

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	Indigenous Services 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
- 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.

Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) will not be required to exercise a power or perform a duty or function related to the project as it is not located on reserve lands; has not ISC provided financial assistance enabling the project.

However, ISC has a mandate to support Indigenous people (First Nations, Inuit and Métis) in their efforts to improve social well-being, health and economic prosperity; to develop healthier, more sustainable communities; and to participate more fully in Canada's political, social and economic development. As such, ISC runs funding programs to serve communities, and has some information and/or indicators regarding economic and social conditions in communities located on Indigenous reserve lands. ISC also has specialist information and knowledge of Indigenous matters on Federal lands, which may be relevant to a potential impact assessment.

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.

Jan Triska Indigenous Services
Canada

Name and Title of Departmental /
Agency Responder

July 20th, 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> <i>e.g., IAAC-01</i>	<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> <i>an adverse effect within federal jurisdiction, or a direct or incidental adverse effect, that may be significant based on available evidence including:</i> <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>	<i>Describe how the key issue could be resolved or addressed by:</i> <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>	<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>
ISC-01	Cumulative effects	While the project footprint is relatively small, the increased marine and land-based transportation of LPG may contribute to cumulative effects with overlapping risks to the environment and Indigenous peoples.	In the northwestern British Columbia region there are several other large resource based and industrial projects occurring such as the North Coast Transmission Line (NCTL), Cedar LNG, Kisi Lisims LNG, and the Red Mountain Mine. The anticipated construction and operation of these projects has the potential for cumulative effects, for example underwater noise, vegetation, soil, wildlife and other receptors.	Potential biophysical effects pathways of the proposed LPG export facility, its associated infrastructure and the transportation corridor exist in the form of cumulative effects, with such effects occurring on traditional Indigenous territories. At present, the IPD for Trigon LPG facility contains very little information about the cumulative effects of what it will take to operate the LPG facility through the transportation corridors, and	Related cumulative effects – due to several large projects simultaneously proceeding in the northwestern British Columbia region - may include effects to the social and economic conditions of Indigenous peoples, as well as effects potentially impacting Indigenous traditional lands, species of importance to Indigenous peoples, cultural practices and land use rights.	Experiences from other major project reviews suggest that cumulative effects can be addressed or mitigated by supporting Indigenous communities through capacity funding, enabling sustained participation in project reviews. Capacity funding also supports ongoing monitoring, such as through programs that support consultation capacity, land and environmental management, or community-based monitoring initiatives.	The noted other infrastructure and operational activities such as increased shipping, and transportation of dangerous goods via rail, should be included in the cumulative effects assessment.

				the facility infrastructure footprint.			
ISC-02	Biophysical effects on traditional territories (land & sea) of Indigenous Peoples, giving rise to potential impacts on current and future land use, and Indigenous rights and culture.	Construction and operation of the project, including ancillary infrastructure and operational activities such as marine shipping, transportation, and storage.	The project and associated operational activities may result in changes to the biophysical environment – such as to changes to the presence, availability, and health of wildlife species of cultural and/or economic importance – and thereby affect Indigenous peoples’ use and relationship with such resources. These type of changes, have potential to create parallel impacts on the social and economic conditions of Indigenous communities.	Indigenous Services Canada’s mandate includes supporting the social and economic wellbeing of Indigenous peoples. The proposed project has potential for adverse effects on a variety of environmental receptors, due to its location and operations. Further, land and resource use is integral to culture, social relations, and economic wellbeing; a project of this kind is likely to result in complex pathways of effects to each of these.	These potential effects are within federal jurisdiction, as non-negligible adverse effects to the social and economic conditions of Indigenous peoples.	Continued community engagement to identify relevant valued components, assessment methodologies, and mitigation measures.	The proponent should consider requiring detailed information and maps of the known territories of the involved Indigenous groups and their current and historical land-use in the regional area. Additional information requirements should be developed in consultation and engagement with affected communities.
ISC-03	Social and economic conditions of Indigenous peoples.	Construction and operation workforce requirements.	The project will create both temporary and long-term employment opportunities and potentially create associated opportunities, such as training and certification for members of the region’s Indigenous communities. Consequently, the participation of Indigenous individuals in this workforce may result in varied opportunities and challenges, and associated positive and/or negative effects to social and economic conditions. Simultaneously, the proposed project will result in the influx of a workforce population, a dynamic which can cause varied and complex effects on the social and economic conditions of Indigenous communities, including an increase of gender-based violence	Safety-related effects are common with extractive and development industries, as noted in the Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls . Further, employment equity is a common concern for such projects. However, contextual factors such as the scale of the project and the existing and transitioning economy in the region – may result in distinct effects that warrant consideration.	These potential effects are within federal jurisdiction, as non-negligible adverse effects to the social and economic conditions of Indigenous peoples. While the project may create economic benefits for Indigenous communities, appropriate policies, conditions, and supports are needed. A clear assessment of these potential benefits would help inform any required justification decision.	The IPD should describe and characterize the receiving economic context to a greater detail, which would make it feasible to model how the project might affect socio-economic conditions of Indigenous peoples. As such, include the following economic indicators for the region: • Employment rates • Unemployment rates • List of major employers/industries active in the project study area, with % of the overall job market indicated • Average yearly income statistics, disaggregated by gender • Relevant employment and income statistics for the First Nations communities included in the IA, where available The IPD should make commitments related to workforce, safety, and Indigenous women, girls, and gender-diverse people.	A culturally appropriate gender based analysis, developed in consultation and engagement with affected communities. An assessment of employment opportunities for interested members of Indigenous communities, including an analysis of qualification requirements and training needs. Detail on proponent commitments to safe workplaces and community safety more broadly. An assessment of project effects on social infrastructure.
ISC-04	Impacts to areas and species of cultural importance to	Construction and operation of the project that will increase risks to environmental	Increased shipping activity in the marine routes in and out of Prince Rupert will increase under water noise pollution, and	The North Coast sub-region includes First Nations territories and notable habitat for culturally	These potential effects are within federal jurisdiction, as non-negligible adverse effects to the social and cultural conditions of	Continued community engagement to identify relevant valued components,	Provide geographic data of the project activities footprint in the regional study area that includes the terrestrial and marine

