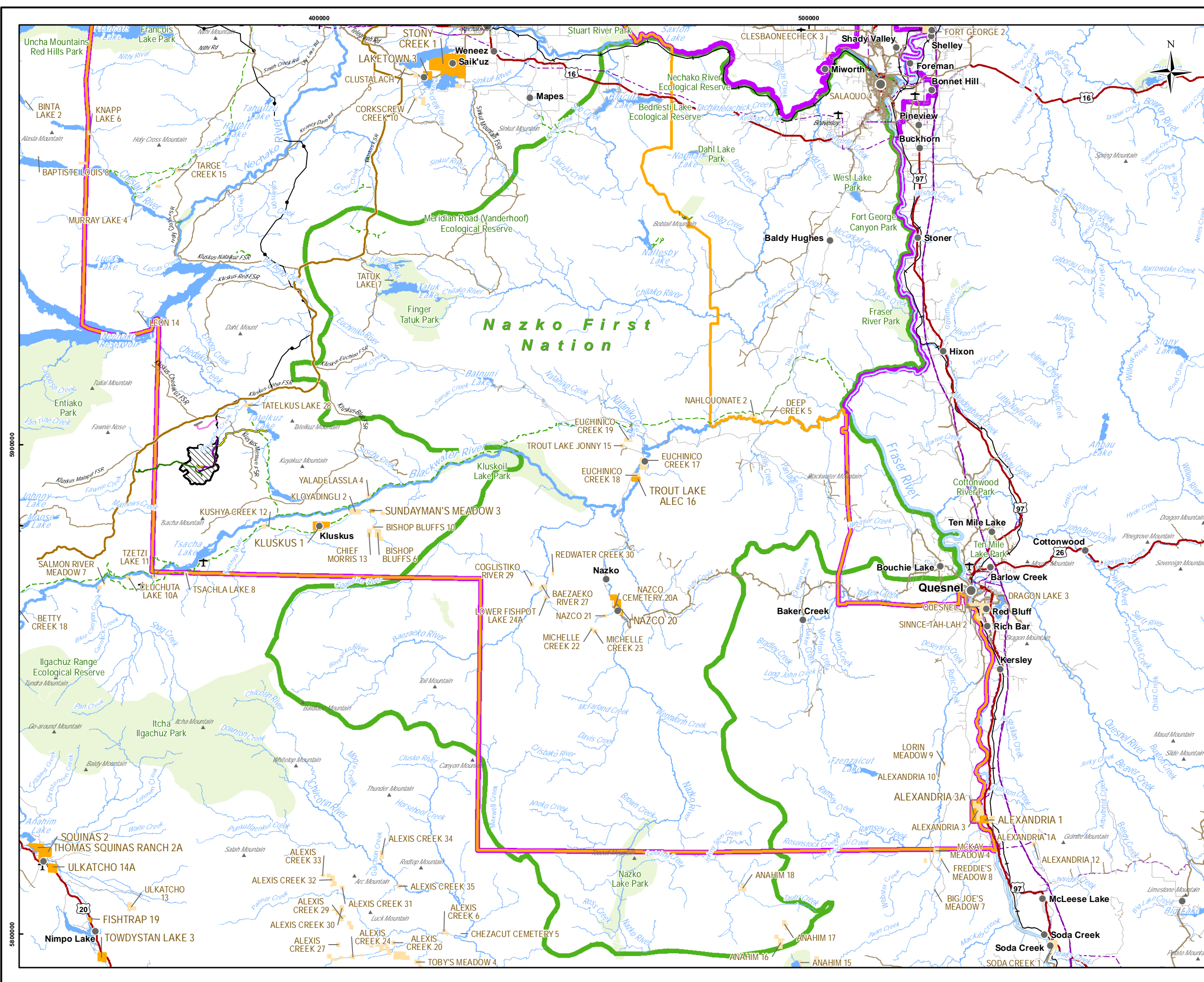
#### Housing

Statistics Canada reports that there were 40 occupied private dwellings in Nazco 20 in 2011, approximately 38% of which required major repairs. Most private dwellings (86%) were band housing and remainder were owner occupied. There were approximately four people per household (Statistics Canada 2011a).

On-reserve housing information is provided in Section 14.3.6.3, based on the 2001 Census data. 2006 Census data is not available. Table 3.6-1 below presents updated housing data based on the 2011 Census/NHS. The Census and NHS data are based on the total population enumerated within all the reserves affiliated with NFN.

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<sup>21</sup> The “on-reserve” number reported here is for NFN members living on NFN reserves and does not include NFN members living on other First Nations’ reserves (pop. 11). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. This AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for differences in the population update provided in this memo.



**Legend**

- Populated Place
- ✈ Airport/Airfield
- 16 Highway
- Arterial/Collector
- Resource/Recreation
- Local
- Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- Recreation Trail
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Park or Protected Area
- Indian Reserve
- Indian Reserve (Populated)

**Proposed Project Components**

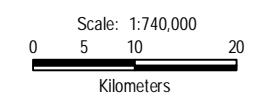
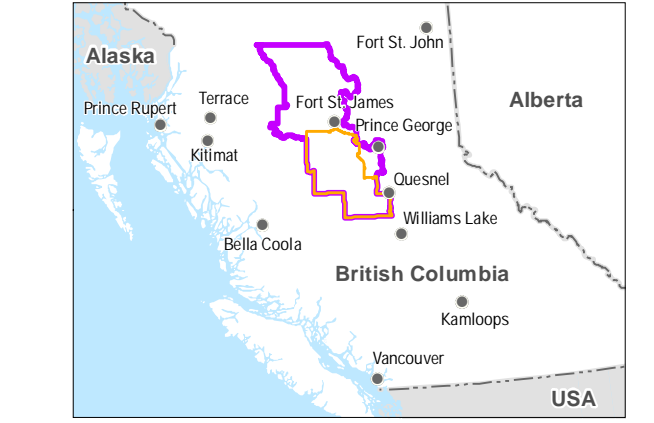
- Transmission Line
- Exploration Road
- Mine Access Road
- Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Airstrip Access Road
- Airstrip Extent
- Mine Site

**Traditional Territory**

- Nazko First Nation

**Economic, Social and Human Health**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)




Reference:  
Context layers:  
BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
Traditional Territory:  
BC Treaty Commission - <http://www.bctreaty.net/>

CLIENT: **newgold™**

PROJECT: **Blackwater Gold Project**

TITLE: **Nazko First Nation  
Traditional Territory and Study Areas**

DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.6-1</b>
GIS FILE: 15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soccc			
JOB No: VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			



Last updated by william.van.der...

**Table 3.6-1. Nazko First Nation Household Characteristics, 2011 Census Data**

Description	No. of Households (2011 Census/NHS)	No. of Households (2001 Census)
<b>Household Type</b>		
Total, all private households	40	30
One family households	25	25
Couple family households	20	15
Female lone parent households	0	10
Male lone parent households	0	0
Multi-family households	0	0
Non-family households	10	0
<b>Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>		
Total number of dwellings	40	30
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	30	10
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	10	10
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	15	15
Dwellings requiring major repairs	20	15

Source: Statistics Canada (2012)

### 3.6.3 Additional Regional and Local Services Information

Information describing health and social services available to NFN members is provided in Section 14.3.6.2.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information describing health and social services, emergency services, and education and training is presented below.

#### Health and Social Services

- The NFN band office provides services to members living on and off reserve, including education, health, social development, and housing (Nazko First Nation 2015).
- On-reserve health services include prenatal counselling, immunizations, flu clinics, tuberculosis testing and education. Members with chronic and acute illnesses receive home and community care including nursing care, personal care and in-home respite (Nazko First Nation 2015).
- Programs available to community members include parent and tot groups, canning nights and a community garden. Other services are offered by the Nazko First Nations Housing Department (Nazko First Nation 2015).

#### Emergency Services

No additional information is available for emergency services.

#### Education and Training

The NFN high school students ride a bus for five hours each day to attend classes. The Nation reports that graduates work in culinary arts, education, and nursing (Nazko First Nation 2015).

### 3.6.4 Additional Family and Community Well-being Information

A description of family and community well-being for NFN is provided in Section 14.3.6.2.2 of the Application/EIS. Other information about the family and community well-being for NFN includes:

- The Nenqayni Wellness Center Society, based in Williams Lake, provides health services to Nazko members, including a family alcohol and drug program, a youth and family inhalant program, and a Nenqayni Community Mobile Program. (Nenqayni Wellness Center Society n.d.).

Statistics Canada's CWB database (2011b) provides data for Nazco 20 (Table 3.6-2). As indicated in Table 3.6-2, Nazco 20 had a CWB score of 50 in 2011, below the average of 59 for Aboriginal communities (Statistics Canada 2014).

**Table 3.6-2. Community Well-being (2011): Nazco 20**

Community	Community Wellbeing Score 2011					
	Income	Education	Housing	Labour Force	CWB Score	Global NR <sup>1</sup>
Nazco 20	-	-	-	-	50	6%

Source: Statistics Canada (2011b)

<sup>1</sup> Global Non-response rate.

### 3.6.5 Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information

Economic information for the NFN is presented in Section 14.3.6.6 of the Application/EIS. Updated and/or additional information is provided for labour force and labour force qualifications.

#### Economic Base

No additional economic base (business) information is available.

