



TRANSMOUNTAIN

Protecting Traditional Land Use and Cultural Heritage Resources



Overview

Trans Mountain recognizes the cultural, spiritual and social interconnections with the natural environment for Indigenous groups and their territories crossed by the pipeline corridor. Approved mitigation plans are in place to reduce potential impacts to Traditional Land Use (TLU) areas and cultural heritage resources along the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP) construction footprint.

TLU includes access and use of natural resources or landscape by Indigenous groups for traditional purposes. Cultural heritage resources refer to objects, sites and areas of cultural, historical or archaeological significance to Indigenous groups and Canada.

Through years of TMEP planning, extensive information has been collected and provided through TLU studies and a comprehensive archaeology program. Information about known TLU and cultural sites has been incorporated into TMEP plans, such as the Environmental Protection Plans (EPPs), Environmental Alignment Sheets and Mitigation Tables. These documents guide construction Contractors, Environmental Inspectors and Indigenous Monitors regarding field requirements and mitigation during construction activity.



Confidential Sites

Trans Mountain is bound by confidentiality agreements developed with Indigenous groups who agreed to share the locations of confidential TLU sites and cultural information with Trans Mountain to inform Project planning and to ensure appropriate mitigation is developed.

Information and mitigation approaches for these sites are included in Project planning materials but not shared in the public domain out of respect for the Indigenous community's wishes and their tangible and intangible cultural heritage and intellectual property protocols.

Chance-Find Communication

The Trans Mountain Expansion Project has a process for communicating and sharing information related to Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resource chance finds.

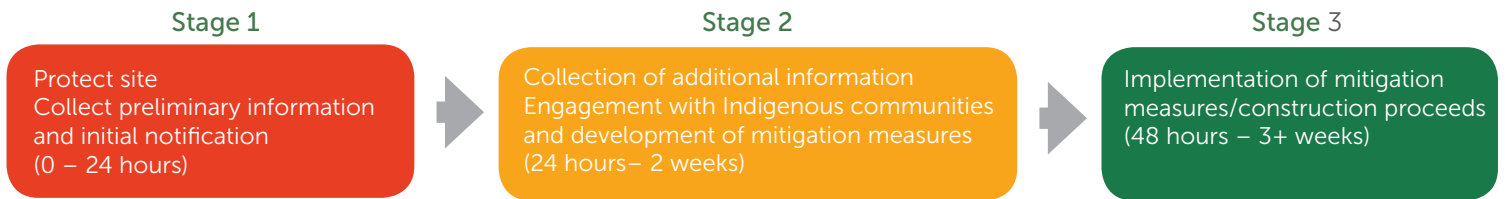
Regulator-approved Contingency Plans are in place in the event a previously unidentified potential TLU or cultural heritage resource is found during construction activity ("chance find") – the **Traditional Land Use Site Discovery Contingency Plan** and the **Heritage Resources Contingency Plan**. Both of these Contingency Plans are outlined in the TMEP EPPs.

With any potential TLU or cultural heritage chance find during construction, work is stopped in the immediate area. The site is flagged or fenced off, an Environmental Inspector and Indigenous Monitor gather preliminary details about the site, and an independent third-party specialist evaluates the resource and reviews mitigation options. During this process, there is also a series of engagements with applicable Indigenous groups to provide opportunity to review site information, offer additional knowledge if available and inform mitigation plans.

