

Federal Authority Advice Record (FAAR)**FAAR Response must be submitted by July 24, 2026**

Trigon Pacific LPG Project – Trigon Pacific Terminals Ltd.

Registry File: 90557

Department/Agency	Women and Gender Equality 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 – **Not Required**
 - b) Describe any associated Indigenous or public consultation, including timelines – **N/A**
 - 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 **Not Required**
 - d) Identify any associated project-specific guidance or issues of which the proponent should be aware, or information the proponent should provide **N/A**
 - e) Indicate whether your department or agency has identified any power that it will not be exercising or may not be able to exercise to allow the project to be carried out, in whole or in part. **N/A**
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*
 - 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.

Women and Gender Equality Canada
 Name and Title of Departmental /
 Agency Responder

July 13, 2026
 Date

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.

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.

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	b) 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
<i>Identify comments by organization and comment number.</i> e.g., IAAC-01	<i>Specify the key issue (e.g., specific species and location).</i>	<i>Identify the project component or activity linked to the key issue.</i> <i>Be specific about the nature, scale, novelty and complexity or the component or activity.</i>	<i>Identify the specific biophysical effect pathway between the project component or activity and the affected environmental or human receptor (including Indigenous Peoples).</i>	<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> <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>	<i>Describe why the key issue is material to decision-making as either:</i> • an adverse effect within federal jurisdiction, or a direct or incidental adverse effect, that may be significant based on available evidence including: ○ federal experts' knowledge and experience with past project assessments; ○ presence of sensitive species, habitats or human receptors (including Indigenous Peoples); ○ novel or complex project activities, components or technologies; ○ high uncertainties in effects or in the effectiveness of mitigation measures; ○ unknown or unproven mitigation; or • 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>Describe how the key issue could be resolved or addressed by:</i> • Any means, including powers, duties, functions, frameworks, policies or guidance that your department or agency has; • Any means, including powers, duties, functions, frameworks, policies or guidance from another jurisdiction, including the province; • Common, proven, well-understood or standard mitigation measures to mitigate the effect or effect pathway(s); or • Commitments made by the proponent (e.g., in the Initial Project Description).	<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> <i>Consider whether information, studies, analyses or collaborative work with other authorities would be required to address the issue beyond existing means.</i>
WAGE-01	Inclusion of Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus)	Section 2.6.5 Provides employment and Economic Benefits that support Canada's Economic Growth Objectives Section 5.4 Project Social and Economic Background 5.4.1 Local Community 5.4.2 Emergency and Health Services 5.4.4 Work Force and Employment	N/A	Inclusion of GBA Plus. Inclusion of mitigation measures for gender-based violence (GBV) risks. Social and economic conditions and disaggregated data related to Indigenous population.	The key issue is material to decision-making as a direct or incidental adverse effect that may be significant, because the IPD does not include or integrate GBA Plus at any point. Section 22(s) of the <i>IAA</i> requires the "consideration of sex, gender, and other identity factors." Column "b)" in this table identifies a number of sections where GBA Plus could be integrated (e.g., Section 5.4).	GBA Plus is an analytical tool and process for understanding who may be affected by the issue or opportunity being addressed by the initiative; identifying how the initiative could be tailored to meet the diverse needs of those most affected; and anticipating and mitigating potential barriers to accessing or benefiting from the initiative. When major projects are planned, it is important to understand how they may affect different people and communities. Applying GBA Plus early helps identify	• Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) - Canada.ca (Women and Gender Equality Canada) • Introduction to Gender-based Analysis Plus (INC101) (Self-paced, online course). • Standard Mitigation Measures: Streamlining the impact assessment process (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada) • Analyzing Health, Social and Economic Effects under the Impact Assessment Act (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada) • "Responding to the Calls for Justice: Addressing Violence against Indigenous Women and Girls in the