#### Labour Force

Table 3.6-3 provides 2011 Census/NHS data about NFN labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.6-3. Nazko First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Labour Force Indicators</b>						
Participation rate	58.3%	44.4%	57.1%	75.0%	42.9%	60.0%
Employment rate	33.3%	33.3%	28.6%	25.0%	28.6%	26.7%
Unemployment rate	42.9%	50.0%	41.7%	50.0%	66.7%	55.6%
<b>Industry</b>						
Total industry	60	45	105	40	30	75
Agriculture, resource based	15	10	25	20	10	20
Manufacturing, construction	0	0	0	0	0	10

(continued)

**Table 3.6-3. Nazko First Nation Labour Force Characteristics (completed)**

Description	2011			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Industry (cont'd)</b>						
Wholesale, retail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health, education	0	0	10	0	10	10
Business services	0	0	10	0	0	0
Other services	10	0	15	10	10	25
<b>Occupation</b>						
Population 15 years and over	60	45	105	40	30	75
Management	0	0	0	10	0	0
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social sciences and government	0	0	0	0	10	10
Sales and service	0	10	10	0	10	10
Trades and related	10	0	0	10	0	0
Primary industry	20	10	30	20	0	15
Other occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.6-4 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about NFN education characteristics.

**Table 3.6-4. Nazko First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	60	45	100
No degree, certificate, or diploma	40	35	80
High school diploma or equivalent only	0	0	10
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	0	0	10
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### 3.7 Skin Tyee Nation

The STN has six reserves (Figure 3.7-1), and the following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining to Skins Lake 16B and Uncha Lake 13A, the only populated reserves (Statistics Canada 2012). Data sources used to update this section include June 2015 AANDC population data, 2011 Census/NHS data, the Coastal GasLink Pipeline Project Application, and other source documents as noted.



### 3.7.1 *Additional Demographic Information*

Statistical data describing socio-economic conditions at Skins Lake 16B (pop. 20) and Uncha Lake 13A (pop. 5) are provided in Appendix 7.1.1.A Section 3.2 and Section 14.3.7 of the Application/EIS (Statistics Canada 2012). As of June 2015, STN had a registered population of 179, including 53 individuals residing on-reserve<sup>22</sup> (AANDC 2015).

### 3.7.2 *Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information*

A description of STN community infrastructure and housing is provided in Section 14.3.7.3. Additional housing information is described below.

#### Housing

On-reserve housing information is provided in Section 14.3.7.3, based on the 2006 Census data. No additional information on housing is available from the 2011 Census/NHS (Statistics Canada 2012).

- Additional information indicates there are approximately 11 residential units on-reserve.
- The STN communities are accessed by ferry across Francois Lake (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

The Skin Tyee Traditional Land Use Study (DM Cultural Services 2015) indicates the Project may result in members leaving the reserve in order to work at the mine.

### 3.7.3 *Additional Regional and Local Services Information*

Health and social services information for STN is presented in Section 14.3.7.2.2 of the Application/EIS. Additional information describing local health and social services, emergency services, and education and training is provided below.

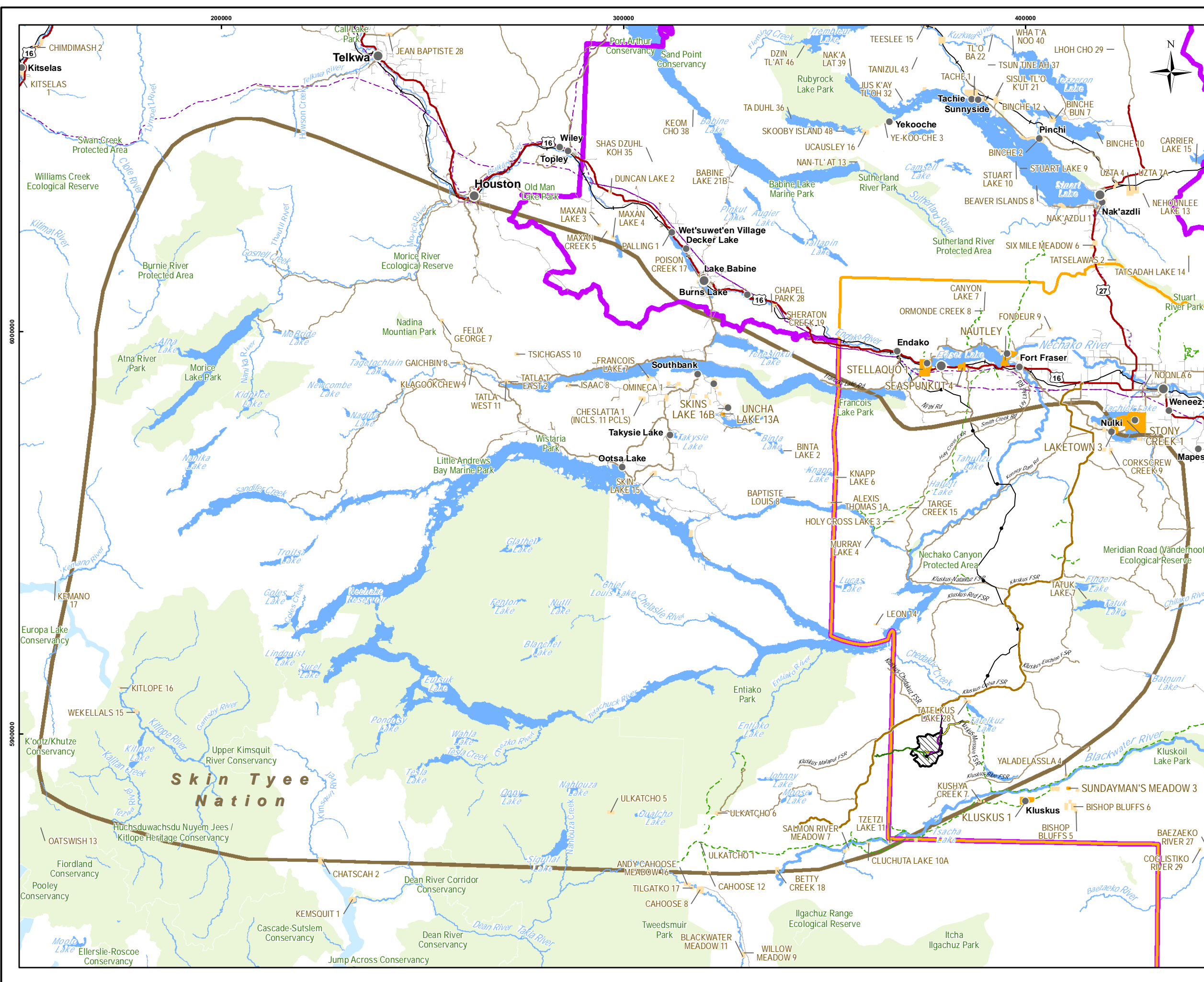
#### Health and Social Services

Information about health and social services are outlined in Section 14.3.7.2.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information includes:

- As a member of Carrier Sekani Family Services, the STN has a community health plan and integrated wellness program, which includes mental health and wellness services. These services include an addictions and recovery program, an alcohol and drug abuse program and mentorship program, an adult mental health program, an Aboriginal child and youth mental health program, and a youth engagement program (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

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<sup>22</sup> The “on-reserve” number reported here is for STN members living on STN reserves and does not include STN members living on other First Nations’ reserves (pop. 5). The June 2015 AANDC population data is not broken down by reserve and only provides the total number of registered members living on-reserve. This AANDC on-reserve population data is more current than the 2011 Census data related to Indian reserves, which accounts for differences in the population update provided in this memo.



**Legend**

- Populated Place
- ✈ Airport/Airfield
- 16 Highway
- Arterial/Collector
- Resource/Recreation
- Local
- Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
- Recreation Trail
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- Stream
- Waterbody
- Park or Protected Area
- Indian Reserve
- Indian Reserve (Populated)

**Proposed Project Components**

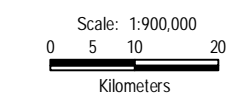
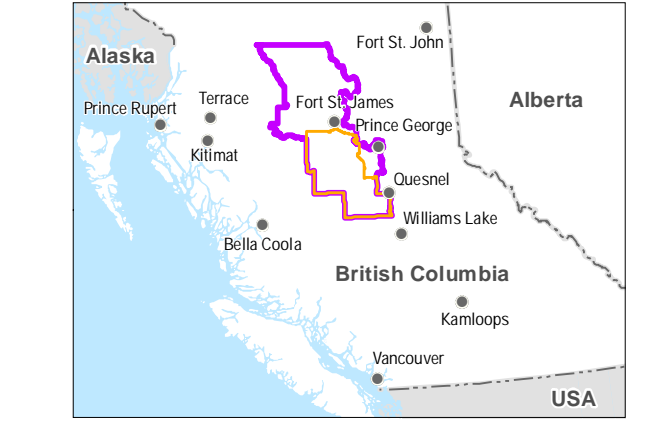
- Transmission Line
- Exploration Road
- Mine Access Road
- Freshwater Supply Pipeline
- Airstrip Access Road
- Airstrip Extent
- Mine Site

**Traditional Territory**

- Skin Tye Nation

**Economic, Social and Human Health**

- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)



Reference:  
Context layers:  
BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
Traditional Territory:

CLIENT:			
PROJECT:		Blackwater Gold Project	
TITLE:		Skin Tye Nation Traditional Territory and Study Areas	
DATE: July, 2015	ANALYST: WR	QA/QC: KK	<b>Figure 3.7-1</b>
GIS FILE: 15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soccc			
JOB No: VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers			



- STN members access local health care through the Southside Health and Wellness Centre located in Grassy Plains on the south side of Francois Lake. Three nurses and a community health representative work at the centre and a nurse practitioner is available by appointment one day per week. The Centre also offers social services. Health care delivery is provided through a co-management model with the STN (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

### Emergency Services

Information about fire protection services is presented in Section 14.3.7.2.4 of the Application/EIS. Additional information includes:

- Emergency services, including fire protection, are located off-reserve (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- The southside volunteer fire department services the reserve (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- The STN has emergency services agreements with Nee-Tahi-Buhn Band and Cheslatta Carrier Nation (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- The STN addresses emergency planning within the community through an emergency management program organization (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).