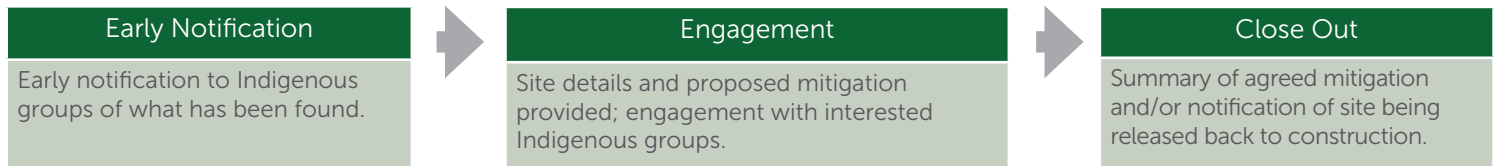


To support implementation and enhance information sharing, Trans Mountain has developed a **Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resources Chance Find Communications Environmental Field Guide** to outline the review and engagement steps during the chance-find process. Trans Mountain has developed a three-gate "stoplight" process for such chance-find scenarios to ensure Indigenous communities are notified and engaged and appropriate mitigation is developed prior to construction progressing at the location.

Three-Gate “Stoplight” Process for TLU and Heritage Resource Contingency Plans



Three Stages of Indigenous Engagement During a Potential Chance Find



Examples of Traditional Land Use Sites

Hunting – Hunting and wildlife sites are areas where large mammals such as elk, moose, deer, caribou and bear are commonly harvested. This may include mineral licks, calving areas and game trails.

Trapping – Indigenous peoples continue the practice of trapping and snaring for food and pelts. These traps and snares may or may not be located within registered traplines.

Fishing – The practice of traditional fisheries relates to the species harvested, fishing techniques and the nature of specific reaches of lakes and rivers. Fishing areas include water bodies that are often in proximity to staging areas and/or access points to the water. Secondary fishing activities relate to the processing of harvests and may include processing yards, smokehouses and drying racks.

Plant Gathering – Many Indigenous peoples harvest medicinal, ceremonial and food-source plants. Plants are gathered in a variety of environments, which include old forests along watercourses and in rugged or mountainous areas.

Trails and Travelways – Travel corridors are essential for conducting traditional activities and accessing cultural landscape features. Trails include well-defined all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile corridors, navigable waterways, river portages and historical foot, dogsled and pack horse pathways.

Culturally Modified Trees – These trees have been modified by humans and are most often altered by Indigenous people during TLU activities (e.g., bark stripping or tied with cloth).

Sacred Sites – Sites may include vision quest locations, rock art panels, birth locations, ceremonial places, amongst others. A particular element is often only a small component of a larger spiritual complex and may, by its nature in the context of Indigenous spirituality, be inestimable and irreplaceable.

Examples of Potential TLU Site Mitigation

- Avoidance of the site, if possible
- Detailed recording and mapping
- Replacing plant species during reclamation
- Installing signage
- Ceremonies

Examples of Archaeological Sites

Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites:

Archaeological Culturally Modified Trees (that are 175 years of age or older) – These trees are most often altered by Indigenous people during TLU activities (e.g., bark stripping) that pre-date the year 1846. Culturally modified trees of this age are registered as archaeological sites in British Columbia.

Ancestral Human Remains and Burial Features – These can be represented by a single tooth or a complete skeleton.

Cultural Depressions – These are hand dug, predominantly circular pits used for material and food storage, roasting pits or as pit houses.

Lithic (stone) scatters – These consist of stone tools, stone tool fragments and debitage (flakes of stone produced during tool manufacture).

Pictographs – These are images painted onto stone.

Petroglyphs – These are images carved, scratched or incised onto stone.

Shell Middens – Middens are composed of sediments that contain varying volumes of crushed, fragmented or whole shell, and can be representative of villages or seasonal encampments where shellfish was consumed in quantity.

Stone Circles – These are circular patterns of stones left from pre-and post-contact campsites.

Post-Contact Archaeological Sites:

Historic archaeological sites post-date the arrival of Europeans and can include trading posts, early settlements, cabins, homesteads, industrial sites and police posts.

Examples of Potential Archaeological Site Mitigation

- Avoidance of the site, if possible
- Detailed recording and mapping
- Additional archaeological excavation (e.g., shovel testing or systematic data recovery)
- Monitoring during construction by a qualified archaeologist

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