		6.3 Key Issues Raised 6.4.1 Impact to Indigenous health, social, economics 6.4.2 Preliminary Assessment of Potential Impacts to Indigenous Groups Resulting from Project Activities Section 7 Potential Project Effects				potential risks and benefits so that projects can support economic growth while protecting community well-being. For Indigenous communities – especially women and girls – economic security depends on safety.	Context of Resource Development Projects,” Report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women, Dec. 2022 44th Parliament, 1st Session
WAGE-02	Social and economic conditions and disaggregated data related to Indigenous population.	Section 2.6.5 Provides employment and Economic Benefits that support Canada’s Economic Growth Objectives Section 5.4 Project Social and Economic Background 6.3 Key Issues Raised	N/A	Social and economic conditions and disaggregated data related to Indigenous population.	The key issue is material to decision making as a direct or incidental adverse effect that may be significant, because the IPD does not discuss detailed plans to hire from the local community during the construction and operation phases of the project. The project is expected to create “up to 250 jobs at peak construction” with “40 permanent full-time positions” during operational phases. In addition, the project may create indirect broader economic activity and benefits. Although the IPD states that a “significant portion of the workforce expected for the construction phase will be resident of the Prince Rupert and surrounding communities,” the IPD does not provide detailed information on the number or percentage of the workforce that will be hired from the local Indigenous communities (including organisations located in urban areas, e.g., Kxeen Community Service Society) to ensure maximization of meaningful local employment at the project site, which was raised during engagement sessions. Sections 5.4 and 5.4.1 do not provide sufficient demographic information regarding employment, education, or training. As a result, it is not clear who may benefit directly or indirectly from the project.	As per the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines 5.3.2 (Revised August 2025 [interim version])”, Impact Statements generally must describe the effects of the project on the health, social and economic conditions of affected Indigenous groups, including differential effects among diverse population groups, as determined through a GBA Plus assessment. Community consultation – including urban Indigenous residents – is important to understand what employment and educational opportunities can be leveraged, or gaps that are present, within the community and culturally specific needs. WAGE recommends seeking community input to help develop targeted hiring and skills training goals for underrepresented groups (e.g., Indigenous women) to work across a range of positions and seniority levels. Workplace policies should address additional concerns, such as: - flexible work schedules to accommodate cultural needs - robust workplace education and	Consider the following questions to strengthen the IPD: - Has community input been used to develop targeted hiring and skills training goals for underrepresented groups (e.g., Indigenous women, Indigenous youth) to work across a range of positions and seniority levels? - What is the current availability of skilled and unskilled workers and conditions influencing workforce availability over the project timeline? - How will the proponent commit to hiring local and Indigenous contractors and/or developing workplace policies and programs for local and Indigenous employment (and employment of other underrepresented groups)? Where possible, include projected numbers of total employees from within and outside (e.g., provincial, national, international) the spatial boundaries of the project. - What is the broader historical, social, or legislative context for unemployment or underemployment of certain population groups (e.g., Indigenous women, Indigenous youth)? Try to understand how previous interventions have led to different experiences and outcomes for different groups. - How do the project’s effects contribute to sustainability regarding the long-term social and economic

						sensitivity training, including, but not limited to, an anti-violence policy that incorporates gender-appropriate, gender-specific, and culturally appropriate policies and processes Early application of GBA Plus to assess current and future employment opportunities for underrepresented groups (e.g., Indigenous women) can support the assessment of baseline conditions and potential economic effects. Such information and relevant studies are generally required for inclusion in the Impact Statement.³	well-being of communities through increased employment opportunities and income? Below is an example of a Project who has undergone an IA review and to demonstrate how GBA application has led to positive outcomes, related to employment opportunities and GBV mitigation measures, for the Project and impacted communities and population groups. • Cedar LNG: Socioeconomic Report (July 2025) • Cedar LNG: Socioeconomic Management Plan (July 2024) • Cedar LNG: Gender, Equity, and Diversity (May 2024) • Cedar LNG: Community Feedback Process (July 2024) See also: • Labour Force Survey infographics (Statistics Canada) • Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted (Statistics Canada) • Analyzing Health, Social and Economic Effects under the Impact Assessment Act (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada) • Indigenous Women and Impact Assessment Final Report (Native Women's Association of Canada) • Strengthening Impact Assessments for Indigenous Women (Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women) • GBA Plus in Regional Assessments for Offshore Wind in Atlantic Canada (Gender-based Indigenous Intersectional Impact Assessment Network)
WAGE-03	Assessment of potential Gender-based Violence (GBV) risks and Mitigation measures for potential GBV	5.4.2 Emergency and Health Services 6.3 Key Issues Raised 6.4.1 Impact to Indigenous health, social, economics	N/A	Inclusion of GBV risks and inclusion of mitigation measures for GBV risks.	The key issue is material to decision-making as a direct or incidental adverse effect that may be significant, because the IPD does not acknowledge potential GBV risks, and as a result, mitigation measures to prevent GBV risks as a result of the project. Large resource projects often bring many workers to rural, remote, and Indigenous	As per the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines 5.3.2 (Revised August 2025 [interim version])", Impact Statements generally must describe the effects of the project on the health, social and economic conditions of affected Indigenous groups,	Consider the following questions to strengthen the IPD: • Have GBV considerations, particularly for Indigenous Women and Girls, been incorporated into community well-being and as a social determinant of health? The World Health Organization defines GBV as a public health risk.