The Skin Tyee Traditional Land Use Study (DM Cultural Services 2015) identifies potential strain on emergency services as a result of the Project.

### Education and Training

Information about skills and training is presented in Section 14.3.7.6.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information includes:

- STN members attend school off reserve. Kindergarten to grade 10 are offered at the Grassy Plains School, located south of Francois Lake. To complete grades 11 and 12, students must take transit (bus) to other schools in the area, or complete their education through online study.
- Adult education is offered through the College of New Caledonia in the Village of Burns Lake and via a satellite centre of the College located on the south side of the lake (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014a).
- The STN is a member of the Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association (Westland Resource Group Inc 2007).

#### **3.7.4 Additional Family and Community Well-being Information**

Information about skills and training is presented in Section 14.3.7.2.3 of the Application/EIS. Statistics Canada's CWB database (2011b) does not include data for STN.

The Skin Tyee Traditional Land Use Study (DM Cultural Services 2015) identifies potential impacts of the project on STN families and community well-being including:

- Loss of income or livelihood due to increased competition for resources with recreational users who will be able to access traditionally used areas more easily;
- Decreased food security as a result of loss of income and potential damage to transportation corridors used by traditional hunters and gatherers
- Loss of culture or history as a result of the disruption to the cultural transmission of knowledge between older and younger generations
- Decreased desire to practice traditional activities in industrial setting
- Loss of community fabric due to unequal distribution of benefits within the community and impacts of “new” money on family dynamics
- Loss of mental health and personal well-being due to loss of community fabric, loss of intergenerational connectedness, loss of access to leisure and recreational activities, loss of access to health care or social services and increased rates of substance abuse or additions.

### ***3.7.5 Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information***

Economic information is provided for STN in Section 14.3.7.6 of the Application/EIS. Additional information is provided below for economic base (businesses).

#### Economic Base

The STN is a member of the First Nations (PTP) Group Limited Partnership (FNLP) which was formed in response to the Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP) project. Through this partnership, members will share financial benefits and access training, employment, contracting and joint venture opportunities (First Nations Limited Partnership n.d.).

The STN has been looking into other joint ventures and partnerships with oil and gas companies (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014b).

#### Labour Force

There is no updated 2011 Census/NHS data about STN labour force characteristics.

The Skin Tyee Traditional Land Use Study (DM Cultural Services 2015) identifies a concern related to short term employment with the Proponent, followed by unemployment.

#### Labour Force Qualifications

The STN was planning to prepare a human resource database, that will include information about members’ education, skills and training (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014b).

There is no updated 2011 Census/NHS data about STN education characteristics.

### 3.8 Tsilhqot'in National Government

The following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining to communities represented by the Tsilhqot'in National Government (TNG; Figure 3.8-1). Member communities include Tl'etinqox (Anahim), Tsi Deldel (Redstone), Yunesit'in (Stone), Xenigwet'in (Nemiah), ?Esdilagh (Alexandria) and Tl'esqox (Toosey) First Nations. The TNG communities are located adjacent and south of the socio-economic RSA.

Information on the economic development and services provided by TNG are described in Section 14.3.8 of the Application/EIS.

#### 3.8.1 Additional Demographic Information

The Application/EIS does not include demographic data for the six member communities of the TNG. Table 3.8-1 provides population data and other demographics for the TNG member communities.

**Table 3.8-1. Tsilhqot'in National Government Demographics**

	Self-Reported Group Population (June 2015)				On-reserve Population for Main Community	
	Total Registered Population	Population on Own Reserve	Population on Other Reserves	Population Off Reserve	2011 Population (2011 Census)	Median Age (2011 Census)
Tl'etinqox (Anahim)	1,575	551	42	976	475	32
Xenigwet'in (Nemiah)	436	205	47	179	185	43
Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek)	685	333	21	330	200	34
Toosey Indian Band (Tl'esqox)	335	145	19	171	115	39
?Esdilagh (Alexandria Indian Band)	197	49	3	144	60	27
Yunesit'in (Stone Indian Band)	454	215	39	195	205	33

Source: AANDC (2015)

##### 3.8.1.1 Tl'etinqox

Statistical data describing the demographic characteristics of Tl'etinqox include:

- AANDC reports the registered population of the Tl'etinqox was 1,575 residents in June 2015. Of those, 551 individuals lived on Anahim's Flat 1 (Table 3.8-1).
- Statistics Canada reported the on-reserve population was 475 in 2011.

Table 3.8-2 identifies the area or number of hectares of each Tl'etinqox reserve.

**Table 3.8-2. Area of Tl'etinqox Reserves**

Name	Hectares	Name	Hectares
Anahim 10	144.5	Anahim 4	12.5
Anahim 11	132.3	Anahim 5	61.9
Anahim 12	56.7	Anahim 6	139.6
Anahim 13	63.9	Anahim 7	46.5
Anahim 14	62.7	Anahim 8	59
Anahim 15	57.5	Anahim 9	48.6
Anahim 16	242.8	Anahim's Flat 1	3757.6
Anahim 17	139.6	Anahim's Meadow 2	257.8
Anahim 18	145.7	Anahim's Meadow 2A	161.9
Anahim 3	64.8		

Source: AANDC (2015)

### 3.8.1.2 Xenigwet'in (Nemiah)

Statistical data describing the demographic characteristics of Xenigwet'in includes:

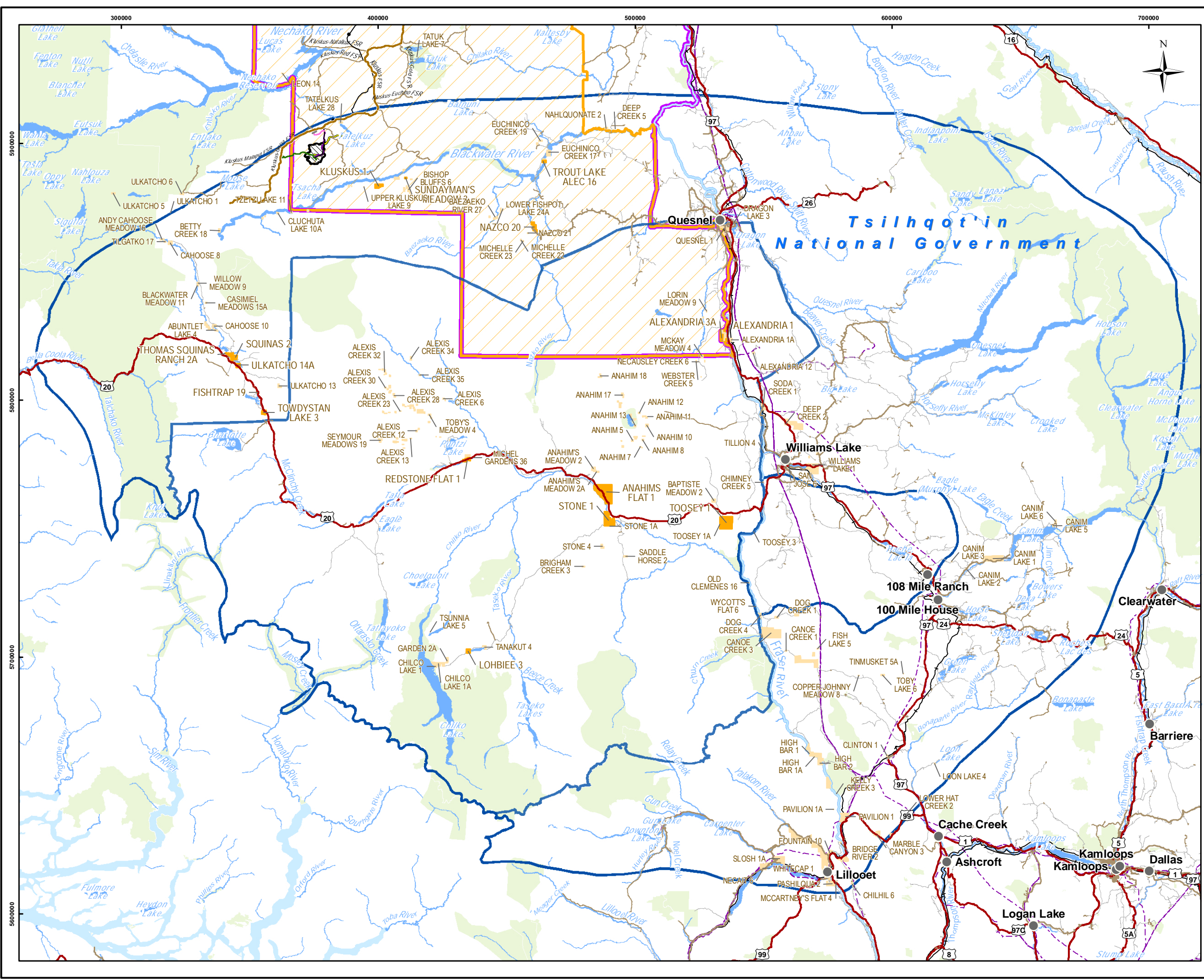
- AANDC reports the registered population of the Xenigwet'in First Nations Government was 436 residents in June 2015. Of those, 205 individuals lived on reserve, and the most populated reserve was Lohbiee 3 (Table 3.8-1).
- AANDC (2015) reported the on-reserve population was 203.
- The band office is located in Nemiah Valley, west of Williams Lake (Taseko Mines Ltd. 2009).