	Indigenous peoples along transportation corridors.	receptors in transportation corridors.	risk of vessel strikes to whales. Increased rail traffic from transportation of goods via the CN railway may cause wildlife of cultural importance – including caribou – to avoid the area, leading to reduced habitat connectivity.	significant species such as Fin, Humpback, and Killer Whale species. Several factors are unique to Fin Whales that may cause concern: 1) Fin Whales are the marine mammal that has the highest fatality from vessel strikes with fatalities repeatedly reported in the North Coast sub-region (WWF, 2025). 3) The North Coast sub-region is habitat of special importance to Fin Whales, and the Kitimat fjord system poses a large population of Fin Whales (DFO, 2017) which can support ecotourism and cultural activities. 4) The species is only recently re-populating the regional area after a long period of population decline (Keen et al. 2021). 5) The species does not use echo location to situate itself and often feeds on the surface for long-periods of time (DFO, 2017), making it especially vulnerable to vessel strikes (WWF, 2025). 4) Fin whales are culturally significant to the Gitga'at First Nations (Keen et al. 2021). Killer Whales of many ecotypes occur within the regional area and have high cultural significance to a large number of Indigenous peoples. The Northern Resident Killer Whale's critical habitat north of Haida Gwaii is very close to the current shipping routes in and out of Prince Rupert. Both species of whales have special importance to Indigenous peoples and have strong accompanying	Indigenous peoples as well as the prohibitions under SARA.	assessment methodologies, and mitigation measures.	species ranges and occurrence likelihood that are federally protected and also culturally significant such as caribou, and whale species.
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				federal protections though SARA and the Oceans Act. The increased use of existing rail line may result in effects to important terrestrial species such as regional caribou populations. Many terrestrial migratory species may be at risk from increased dangerous goods traffic operating through the rail line creating further habitat fragmentation and species behavioural changes. The biophysical impacts that occur from this project may cause adverse impacts to local and regional Indigenous socioeconomic, conditions and wellbeing.			
ISC-05	Emergency preparedness and safety precautions for Indigenous peoples.	Potential malfunctions and accidents involving the Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) during either transport or storage, considering it is a dangerous product.	In the event of an accident or malfunction, LPG will boil off the ground temperature and create a toxic vapour cloud of methane that is highly flammable and would suffocate any animal or human receptors. The rail route that the LPG will travel through is also in an area with increased rates of wildfires occurring seasonally in BC. This will put communities in such areas at much higher risk for environmental damage than those closer to the coast.	ISC is involved in some aspects of emergency preparedness and response for Indigenous communities. ISC partners with First Nations communities to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. Since the LPG technology is relatively new to the public and Indigenous communities, it will be important to prioritize education, community awareness and emergency preparedness.	These potential effects are within federal jurisdiction, as there could be potential accidents and malfunctions involving LPG transport, with resultant negligible adverse effects to the social and economic conditions of Indigenous peoples, as well as causing adverse effects on reserve lands.	Continued community engagement to identify roles and responsibilities regarding emergency preparedness and the response capabilities, especially in cases of hazardous substance leaks and spills. Based on these findings, build additional awareness and engage in risk communication on a community level.	Provide education plan and communication forums for Indigenous communities with territories in and near the transportation corridors. Provide maps and data analysis of Indigenous communities' vulnerability to wildfires given geographic location and emergency resources available.

Please insert additional rows as necessary.