

Federal Authority Advice Record (FAAR)

FAAR Response must be submitted by August 22, 2025

Yellowhead Copper Project – Taseko Mines Limited (proponent)

Registry File: 89694

Please complete the following:

Department/Agency	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
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1. Will your department or agency exercise a **power, perform a duty or function**, or provide **financial assistance**, related to the project to enable it to be carried out in whole or in part?

As relevant,

- a) Specify the power, duty or function, or financial assistance, and the likelihood that it will be required to construct the project, based on the Initial Project Description, as either Required, Potential, Likely, Unlikely or Not Required
- b) Describe any associated Indigenous or public consultation, including timelines
- c) Describe any associated information requirements (e.g., alternative means assessment, habitat offsetting), and specify those that may be coordinated with the impact assessment process, if an impact assessment is required
- d) Identify any associated project-specific guidance or issues of which the proponent should be aware, or information the proponent should provide.

It is not probable that Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) will exercise a power or perform a duty or function related to the Project to enable it to proceed as CIRNAC is not a regulatory department with respect to the proposed project.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) has expert information, knowledge, and tools that may benefit impact assessment or regulatory processes related to the proposed project. Specifically, CIRNAC can provide guidance and advice related to the federal government's legal obligation to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate when contemplating

conduct that may adversely impact asserted or established Aboriginal and/or treaty rights, that are recognised and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. This duty is supported through related jurisprudence, legislation, policy, and treaties. Additionally, CIRNAC may provide advice and guidance related to specific Indigenous groups' special relationship with the Government of Canada (The Crown), including information related to recognition of Indigenous rights and self-determination (RIRSD) tables, modern treaties or self-government agreements, and other related negotiations and processes.

Expert Information and Knowledge

- a) Section 35 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights are recognised and affirmed by Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. These are reflected in court decisions, historic treaties, modern treaties, and some self-government agreements. There are elements involving s.35 rights outlined in agreements stemming from recognition of Indigenous rights and self-determination processes and other related agreements:
- CIRNAC provides guidance and advice to federal officials for fulfilling the legal duty to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate, when contemplating activities that may adversely impact upon established and asserted Section 35 rights. CIRNAC continues to work on updating the [2011 Guidelines for Federal Officials to Fulfill the Duty to Consult. Engagement with Indigenous groups to renew the guidelines](#) began in February 2024 and is ongoing;
 - CIRNAC supports the whole-of-government approach to implementing obligations pursuant to modern treaty, self-government and related agreements, including specific consultation-related provisions and protocols. Where project impacts on Modern Treaties have been identified, federal departments and agencies must engage Indigenous Modern Treaty partners on a bilateral basis as early as possible. CIRNAC provides guidance on engagements and tailored contacts for reach out to Modern Treaty partners. [Canada's Collaborative Modern Treaty Implementation Policy](#) (2023) and the [Cabinet Directive on the Federal Approach to Modern Treaty Implementation](#) (2015) provides further guidance to departments and agencies in implementing Modern Treaties; and
 - CIRNAC leads negotiations of modern treaty, self-government, and related agreements (including consultation protocols) on behalf of the Government of Canada.
 - Further to the 2021 Supreme Court of Canada Desautel decision, the legal duty to consult applies to non-resident Indigenous groups who fall into the category of "Aboriginal peoples of Canada" on account of their prior historical residence in what would later become Canada. Per the decision, consultation may operate differently with non-resident groups. CIRNAC can support federal officials by sharing information on CIRNAC's section 35 rights and status related assessments for non-resident groups, providing information about non-resident groups and the Crown's current relationships with those groups if not yet available through the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (ATRIS), and context-specific duty to consult and engagement guidance.