Table 3.8-3 identifies the area of each Xenigwet'in reserve.

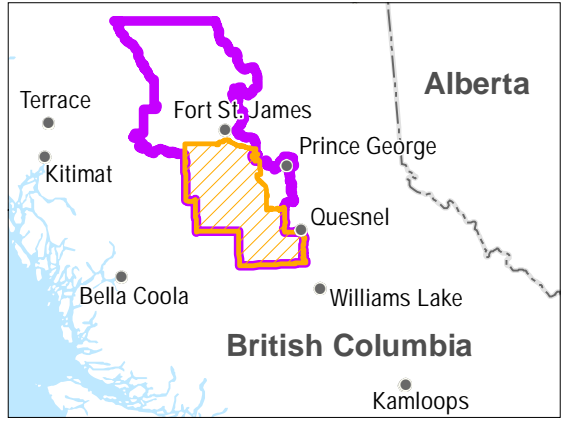
**Table 3.8-3. Area of Xenigwet'in Reserves**

Name	Hectares
Chilco Lake 1	80.9
Chilco Lake 1A	554.4
Garden 2	32.4
Garden 2A	113.3
Lezbye 6	89
Lohbiee 3	212.50
Tanakut 4	174.8
Tsunnia Lake 5	3.2

Source: AANDC (2015)



- Legend**
- Populated Place
  - ✈ Airport/Airfield
  - 16 Highway
  - Arterial/Collector
  - Resource/Recreation
  - Local
  - Kluskus / Kluskus-Ootsa FSR
  - Recreation Trail
  - Railway
  - Transmission Line
  - Stream
  - Waterbody
  - Park or Protected Area
  - Indian Reserve
  - Indian Reserve (Populated)
- Proposed Project Components**
- Transmission Line
  - Exploration Road
  - Mine Access Road
  - Freshwater Supply Pipeline
  - Airstrip Access Road
  - Airstrip Extent
  - Mine Site
- Traditional Territory**
- Tsilhqot'in National Government
- Economic, Social and Human Health**
- Local Study Area (LSA)
  - Regional Study Area (RSA)



Scale: 1:1,400,000  
 0 5 10 20  
 Kilometers

Reference:  
 Context layers:  
 BC Government GeoBC Data Distribution  
 Traditional Territory:  
 Tsilhqot'in Framework Agreement, 2011

CLIENT:		<b>newgold™</b>	
PROJECT:		Blackwater Gold Project	
TITLE:			
<b>Tsilhqot'in National Government Traditional Territory and Study Areas</b>			
DATE:	ANALYST:	QA/QC:	<b>Figure 3.8-1</b>
July, 2015	WR	KK	
GIS FILE:			
15-100-033_FNTerritories_DDP_soccc			
JOB No:			
VE52420			
COORDINATE SYSTEM:			
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N			



### 3.8.1.3 Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek)

Provided below is statistical data describing the demographic characteristics of Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek):

- AANDC reports the registered population of Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek) members was 685 residents in June 2015. Of those, 333 individuals lived on Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek) reserves (Table 3.8-1).
- Statistics Canada reported the on-reserve population was 200 in 2011.
- The main inhabited reserve is Redstone Flat 1 and the band office is located in Chilanko Forks (Taseko Mines Ltd. 2009).

Table 3.8-4 identifies the area of each Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek) reserve.

**Table 3.8-4. Area of Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek) Reserves**

Name	Hectares	Name	Hectares
Agats Meadow 8	131.3	Alexis Creek 31	64.8
Alexis Creek 12	1.3	Alexis Creek 32	242.8
Alexis Creek 13	550.4	Alexis Creek 33	32.4
Alexis Creek 14	157	Alexis Creek 34	129.5
Alexis Creek 15	32.4	Alexis Creek 35	64.8
Alexis Creek 16	32.4	Alexis Creek 6	80.9
Alexis Creek 17	161.9	Charley Boy's Meadow 3	420.9
Alexis Creek 18	64.8	Chezacut Cemetery 5	0.1
Alexis Creek 20	64.8	Freddie Charley Boy 7	4
Alexis Creek 21	356.1	Michel Gardens 36	3.4
Alexis Creek 22	97.1	Puntzi Lake 2	15.7
Alexis Creek 23	32.4	Redstone Cemetery 1B	0.1
Alexis Creek 24	64.8	Redstone Flat 1	315.7
Alexis Creek 25	32.4	Redstone Flat 1A	275.2
Alexis Creek 26	113.3	Seymour Meadows 19	174
Alexis Creek 27	64.8	Toby Helene's Meadow 10	32.4
Alexis Creek 28	129.5	Toby Helene's Meadow 11	16.1
Alexis Creek 29	97.1	Toby Helene's Meadow 9	64.8
Alexis Creek 30	194.3	Toby's Meadow 4	64.8

Source: AANDC (2015)

### 3.8.1.4 Tl'esqox (Toosey)

Tl'esqox (Toosey) is a member of the TNG as well as the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council (BC MARR 2015). Statistical data describing the demographic characteristics of Tl'esqox includes:

- AANDC reports the registered population of Tl'esqox (Toosey) was 335 in June 2015. Of those, 145 individuals lived on Toosey reserves (Table 3.8-1).



- Statistics Canada reported the on-reserve population was 115 in 2011.
- The main inhabited reserve community is Toosey 1 and the band office is located in Riske Creek, southwest of Williams Lake (Taseko Mines Ltd. 2009).

Table 3.8-5 identifies the area of each Toosey reserve.

**Table 3.8-5. Area of Toosey Indian Reserves**

Name	Hectares
Baptiste Meadow 2	226.6
Toosey 1A	11.8
Toosey 1	2339.1
Toosey 3	5

Source: AANDC (2015)

#### 3.8.1.5 ?Esdilagh (Alexandria)

Provided below is the publically available statistical data on demographics for ?Esdilagh First Nation:

- AANDC reports the registered population of ?Esdilagh First Nation was 197 residents in May 2015. Of those, 49 individuals lived on ?Esdilagh reserves (Table 3.8-1).
- Statistics Canada reported the on-reserve population was 60 in 2011.
- The main inhabited reserve communities are Alexandria 1 and 3A. The band office is located in Quesnel (Taseko Mines Ltd. 2009).

Table 3.8-6 identifies the area of each ?Esdilagh reserve.

**Table 3.8-6. Area of ?Esdilagh Reserves**

Name	Hectares	Name	Hectares
Alexandria 1	117.3	Big Joe's Meadow 7	16.2
Alexandria 10	4	Freddie's Meadow 8	32.4
Alexandria 11	32.4	Hay Ranch 2	24.3
Alexandria 12	64.8	Lorin Meadow 9	40.5
Alexandria 1A	110.2	Mckay Meadow 4	121.5
Alexandria 3	586.7	Necausley Creek 6	3.7
Alexandria 3A	145.7	Webster Creek 5	48.5

Source: AANDC (2015)

#### 3.8.1.6 Yunesit'in (Stone)

Statistical data describing the demographic characteristics of Yunesit'in Government:

- AANDC reports the registered population of Yunesit'in was 454 residents in May 2015. Of those, 254 individuals lived on Yunesit'in reserves (Table 3.8-1).

- Statistics Canada reported the on-reserve population was 205 in 2011.
- The main inhabited reserve community is Stone 1 and the band office is located in Hanceville (Taseko Mines Ltd. 2009).

Table 3.8-7 provides a listing of the Yunesit'in Indian reserves.

**Table 3.8-7. Yunesit'in Indian Reserves**

Name	Hectares
Brigham Creek 3	72.8
Saddle Horse 2	129.5
Stone 1	1588.4
Stone 1A	161.5
Stone 4	194.2

Source: AANDC (2015)

### 3.8.2 Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information

An overview of community infrastructure and facilities within the TNG member communities is provided in Table 3.8-8.

**Table 3.8-8. On-Reserve Infrastructure (2008)**

	Admin Office	Health Center	School	Police Detachment	Rec. Center	Heat Hydro Water	Garbage/ Sewer	Fire Hall	Internet
<b>Tsilhqot'in National Government</b>									
Tl'etinqox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Dial-up
Xeni	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	High Speed
Gwet'in									
Tsi Deldel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Dial-up
Tl'esqox	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	Dial-up
?Esdilagh	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	No
Yunesit'in	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Dial-up

Source: Taseko Mines Ltd. (2009)

#### 3.8.2.1 Tl'etinqox (Anahim)

Community infrastructure and facilities at Tl'etinqox (Anahim) includes a health center, Tl'etinqox Elementary School, a fire hall, water utility services, a Band office and internet infrastructure (Government of Canada 2013).

### 3.8.2.2 *Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah)*

Community infrastructure in Xeni Gwet'in includes a school, a gas bar and a Band office.

Homes and businesses in Xeni Gwet'in are powered by off-the-grid solar power that use a battery bank to provide power at night. There are no hydro services in Xeni Gwet'in (AFN N.d.).

The Xeni Gwet'in First Nation constructed a traditional village site on the eastern shore of Chilko Lake in the Nehmiah Valley, completed in 2008. The village promotes sustainable cultural tourism development and was expected to create six to eight jobs once fully operational (Northern Development Initiative Trust 2012b).

### 3.8.2.3 *Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek)*

The Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek) community has a Band office, a health clinic, a community cultural centre, a private school and a gas bar. The Tsi Deldel School has five classrooms, a full-size gym, and a library (Alexis Creek First Nation 2011).

The community has a local arena that was built in 1998 and houses an annual rodeo and provides a variety of recreation activities (Alexis Creek First Nation 2011).