	risks related to the Project	6.4.2 Preliminary Assessment of Potential Impacts to Indigenous Groups Resulting from Project Activities Section 7 Potential Project Effects			communities, directly affecting nearby populations. Research and the application of GBA Plus show that the influx of temporary workers – primarily non-Indigenous men lodged in temporary housing – may contribute to isolation, substance abuse, and increased risks of violence. These risks may disproportionately affect women, children, 2SLGBTQI+ people, and Indigenous communities. The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls found that communities near resource development projects often experience an influx of temporary workers, mainly non-Indigenous men in temporary housing. This situation has been associated with increased rates of physical violence, domestic abuse, sexual exploitation, sex trafficking, sexual assault, and disappearances. It is important to consider how GBV risks may be present or evolve throughout the lifecycle of the proposed project. Like GBA Plus, it should be an iterative and ongoing process to monitor, mitigate, and report on such risks. For example, a proposed solution to mitigate impacts to hotel and housing, the project will “provide a workcamp” (pg. 41). However, this does not acknowledge the documented accounts and research linking resource development projects to increased risk of GBV, particularly for Indigenous women, girls, and gender-diverse persons. Furthermore, GBV risk is not included a potential effect for “health and socio-economic conditions” in Table 6.1 (pg. 42) or in Table 7-1 Potential Project Effects under “social and economic environment” (pg. 43) where only “increase local jobs” is listed. GBV has the potential for health effects, in addition to social and economic. Section 5.4.2 does not include a thorough analysis of health services that are available should GBV occur. In addition, how might an influx of workers, and other individuals associated with the project affect demand for community resources (e.g., health services)?	including differential effects among diverse population groups, as determined through a GBA Plus assessment. WAGE strongly recommends the consideration of the factors listed below that can contribute to GBV within the community and workforce as a result of resource development projects. The report “Responding to the calls for justice: addressing violence against Indigenous women and girls in the context of resource development projects” cited several contributing factors for GBV, such as transient workers • harassment and sexual assault in the workplace • rotational shift work • substance abuse and addiction • economic insecurity In addition, WAGE strongly recommends that the Proponent undertake a baseline assessment of existing local GBV-related supports, services, and community capacity, and integrate this study/analysis into Section 5.4 Project Social and Economic Background, including Section 5.4.2, to ensure that mitigation measures are locally appropriate, culturally responsive, and capable of addressing identified service gaps. GBV has the potential to occur in the workplace but also within communities in proximity to resource development projects (e.g., impact to urban Indigenous residents). It is important to	• How will the project include GBV risks and considerations in workforce plans (e.g., GBV prevention policies)? • How will the project include GBV risks and considerations for community well-being (e.g., monitoring the increase in Sexually Transmitted Diseases, survey of the proximity of sexual and medical assault care centres to the project)? See the following resources for further guidance: • What is Gender-based Violence? (WAGE) • The National Action Plan to End Gender-based Violence - Canada.ca (WAGE) • List of provincial and territorial resources on GBV (WAGE) • 2024-25 Reporting on the Calls for Justice 13.1 to 13.5: Calls for Extractive and Development Industries (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada) • Standard Mitigation Measures: Streamlining the impact assessment process (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada) • Analyzing Health, Social and Economic Effects under the Impact Assessment Act (Impact Assessment Agency of Canada) • “Responding to the Calls for Justice: Addressing Violence against Indigenous Women and Girls in the Context of Resource Development Projects,” Report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women, Dec. 2022 44th Parliament, 1st Session • Woodfibre LNG, “Written brief in response to the Standing Committee on the Status of Women’s Study on Gender-based Violence and Femicides in Canada,” Brief submitted to the House of Commons Standing Committee on the Status of Women, 15 November 2024. Note: This project is substituted under the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> and is under the provincial jurisdiction of the British
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						implement mitigation measures that extend beyond workers' actions within the workplace. The report "Responding to the calls for justice" provided the following recommendations to protect the safety and security of Indigenous women and girls: • implementing measures such as specific consultation with community leaders with knowledge of on-the-ground reality for vulnerable women • local safety initiatives • substance use policies • recruitment and training • incident tracking and monitoring The addition of such considerations in public reporting and reporting to Indigenous communities as an integral part of project monitoring would demonstrate credible action and build trust at the community level for sustained, true partnerships that consider all aspects of community well-being, beyond economic and environmental. Enforcement must include real consequences for harassing or violent behaviour. Consider the following mitigation measures to reduce GBV risks: • Requiring companies to implement workplace safety and GBV prevention policies. • Public reporting and reporting to Indigenous communities as an integral part of project	Columbia Environmental Assessment Office. • Indigenous Women and Impact Assessment Final Report (Native Women's Association of Canada)
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						progress. Monitoring would demonstrate credible action and build trust at the community level for sustained, true partnerships that consider all aspects of community well-being, beyond economic and environmental. Leverage community strengths and resources to design initiatives that address GBV risks and mitigate potential adverse effects.	
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Please insert additional rows as necessary.