Publicly Available Tools

- b) [The Aboriginal Treaty Rights Information System](#) (ATRIS) is a web-based, geographic information system intended to help users identify the location of Indigenous groups, and to provide users with information pertaining to each Indigenous group's established and/or asserted Section 35 rights. ATRIS provides access to profiles, documents and maps that can be used to assist governments in determining their consultation obligations and other interested parties in carrying out consultation and engagement research. CIRNAC can offer assistance in navigating, and engaging with the ATRIS system.
- c) [The Reporting Centre on Specific Claims](#) is a publicly available tool that can be utilized to search for information about specific claims that are still in process as well as claims that have already been resolved. Specific Claims made by First Nations against the Government of Canada relate to the administration of land and other First Nation assets and to the fulfillment of historic treaties and other agreements. Settling specific claims is one of the many steps on the journey to reconciliation with First Nations.

Additional Considerations

- d) [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) (UNDA):
- The Government of Canada is implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UNDA), which affirms the Declaration as a universal international human rights instrument with application in Canadian law. Justice Canada is the federal lead on UNDA, and CIRNAC has an important role due to its relationships with Indigenous partners. CIRNAC's advice and actions in relation to the initiative under consideration will be consistent with the rights-based approach endorsed by UNDA.
 - Canada has worked in cooperation and consultation with Indigenous partners to develop the UNDA Action Plan. This Action Plan includes a number of measures which relate directly to Indigenous decision-making and participation and must be taken into account where Indigenous rights may be affected.
- e) Reconciliation: All departments continue to work on implementing all 94 Calls to Action from the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission Final Report](#).

CIRNAC is developing guidance for federal officials on the following matters arising in consultation and engagement processes, and departments or agencies may contact CIRNAC for more detailed information:

Self-Identifying Indigenous Collectives: There has been a rise in self-identifying Indigenous collectives, from within Canada and abroad, who assert Section 35 rights in specific regions within Canada.

- A variety of colonial factors have contributed to these scenarios such as the imposition of *Indian Act* electoral systems, and the definition of interprovincial and international boundaries. In some instances these Indigenous collectives may be owed a duty to consult depending on factors such as the strength of their claim and evidence that the leadership actually represents an Indigenous group that potentially holds Section 35 rights. In situations where Canada is of the view that there is no legal duty to consult, Canada may nevertheless engage with Indigenous groups to support relationship building and foster learning about the group and who

they represent. In such case, it is important to convey that consultation is not a rights recognition process.

Accommodation: Accommodations measures seek to reduce, avoid or eliminate the potential impacts of a project on Indigenous people's rights. The principle of accommodation does not apply to engagement. Nevertheless, when engaging, there may be cases in which Canada assesses the circumstances and decides to provide benefits to the relevant groups to support reconciliation.

Assessing Impacts on Rights: During this process, it is important to consider and assess the cumulative impacts of the potential Project on the exercise of Section 35 rights. Recent court decisions have shown the cumulative effects of major projects can impact Indigenous people and their treaty rights.

Information relative to Canada's relationships with Indigenous people: This may include historic treaties, modern treaties or self-government agreements, and relationships being formalized through Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination (RIRSD) tables in the project area.

CIRNAC can provide information related to Indigenous groups seeking to obtain section 35 federal rights recognition in the major project area.

CIRNAC has an established RIRSD table with Shuswap Nation Tribal Council, which includes the following First Nation communities that were also identified by the Agency as being potentially impacted by the project:

- Adams Lake Indian Band
- Neskonlith Indian Band
- Simpcw First Nation
- Whispering Pines/Clinton Indian Band

Additionally, there are ongoing Treaty Negotiations with Northern Secwepemc te Qelmu'cw that represents four communities, including two that identified by the Agency as being potentially impacted by the project: Tsq'escen and Stswēce'nc Xget'tem. The Treaty Table is currently in Stage 5 negotiations to conclude a Treaty.

2. **Using Table 1**, identify project- and context- specific **key issues**, based on the expertise within your mandate¹ and the information in your possession, including the Initial Project Description, any exchanges with the proponent or others related to the project and known means to address the effects of the project. For each key issue:

- a) Specify the key issue (e.g., specific species and location)
- b) Specify the project component or activity linked to the key issue
- c) Explain why it's a key issue based on:
 - i. biophysical effect pathway(s) from the specific project component or activity
 - ii. concern unique to the project or a priority within your mandate
 - iii. the issue being material² to decision making under the *Impact Assessment Act*

¹ Refer to the [Memoranda of Understanding with IAAC](#).