### 3.8.2.4 *Tl'esqox (Toosey)*

Tl'esqox (Toosey) First Nation has an outdoor, year-round sports rink that was built by community members and is supported by community service strategies. The rink provides a number of winter recreation opportunities including hocking, skating, and other sports (Northern Development Initiative Trust 2012a).

The community also constructed a new health centre in 2013 (Williams Lake Tribune 2013a).

In 2013, Canada announced improvements to a number of First Nations' water systems, including the system serving Toosey First Nation (Water Canada 2013).

### 3.8.2.5 *?Esdilagh (Alexandria)*

No information was available through secondary sources describing the infrastructure and services at ?Esdilagh First Nation (Alexandria Indian Band).

### 3.8.2.6 *Yunesit'in (Stone)*

The most populated reserve, Yunesit'in Stone 1, has 49 houses. The Yunesit'in Band office is located in Stone 1, and other facilities include a Band-operated school, a health centre, a Roman Catholic Church, a community hall, and the Yunesit'in Development Enterprise (Yunesit'in Government N.d.).

## 3.8.3 *Additional Regional and Local Services Information*

Information describing the health services provided by the TNG is provided in Section 14.3.8.3 of the Application/EIS. Information describing the health and social services available to each of the communities that comprise the Tsilhqot'in National Government was not provided in the

Application/EIS, and has been provided below for health and social services, emergency services, and education and training.

#### 3.8.3.1 *Tl'etinqox (Anahim)*

Services available on-reserve in Tl'etinqox includes a health centre that provides nursing services, home care and support, a Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, counselling, and coordination for patient travel.

The Tl'etinqox School provides kindergarten to grade eight and has two teachers who can integrate the Tl'etinqox language into the curriculum (Education Canada 2014).

No additional information on health, social services or emergency services is available.

#### 3.8.3.2 *Xeni Gwet'in (Nemiah)*

The Xenigwet'in community has a school that provides kindergarten to grade eight education. No additional information on health, social services or emergency services is available.

#### 3.8.3.3 *Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek)*

The Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek) has the Redstone health clinic, and a school that serves education up to grade 10. Programs available through the school include Head Start and a meal program. No additional information on health, social services or emergency services is available.

#### 3.8.3.4 *Tl'esqox (Toosey)*

The Tl'esqox recreation centre offers health and education services. No additional information on health, social services or emergency services is available.

#### 3.8.3.5 *?Esdilagh (Alexandria)*

There is no information regarding on-reserve health, emergency or education services for the ?Esdilagh First Nation (Alexandria Indian Band).

#### 3.8.3.6 *Yunesit'in (Stone)*

On-reserve, the Yunesit'in have a Band-operated school and a health centre (Yunesit'in Government N.d.). No additional information on health, social services or emergency services is available.

### 3.8.4 *Additional Family and Community Well-being Information*

Responsibility for health services was transferred from the federal and provincial governments to the TNG in October 2013, including the transfer health centers (Williams Lake Tribune 2013b).

Supplementary to the information presented in Section 7.1.1.5 of the Application/EIS, Table 3.8-9 shows secondary information related to community well-being for TNG communities. The availability of health services and public health is often used to gauge social well-being.

**Table 3.8-9. Community Well-being (2011): Tsilhqot'in National Government Member Communities**

Community	Community Wellbeing Score 2011					
	Income	Education	Housing	Labour Force	CWB Score	Global NR <sup>1</sup>
Lohbiee 3	-	-	-	-	58	19%
Ahahim's Flat 1	52	28	68	59	52	12%
Redstone Flat 1	-	-	-	-	45	10%
Stone 1	-	-	-	-	47	13%
Toosey 1	-	-	-	-	55	6%

Source: Statistics Canada (2011b)

<sup>1</sup> Global Non-response rate.

BC's Interior Health Board of Directors has approved a total of eight health agreements, via support for Letters of Understanding. These agreements include a commitment to provide culturally safe, holistic and accessible health services for Aboriginal people. (BC Interior Health 2015). BC Interior Health and the TNG have entered into a formal relationship to work collaboratively toward enhancing health programs and services (BC Interior Health 2015).

The Nenqayni Wellness Center Society, based in Williams Lake, provides health services to all TNG members and includes a family alcohol and drug program, a youth and family inhalant program, and the Nenqayni Community Mobile Program, which began operating in 2012. (Nenqayni Wellness Center Society n.d.).

### 3.8.5 *Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information*

General economic development information is provided for TNG in Section 14.3.8.4 of the Application/EIS. This includes an overview of TNG's commercial fishery activities, Forest and Range Opportunities agreements held by each of the six members, and an introduction to the Tsilhqot'in Power Corporation, which is equally owned and managed by the TNG and Western Biomass Power Corp.

An additional TNG business is the Chilcotin Silviculture Group, which is a joint venture with Zansibar Holdings, created to increase TNG's participation in silviculture contract opportunities within their traditional territory. It has implemented projects with several TNG member communities including Toosey, Tl'etinqox'tin, Yunesit'in, and ?Esdilagh (Chilcotin Silviculture Group n.d.).

Additional information is provided below for economic base (businesses), labour force and labour force qualifications for each of the six TNG communities, where available.

#### 3.8.5.1 *Tl'etinqox (Anahim)*

##### Economic Base

No economic baseline information related to businesses is available.

## Labour Force

Table 3.8-10 presents census/NHS data (2011) about Tl'etinqox labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.8-10. Tl'etinqox First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<b><i>Labour Force Indicators</i></b>			
Participation rate	43.9%	42.4%	42.7%
Employment rate	24.4%	30.3%	26.7%
Unemployment rate	38.9%	35.7%	24.4%
<b><i>Industry</i></b>			
Total industry <sup>23</sup>	205	165	375
Agriculture, resource based	25	10	35
Manufacturing, construction	15	0	15
Wholesale, retail	10	0	10
Finance, real estate	0	0	0
Health, education	10	20	25
Business services	0	0	0
Other services	50	40	85
<b><i>Occupation</i></b>			
Population 15 years and over	205	165	375
Management	0	0	0
Natural sciences, health	15	0	15
Social sciences and government	0	0	0
Sales and service	15	20	35
Trades and related	20	25	40
Primary industry	25	10	30
Other occupations	10	0	10

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

## Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.8-11 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about Tl'etinqox education characteristics.

<sup>23</sup> Population 15 years and over.

**Table 3.8-11. Tl'etinqox First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	205	165	375
No degree, certificate, or diploma	145	85	230
High school diploma or equivalent only	30	40	70
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	25	30	60
University certificate below bachelor level	0	10	10
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	10	10

Source: AANDC (2015)

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### 3.8.5.2 Xenigwet'in (Nemiah)

#### Economic Base

The Xenigwet'in Enterprise (XGE) is the business arm of the Xenigwet'in First Nation, and is responsible for infrastructure and community assets installation and maintenance. There are several departments including: water and sewer, roads and highways, power and electrification, village maintenance, construction, gas, laundry, firefighting, vehicle maintenance and environmental monitoring (Xenigwet'in Tsligot'in People of Nemiah n.d.).

XGE has a visitor info centre located next to gas station, where they provide info on local tourism and info needed by tourists.

As previously noted, the Xenigwet'in First Nation constructed a traditional village site on the eastern shore of Chilko Lake in the Nemiah Valley. The village promotes sustainable cultural tourism development and was expected to create six to eight jobs once fully operational (Northern Development Initiative Trust 2012b).

#### Labour Force

Table 3.8-12 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about Xenigwet'in labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.8-12. Xenigwet'in First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<b><i>Labour Force Indicators</i></b>			
Participation rate	20.0%	40.0%	27.6%
Employment rate	13.3%	40.0%	27.6%
Unemployment rate	0%	0%	0%

(continued)

**Table 3.8-12. Xeni Gwet'in First Nation Labour Force Characteristics (completed)**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Industry</b>			
Total industry <sup>24</sup>	75	75	145
Agriculture, resource based	0	0	0
Manufacturing, construction	10	0	15
Wholesale, retail	0	0	0
Finance, real estate	0	0	0
Health, education	0	15	20
Business services	0	0	0
Other services	15	15	30
<b>Occupation</b>			
Population 15 years and over	75	75	145
Management	0	0	10
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0
Social sciences and government	0	10	15
Sales and service	0	0	0
Trades and related	15	0	15
Primary industry	10	0	10
Other occupations	0	0	0

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.8-13 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about Xeni Gwet'in education characteristics.

**Table 3.8-13. Xeni Gwet'in First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	75	75	145
No degree, certificate, or diploma	40	35	75
High school diploma or equivalent only	20	25	45
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	10	15	25
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

<sup>24</sup> Population 15 years and over.



### 3.8.5.3 Tsi Deldel (Alexis Creek)

#### Economic Base

The Tsi Deldel First Nation jointly owns Tsi Del Del (TDD) with Riverside Forest Products Ltd. The TDD company is a forest products company that plans, develops, markets, logs and conducts silviculture work on the their Forest License and act as a consultant and contractor to other licensees. The company is based out Chilanko Forks with an office in Williams Lake (Alexis Creek First Nation 2011).

#### Labour Force

Table 3.8-14 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about Tsi Deldel labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.8-14. Tsi Deldel First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Labour Force Indicators</i>			
Participation rate	25.0%	26.7%	25.8%
Employment rate	12.5%	13.3%	9.7%
Unemployment rate	75%	0%	50%
<i>Industry</i>			
Total industry <sup>25</sup>	80	75	155
Agriculture, resource based	10	0	10
Manufacturing, construction	0	0	0
Wholesale, retail	0	0	10
Finance, real estate	0	0	0
Health, education	0	0	0
Business services	0	0	0
Other services	10	10	15
<i>Occupation</i>			
Population 15 years and over	80	75	155
Management	0	0	0
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0
Social sciences and government	0	0	10
Sales and service	0	10	10
Trades and related	0	0	0

(continued)

<sup>25</sup> Population 15 years and over.

**Table 3.8-14. Tsi Deldel First Nation Labour Force Characteristics (completed)**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Occupation (cont'd)</b>			
Primary industry	10	0	10
Other occupations	0	0	0

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.8-15 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about Tsi Deldel education characteristics.

**Table 3.8-15. Tsi Deldel First Nation Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	80	75	155
No degree, certificate, or diploma	65	45	110
High school diploma or equivalent only	10	10	20
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	10	10	25
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

#### 3.8.5.4 Tl'esqox (Toosey)

### Economic Base

The Toosey Enterprises has a gas station/convenience store and machinery rentals. There are also farming and cattle ranching businesses (Taseko Mines Ltd 2009).

### Labour Force

Table 3.8-16 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about Toosey labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.8-16. Toosey Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Labour Force Indicators</b>			
Participation rate	33.3%	40.0%	31.6%
Employment rate	0%	30.0%	26.3%

(continued)

**Table 3.8-16. Toosey Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Labour Force Indicators (cont'd)</i>			
Unemployment rate	66.7%	0%	33.3%
<i>Industry</i>			
Total industry <sup>26</sup>	45	50	95
Agriculture, resource based	10	0	10
Manufacturing, construction	0	0	10
Wholesale, retail	0	0	0
Finance, real estate	0	0	0
Health, education	0	0	10
Business services	0	0	0
Other services	10	15	30
<i>Occupation</i>			
Population 15 years and over	45	50	95
Management	0	0	10
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0
Social sciences and government	0	0	10
Sales and service	10	10	15
Trades and related	10	0	10
Primary industry	10	0	10
Other occupations	0	0	0

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.8-17 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about Toosey education characteristics.

#### 3.8.5.5 ?Esdilagh (Alexandria)

### Economic Base

Esdilagh Development Corporation is owned by the ?Esdilagh and works to engage in the natural resource sectors as well as manufacturing and services sectors (Mitacs n.d.).

Other businesses include hay fields and agricultural lands (Taseko Mines Ltd 2009)

<sup>26</sup> Population 15 years and over.

**Table 3.8-17. Toosey Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	45	45	95
No degree, certificate, or diploma	40	30	70
High school diploma or equivalent only	10	10	15
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	0	0	10
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

### Labour Force

Table 3.8-18 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about ?Esdilagh First Nation labour force characteristics.

**Table 3.8-18. ?Esdilagh First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Labour Force Indicators</i>			
Participation rate	66.7%	100%	55.6%
Employment rate	50.0%	0%	55.6%
Unemployment rate	0%	0%	0%
<i>Industry</i>			
Total industry <sup>27</sup>	30	10	45
Agriculture, resource based	10	0	10
Manufacturing, construction	0	0	0
Wholesale, retail	0	0	0
Finance, real estate	0	0	0
Health, education	0	0	0
Business services	0	0	0
Other services	10	0	15
<i>Occupation</i>			
Population 15 years and over	30	10	45
Management	0	0	0

(continued)

<sup>27</sup> Population 15 years and over.

**Table 3.8-18. ?Esdilagh First Nation Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Occupation (cont'd)</i>			
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0
Social sciences and government	0	0	0
Sales and service	0	0	0
Trades and related	10	0	0
Primary industry	10	0	10
Other occupations	0	0	0

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.8-19 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about ?Esdilah education characteristics.

**Table 3.8-19. ?Esdilagh Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	30	10	45
No degree, certificate, or diploma	15	10	25
High school diploma or equivalent only	10	0	10
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	10	0	10
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	0
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	0	0

Source: AANDC (2015)

### 3.8.5.6 Yunesit'in (Stone)

#### Economic Base

No economic base (businesses) information is available.

#### Labour Force

Table 3.8-20 presents 2011 Census/NHS data about Yunesit'in First Nation labour force characteristics.

#### Labour Force Qualifications

Table 3.8-21 presents 2011 Census/NHS information about Yunesit'in education characteristics.

**Table 3.8-20. Yunesit'in Labour Force Characteristics**

Description	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Labour Force Indicators</b>			
Participation rate	35.5%	33.3%	33.3%
Employment rate	17.6%	25.0%	20.0%
Unemployment rate	33.3%	50%	40.0%
<b>Industry</b>			
Total industry <sup>28</sup>	85	60	150
Agriculture, resource based	10	0	10
Manufacturing, construction	0	0	10
Wholesale, retail	0	0	0
Finance, real estate	0	0	0
Health, education	0	10	10
Business services	0	0	0
Other services	15	10	25
<b>Occupation</b>			
Population 15 years and over	85	60	150
Management	0	0	0
Natural sciences, health	0	0	0
Social sciences and government	0	0	10
Sales and service	0	0	10
Trades and related	0	0	0
Primary industry	15	0	20
Other occupations	0	0	0

Source: AANDC 2015.

Note: Due to the small population numbers, data may contain rounding errors and/or omissions derived from the original source.

**Table 3.8-21. Yunesit'in Education Characteristics**

Highest Degree or Certificate	2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Population 15 years and over	85	60	145
No degree, certificate, or diploma	55	40	95
High school diploma or equivalent only	20	10	30
Trades/apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	0	10	15
University certificate below bachelor level	0	0	10
University degree (bachelor level or higher)	0	10	10

Source: AANDC (2015)

<sup>28</sup> Population 15 years and over.

### 3.9 Métis Nation British Columbia

The following sections provide additional information describing socio-economic conditions pertaining to the Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC). The MNBC represents Métis Chartered Communities across the province. Métis potentially affected by this Project are located in the North Central region (Métis Nation British Columbia 2012c).

A description of the Métis Nation key groups and governance structures is provided in Section 14.3.10.1 and Section 14.3.10.2.

#### 3.9.1 *Additional Demographic Information*

The Application/EIS provided demographic information for the Metis Nation of British Columbia in Section 14.3.1. Additional demographic information including population and age characteristics and language is provided below.

##### Demographic Information

- In 2015, 9,500 Métis citizenship cards were issued (Métis Nation British Columbia 2012a). In the Métis North Central region, there were approximately 1,500 registered Métis citizens in 2014 (Métis Nation British Columbia 2012a). Provincially, issuance of Métis citizenship has been on a steady increase since 2004.
- Within the North Central region approximately 700 citizens were between the ages of 30 and 55, while about 7.5% were younger than 17 years old (Métis Nation British Columbia 2012a). The median age of Métis in British Columbia is 32 years, which is younger than the median non-Aboriginal population, which is 41.9 years (Statistics Canada 2011a, 2013).

##### Language

- 2011 was the first year that Statistics Canada classified Michif, the language of the Métis people, as a separate language. Michif is a mixed language, combining Cree and French, and borrowing terms from English and Aboriginal languages such as Ojibwa and Assiniboine. (Central Urban Métis Federation Incorporated 2012). Nationally, 810 Métis reported speaking Michif.
- The Michif Legacy Project is a collaboration between the BC Métis Federation, the Nova Métis Heritage Association and the Caribou Chilcotin Métis Association to promote the Michif Language (BC Métis Federation 2012).

#### 3.9.2 *Additional Regional and Community Infrastructure Information*

The local Métis population access community infrastructure and services in the closest local communities.

No additional housing data is available for the Métis in British Columbia or local Métis Charter Communities.

#### 3.9.3 *Additional Regional and Local Services Information*

##### Health and Social Services

Health services for the local Métis population are accessed in the closest local communities.

In 2006 the Métis Nation BC conducted a Provincial Survey which identified health issues including arthritis, lower back pain, stomach and digestive problems, and diabetes. Métis citizens' top health concerns were affordable dental care, long-term elder care, mental health and addiction support, and affordable prescription assistance (Métis Nation British Columbia 2012b).

#### Emergency Services

Emergency and fire protection services are available in the closest local communities.

#### Education and Training Services

Education and training services are available in the closest local communities.

#### **3.9.4 Additional Family and Community Well-being Information**

Recreational activities, social services and any additional family and community well-being services are access in the closest local communities.

#### **3.9.5 Additional Regional and Local Employment and Businesses Information**

Economic information is provided for MNBC in Section 14.3.11.3 of the Application/EIS. Additional information is provided for labour force and labour force qualifications.

The BC Métis Federation (BCMF) has established a Development Corporation with the primary goal to promote self-sustainability for the BCMF and play a key role in supporting Métis-owned businesses to coordinate bids so they may compete for service and supply contracts for industry developments across British Columbia (BC Métis Federation 2015).

#### Economic Base

No additional information about MNBC businesses is available.

#### Labour Force

In 2012, the employment rate for Métis in British Columbia was 66.1% (Anderson and Hohban 2014).

#### Labour Force Qualifications

It has been reported that Métis members face multiple barriers with respect to education and employment including lack of funding for training programs, lack of long-term training programs and support on the job, lack of driver's licenses, insufficient education and literacy levels, and reluctance to relocate (Coastal Gaslink Pipeline Project Ltd. 2014b).

## **4. REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS**

Information obtained through publicly available sources as well as studies undertaken by First Nations (e.g., Stelat'en First Nation Socio-Economic Baselines Study, Skin Tyee First Nation Traditional Use Study) has provided additional socio-economic information for Aboriginal



groups potentially affected by the Project. This section reviews the economic and social effects assessment conclusions presented in the Application/EIS (Section 6.3 and Section 7.3).