² An issue is material to decision making if its analysis is anticipated to affect the conclusions on (1) whether adverse effects within federal jurisdiction or direct and incidental adverse effects (collectively adverse federal effects) are likely not significant, or of low, medium or high significance; (2) appropriate mitigation measures for significant adverse federal effects; or (3) justification in the public interest.

- d) Identify how the issue could be resolved, including through means other than an impact assessment
- e) Identify additional information the proponent could provide including to give confidence on how the issue can be addressed through other means.

Bruno Steinke, Senior Director,
Consultation and Accommodation
Unit, Modern Treaties Consultation
and Intergovernmental Relations
Sector, CIRNAC

Name and title of Departmental /
Agency Responder

August 22, 2025

Date

Table 1: Key Issues to inform the impact assessment process

This table should outline key issues to inform the impact assessment process, including whether an impact assessment is required and, if so, the scope of the assessment and tailoring of the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines/Application Information Requirements in a substituted assessment.

Key issues are the major concerns directly related to a project component or activity, the analysis of which is anticipated to be material to decision-making under the *Impact Assessment Act*.

Federal authorities' advice should be guided by the identification and resolution of key issues. If an impact assessment is required, it will be focused on key issues.

Comment ID	a) Key issue	Project component or activity	c)(i) Biophysical effect pathway(s)	c)(ii) Concern unique to the project or a priority within your mandate	c)(iii) Material to federal decision-making	d) Means for issue resolution	e) Additional information from the proponent
<p><i>Identify comments by organization and comment number.</i></p> <p>e.g.: IAAC-01</p>	<p><i>Specify the key issue (e.g., specific species and location).</i></p>	<p><i>Identify the project component or activity linked to the key issue.</i></p> <p><i>Be specific about the nature, scale, novelty and complexity or the component or activity.</i></p>	<p><i>Identify the specific biophysical effect pathway between the project component or activity and the affected environmental or human receptor (including Indigenous Peoples).</i></p>	<p><i>Describe why it's a key issue within the mandate of your department or agency, including in terms of priorities of the federal government and in terms of anticipated likelihood, severity or uncertainty of effects.</i></p> <p><i>Identify if the key issue is common for projects of this nature or in this sector, or whether it's unique to this project due to its complexity, size or novelty; a sensitive or rare receiving environment; and/or proximity of sensitive environmental or human receptors (including Indigenous Peoples).</i></p>	<p><i>Describe why the key issue is material to decision-making as either:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>an adverse effect within federal jurisdiction, or a direct or incidental adverse effect, that may be significant based on available evidence including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>federal experts' knowledge and experience with past project assessments;</i> ○ <i>presence of sensitive species, habitats or human receptors (including Indigenous Peoples);</i> ○ <i>novel or complex project activities, components or technologies;</i> ○ <i>high uncertainties in effects or in the effectiveness of mitigation measures;</i> ○ <i>unknown or unproven mitigation; or</i> • <i>a factor for the justification in the public interest anticipated to be material to decision-making such as a likely positive effect contributing to sustainability, to Canada's environmental obligations or climate change commitments or in supporting governmental priorities, such as reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples.</i> 	<p><i>Describe how the key issue could be resolved or addressed by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Any means, including powers, duties, functions, frameworks, policies or guidance that your department or agency has;</i> • <i>Any means, including powers, duties, functions, frameworks, policies or guidance from another jurisdiction, including the province;</i> • <i>Common, proven, well-understood or standard mitigation measures to mitigate the effect or effect pathway(s); or</i> • <i>Commitments made by the proponent (e.g., in the Initial Project Description).</i> 	<p><i>Describe information the proponent can provide, or commitments the proponent can make, in their Response to the Summary of Issues that would provide confidence that the issue can be resolved by existing means.</i></p> <p><i>Consider whether information, studies, analyses or collaborative work with other authorities would be required to address the issue beyond existing means.</i></p>

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Please insert additional rows as necessary.