Table 4-1 provides the definitions used to characterize potential residual effects for social and economic VCs and is taken from Section 4.4.5.1 of the Application/EIS.

**Table 4-1. Characterization of Residual Effects for Social and Economic Valued Components**

Attribute	Definition	Rating Criteria Description
Context	Refers to the ability of the VC to accept change.	<p><b>High:</b> VC has weak resilience to stress; the VC has a low capacity to accommodate growth/change and demonstrates variable or circumscribed responses to management actions. The VC has special legislative or regulatory status.</p> <p><b>Neutral:</b> VC has demonstrated resilience to stress; the VC has the capacity to accommodate growth/change and is responsive to management actions. The VC has no special legislative or regulatory status.</p>
Magnitude	Refers to the severity of the impact.	<p><b>Negligible:</b> No detectable change from baseline.</p> <p><b>Low:</b> Effect that occurs might or might not be detectable, but is within the normal range of variability.</p> <p><b>Medium:</b> Effect is unlikely to pose a serious risk or benefit to the VC or to represent a management challenge.</p> <p><b>High:</b> Effect is likely to pose a serious risk or benefit to the selected VC and, if negative, represents a management challenge.</p>
Duration	Refers to the length of time the effect lasts.	<p><b>Short Term:</b> Effect extends throughout the construction phase.</p> <p><b>Long Term:</b> Throughout operations and closure.</p> <p><b>Permanent/Chronic:</b> During post closure or beyond.</p>
Frequency	Refers to how often an effect is expected to occur.	<p><b>Once:</b> Effect occurs on one occasion over the life of the Project.</p> <p><b>Intermittent:</b> Effect occurs several times over the life of the Project.</p> <p><b>Continuous:</b> Effect occurs continuously over the life of the Project .</p>
Geographic Extent	Refers to the area over which the predicted impact is expected to occur.	<p><b>Local:</b> Effect is confined to the LSA.</p> <p><b>Regional:</b> Effect is confined to the RSA.</p>
Reversibility	Refers to the ability of the VC to return to its original state once the stressor is removed.	<p><b>Reversible:</b> Baseline conditions can be re-established after the factors causing the effect are removed.</p> <p><b>Permanent:</b> Baseline conditions cannot be re-established after the factors causing the effect are removed.</p>

Table 4-2 summarizes social effects, mitigation measures and residual social to demographics, regional and community infrastructure, regional and local services, and family and community well-being VCs. Table 4-3 summarizes economic effects, mitigation measures and residual economic related to the “regional and local employment and businesses” VC. Effects to the regional and community infrastructure VC and regional and local services VC are not presented by type of infrastructure and service, as they are presented in the Application. Residual effects ratings are summarized from Table 19.2-5 of the Application.

**Table 4-2. Summary of Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects for Social Valued Components and Considerations related to Aboriginal Groups**

Valued Components (Phase of Project) <sup>(1)</sup>	Potential Effects	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Summary of Significance of Residual Effects	Considerations in relation to Aboriginal Groups
<b>Demographics</b> (C, O, CL) (Summary of Section 7.2.2 of the Application/EIS)	Change in demographics through: in-migration of construction workers and their dependents and out-migration of operations workers and their dependents during the closure phase.	The Proponent plans to hire the majority of the Project construction and operation workforce from within the Socio-Economic Regional Study Area (SERSA) and will provide camps for workers during the construction and operation phases, accommodating 1,500 and 500 workers respectively.  The Proponent will construct an airstrip at the mine site to transport construction workers from outside of the SERSA.  During operations, workers will be bussed from Vanderhoof to the mine site.	Table 19.2-5 in Section 19 of the Application concludes potential residual effects are anticipated during construction, operations and closure due to the in- and out-migration of workers. The in-migration of construction workers is expected to be neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, short-term, continuous, and reversible. The effect is rated as Not Significant (Negligible) with a low likelihood and high confidence.  Potential residual effects from the in-migration of workers during the operations phase are expected to be neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, long-term, continuous, and reversible. The effect is rated as Not Significant (Minor) with moderate likelihood and high confidence.  Potential residual effects from the out-migration of workers during closure due are expected to be neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, long-term, continuous and reversible. The effect is rated as Not Significant (Negligible), with moderate likelihood and high confidence.	Aboriginal people may return or move to reserves to work at the mine, which may result in changes to demographics on reserves.  Aboriginal groups have indicated Aboriginal members may leave reserves to live closer to the mine for work (e.g., Vanderhoof).
<b>Regional and Community Infrastructure</b> (C, O, CL) (Summary of Section 7.2.3 of the Application/EIS)	In-migration of workers may create pressure on local housing and community infrastructure.  Transportation of workers, equipment and materials to/from the mine site is anticipated to result in additional vehicle traffic, road wear and maintenance.  Out-migration of workers may decrease demands on housing and community infrastructure.	The Proponent plans to hire the majority of the Project construction and operation workforce from within the SERSA and will provide camps for workers during the construction and operations phases, accommodating 1,500 and 500 workers respectively. The use of camps during the construction and operation phases will offset potential effects on housing and community infrastructure.  The Project will bus workers between Vanderhoof and the mine site to reduce the volume of traffic during the construction, operation and closure phases of the Project. Flights during construction will also reduce traffic and road wear.  The Proponent is committed to implement a Transportation and Access Management Plan (TAMP) to help manage project traffic. Proposed upgrades to sections of the Kluskus Forest Service Road (FSR) will improve road conditions.  The Proponent will work with the SERSA communities to develop a mine closure plan that identifies strategies and actions to help minimize the potential adverse effects of mine closure.	Table 19.2-5 in Section 19 of the Application concludes potential residual effects are anticipated on regional and community infrastructure during construction, operations and closure due to the in- and out-migration of workers.  Demands on regional and community infrastructure during construction and operations as a result of the in-migration of workers is expected to be neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, short-term (construction) and long-term (operation), continuous, and reversible. Effects are rated as Not Significant (Negligible) for construction phase with a low likelihood and high confidence. Effects are rated as Not Significant (Minor) for the operation phase with a high likelihood and confidence.  During construction, operation and closure, potential residual effects of project traffic on roads are characterized as neutral in context, low to medium in magnitude, local to regional in extent, continuous, short to long-term and reversible. During construction and operations the effects are rated as Not Significant (minor) and during closure Not Significant (Negligible), with a high degree of confidence and likelihood.  During mine closure, demands on regional and community infrastructure as a result of out-migration are expected to be neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, long-term, continuous, and reversible. The effects are rated as Not Significant (Negligible) with moderate likelihood and a high degree of confidence.	Aboriginal people may return or move to reserves to work at the mine, which may result in increased pressure on housing and infrastructure on reserves.

(continued)

**Table 4-2. Summary of Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects for Social Valued Components and Considerations related to Aboriginal Groups (completed)**

Valued Components (Phase of Project) <sup>(1)</sup>	Potential Effects	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Summary of Significance of Residual Effects	Considerations in relation to Aboriginal Groups
<b>Regional and Local Services</b> (C, O, CL) (Summary of Section 7.2.4 of the Application/EIS)	<p>Project effects on regional services will be largely associated with changes in population. In-migration and out-migration potentially affects demand for education, health, and social services.</p> <p>Project hiring requirements will increase demand for training and apprenticeship programs.</p> <p>Increased traffic volumes to and from mine site would increase demand for health and protective services if accidents occur.</p> <p>Accidents and incidents at worksite could increase demand for regional health, protective and emergency services.</p> <p>Reduction in traffic volumes to mine site during mine closure may decrease demand on regional health, protective and emergency services.</p>	<p>The Proponent plans to hire the majority of the Project construction and operation workforce from within the SERSA and will provide camps for workers during the construction and operations phases, accommodating 1,500 and 500 workers respectively. The use of camps during the construction and operation phases will offset potential effects on regional and local services.</p> <p>The camp will be self-contained and include medical staff (as required by Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia and WorkSafeBC).</p> <p>The Proponent will: make arrangements to med-evac workers with life-threatening illnesses or injuries to the nearest appropriate facility within the SERSA: work with Northern Health, local fire departments, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and BC Ambulance to ensure that the appropriate information on the changes in area transportation volumes.</p> <p>Provide full firefighting equipment and trained personnel to meet all onsite fire and rescue needs.</p> <p>Pressure on services will be managed by implementing: policies to promote health, safety and security; an Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan; working with training institutions such as the College of New Caledonia (CNC) and BC Aboriginal Mine Training Association and local education providers to provide training programs and skills upgrading.</p> <p>During the closure phase, the Proponent will work with the SERSA communities to develop a mine closure plan that identifies strategies and actions to help minimize the potential adverse effects of closing the mine.</p> <p>The Project will work with the local communities to develop a mine closure plan that identifies strategies and actions to help minimize the potential adverse effects of closing the mine.</p>	<p>Table 19.2-5 in Section 19 of the Application concludes potential residual effects are anticipated on regional and local services during construction, operations and closure due to the in- and out-migration of workers.</p> <p>During construction, potential residual effects on regional services (i.e., education, protective, health and social services) are characterized as neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, continuous, reversible, short-term, The effects are rated as Not Significant (Negligible) with low likelihood and high confidence.</p> <p>During operations, potential residual effects on protective, social and health services are characterized as neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, long-term, reversible and continuous. These effects are rated as Not Significant (minor) with moderate likelihood and high confidence. The Project does not anticipate adverse residual effects on education services during operations as the Project will expand education supply and enhance local qualifications.</p> <p>During mine closure, there will be a reduction of population, and as such a reduction in demand for services. Potential residual effects on local and regional services (i.e., education, protective, health and social services) are anticipated to be neutral in context, low in magnitude, long-term, continuous and reversible. Overall, effects are rated as Not Significant (Negligible) for education services, and Not Significant (Minor) for protective, health and social services. These effects are determined with a moderate level of likelihood and a high degree of confidence.</p> <p>No residual effects to local and regional services are anticipated during the post-closure phase.</p>	<p>Aboriginal people use a range of services in the region. Project impacts on regional and local services may affect service provision for Aboriginal people. Aboriginal groups have identified potential strain on emergency services as well as loss of access to health care or social services as a result of the Project.</p>
<b>Family and Community Well-being</b> (C, O, CL) (Summary of Section 7.2.5 of the Application/EIS)	<p>Project effects on family and community well-being include deterioration of family relationships due to fly-in and fly-out rotation, and positive or negative decisions on spending disposable income.</p>	<p>The self-contained camp and worker rotation policies during construction and operations will minimize the influx of workers to the SERSA.</p> <p>The Project has established a Community Liaison Committee (CLC) to facilitate discussion among community members and the Proponent and to assist in the identification and understanding of issues of concern and interest to the surrounding communities. The CLC will be maintained throughout the construction and operations of the Project.</p> <p>The Project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposit workers' salaries in their bank accounts and provide access to money management training.</li> <li>• Offer shift rotations to minimize separation from family (for example, 14 on/14 off or 4 on/3 off) and allow flexibility to accommodate hard to fill positions.</li> <li>• Ensure phone and Internet services are available to enable employees to communicate with their families.</li> </ul> <p>During closure the Proponent will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the community to develop a mine closure plan that identifies strategies and actions to help minimize the potential adverse effects of closing the mine; and</li> <li>• Work with local education providers to facilitate access to training programs and skills upgrading</li> </ul>	<p>Table 19.2-5 in Section 19 of the Application concludes potential residual effects are anticipated on family and community well-being during construction, operations and closure due to the in- and out-migration of workers, and as result of family separation during rotation work shifts.</p> <p>During closure, loss of employment is characterized as neutral in context, low to medium in magnitude, regional, long-term, continuous and reversible. These effects are rated as Not Significant (Minor). These effects are determined with moderate level of likelihood and high degree of confidence.</p> <p>During construction and operation, residual effects of socially disruptive behaviour and illegal activities are characterized as neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, short to long-term, continuous, and reversible. During construction, these effects are rated as Not significant (negligible) with a low level of likelihood and high degree of confidence. During operations these effects are rated as not significance (minor) with a moderate level of likelihood and confidence.</p> <p>During construction and operation, residual effects of separated families due to worker rotations are characterized as low in magnitude, regional, short to long-term, continuous, and reversible. These effects are determined to be Not Significant (Minor) with a moderate level likelihood and confidence.</p>	<p>During construction, operations and the early stage of closure, it is expected that income from employment at the mine will increase families' economic capacity and quality of life.</p> <p>The Project may impact community and family well-being as a result of in-migration to the area. Aboriginal communities have expressed concerns related to loss of mental health and personal well-being as a result the potential disruption to the cultural transmission of knowledge between older and younger generations, and overall loss or fragmentation of communities. These effects may arise as Aboriginal members move off reserve to access training and employment opportunities. Income from employment at the mine has potential to impact family dynamics. New income may result in increased rates of substance abuse or addictions, which has an impact on mental health and personal well-being. Employment at the mine may also reduce the need or desire for families to practice traditional harvesting for income. Aboriginal groups have indicated that they may experience reduced food security as a result of fewer members practicing traditional harvesting.</p>

**Table 4-3. Summary and Review of Effects, Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects for Economic Valued Components**

Valued Components (Phase of Project) <sup>(1)</sup>	Potential Benefits	Summary of Mitigation Measures	Summary of Significance of Residual Effects	Consideration in relation to Aboriginal Groups
<p><b>Regional and Local Employment and Businesses (C, O, CL)</b> (Summary of Section 6.2.3 of the Application/EIS)</p>	<p>During construction, total purchases of labour, goods, and services from sources in BC will amount to \$1,294 million over the two-year construction period. The Project will generate 2,570 PYs of employment: 485 person years (PY) of direct employment (equivalent to 195 jobs over the two years of construction), 1,945 PYs of indirect employment and 140 PYs of induced employment. During construction the Project will contribute approximately \$180 million towards household income. Project operation will not cause regional labour shortages or wage inflation.</p> <p>Goods and services to be provided by regional suppliers include land clearing and site preparation, construction and related infrastructure (e.g., electricity), transportation, catering and equipment. It is estimated that goods and services procurement will amount to \$305 million from the economic RSA.</p> <p>During operations, the estimated annual cost of operating the Project is \$296.5 million, of which \$195.2 million will be spent on labour, goods, and services from BC sources. Each year of operations of the Project is estimated to generate 742 PYs of employment: 420 person years (PY) of direct employment, 222 PYs of indirect employment and 100 PYs of induced employment. During construction the Project will contribute approximately \$64.3 million towards household income.</p> <p>The Project closure will cost \$101 million, and closure activities will generate approximately 46.6 PYs of direct, indirect, and induced employment for SERSA residents in each of the five years after operations, and 6.3 PYs of employment per year during the post-closure period. The annual household income effects for residents in the SERSA will average \$2.8 million per year immediately after Project operations cease, and \$0.4 million per year during post-closure. Goods and services required during closure include earth moving/grading, revegetation, pumping, construction and other.</p>	<p>The overall net effects of Project construction and operations on regional and local employment and businesses are positive and do not require mitigation. The Project will develop opportunities to enhance local and regional benefits through increasing the percentage of direct employment and through the procurement of Project goods and services acquired from regional suppliers. Policies aimed to recruit, train, hire and procure locally and regionally will be developed for the Project and contractors. The Proponent is committed to work with Aboriginal groups to develop a strategy to identify and reduce / remove barriers to employment and training. The Proponent is also committed to annually report progress related to employment and training to BC MEM and designated Aboriginal groups, and will work with training institutions such as the College of New Caledonia (CNC) and BC Aboriginal Mine Training Association and local education providers to provide training programs and skills upgrading.</p> <p>The Proponent will work with affected communities and government agencies to develop a mine closure plan that includes a strategy for buffering the effects of eventually losing 400 to 500 mining jobs during the closure phase of the Project. The commitment to prepare and regularly update closure plans, which will take into account the sustainability of host communities, is a part of the Proponent's Health, Safety, Environmental, and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.</p>	<p>Table 19.2-4 in Section 19 of the Application concludes potential residual effects are anticipated on regional and local employment during closure due to the out-migration of workers.</p> <p>During closure, residual effects of loss of employment are characterized as neutral in context, low in magnitude, regional, long-term, continuous and revisable. These effects are rated as Not Significant (Minor). These effects are determined with moderate level of likelihood and confidence.</p>	<p>The Project is expected to contribute to local and regional employment and generate direct, indirect and induced employment and create opportunities for local businesses.</p> <p>Aboriginal vendors and service providers may benefit from the Project throughout construction, operations and closure.</p> <p>The Proponent Gold has engaged several Aboriginal groups to discuss development of a First Nations Training and Education Strategy. The goal of the Strategy is to provide education, training and employment services and address First Nation members' barriers to education and employment retention. The development of these programs and services will enable First Nation members to increase their transferrable skills and employability for the Project and other potential workforces.</p>

Notes:<sup>(1)</sup> Project phase: C = construction; CL = closure; O = operations; PC = post-closure.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

This memorandum provides an update of social and economic baseline information for Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the proposed Blackwater Project. Additional social and economic information is presented for LDN, NWFN, SFN, StFN, UFN, STN, TNG and Métis, where available. Information for this memorandum was gathered from secondary sources including other EAs in the vicinity of the Project, Statistics Canada, and socio-economic and traditional land use studies from Aboriginal groups, where available.

The additional information presented in the memo does not alter the conclusions in the Application/EIS (October 2015) related to social and economic effects. Benefits identified by the Project include local and regional employment and opportunities for local businesses. The Application/EIS concludes that income from employment at the mine will increase families' economic capacity and quality of life. Aboriginal vendors and service providers may benefit from the Project throughout construction, operations and closure.

The in-migration of workers, including Aboriginal people, during the construction and operations phase has potential social effects on Aboriginal communities. There may be changes to demographics on reserve as a result of Aboriginal people returning or move to reserves to work at the mine. Aboriginal people may also leave reserves in order to be closer to the mine for work. People moving to reserves may increase pressure on housing and infrastructure.

Aboriginal communities use a range of services in the region. Project impacts on regional and local services may affect service provision for Aboriginal people. Aboriginal groups have identified potential strain on emergency services as well as loss of access to health care or social services, and loss of access to leisure and recreational activities as a result of the Project.

The Project may impact community and family well-being as a result of in-migration of people to the area. Aboriginal communities have expressed concerns related to loss of mental health and personal well-being as a result the potential disruption to the cultural transmission of knowledge between older and younger generations, and overall loss or fragmentation of communities. These effects may arise as Aboriginal members move off reserve to access training and employment opportunities. Income from employment at the mine has potential to impact family dynamics. New income may result in increased rates of substance abuse or addictions, which has an impact on mental health and personal well-being. Employment at the mine may also reduce the need or desire for families to practice traditional harvesting for income. Aboriginal groups have indicated that they may experience reduced food security as a result of fewer members practicing traditional harvesting.

The Proponent has proposed mitigation measures to address potential socioeconomic effects that may arise during construction, operations and closure. The Proponent is committed to work with Aboriginal groups to address socio-economic issues, including putting in place a First Nations Training and Education Strategy to advance employment opportunities for First Nations.

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