



Agence canadienne
d'évaluation environnementale

Canadian Environmental
Assessment Agency

Pacific NorthWest LNG Project

Environmental Assessment Report



September 2016

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Projet de gaz naturel liquéfié Pacific NorthWest - Rapport d'évaluation environnementale

Executive Summary

Pacific NorthWest LNG Limited Partnership (the proponent) is proposing the construction, operation, and decommissioning of a new facility for the liquefaction, storage, and export of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The Pacific NorthWest LNG Project (the Project) is proposed to be located primarily on federal lands and waters administered by the Prince Rupert Port Authority approximately 15 kilometres south of Prince Rupert, British Columbia. At full production, the facility would receive approximately 3.2 billion standard cubic feet per day, or 9.1×10^7 cubic metres per day, of pipeline grade natural gas, and produce up to 20.5 million tonnes per annum of LNG for over 30 years. The Project would include the construction and operation of a marine terminal for loading LNG on to vessels for export to Pacific Rim markets in Asia.

The Project is subject to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012) because it involves activities that are described in the *Regulations Designating Physical Activities*. Specifically, the Project includes the construction, operation, and decommissioning of a new fossil-fuel fired electrical generating facility, a new facility for the liquefaction, storage or regasification of liquefied natural gas, and a new marine terminal that meet the descriptions and thresholds set out in items 2(a), 14(d), and 24 (c) of the Schedule to the Regulations.

The Project was also subject to an environmental assessment (EA) under British Columbia's *Environmental Assessment Act*. The federal and provincial governments collaborated during the technical review of the proponent's EIS and coordinated public and Aboriginal consultation efforts to ensure an effective and efficient EA and consultation process. On November 25, 2014, the Government of B.C. issued an EA Certificate for the Project.

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) conducted an EA of the Project in accordance with CEAA 2012. The expert federal authorities which contributed to the EA were Environment and Climate Change Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada, Parks Canada, and the Prince Rupert Port Authority. The EA Report was completed following a technical review of the proponent's EIS and supplemental materials, and an evaluation of the potential environmental effects of the Project by the Agency with the support of the expert federal authorities.

In conducting this EA, the Agency considered effects that the Project may have on the following components of the environment:

- those which fall within federal jurisdiction, as described in subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012;
- those directly linked or incidental to federal decisions that enable the Project to be carried out, as described in subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012;
- species listed under the *Species at Risk Act* and their critical habitat; and
- species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

Valued components are features of the natural and human environment that have the potential to be impacted by the Project. The EA focused on valued components which would enable an assessment of the effects described above, including air quality, vegetation, migratory birds, fish and fish habitat, marine mammals, federal species at risk, human health, socio-economic conditions, physical and cultural heritage and historical and archeological sites, and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples.

The Agency assessed the potential for the Project to cause significant adverse effects on the valued components. These assessments were completed based on the EIS, responses to information requests provided by the proponent, advice from federal and provincial experts, comments provided by Aboriginal groups, and comments provided by the public. Aboriginal groups submitted many detailed comments about the Project and the EA. The majority of Aboriginal concerns related to impacts to marine fish and fish habitat, harvested foods, Aboriginal use of lands and resources, cumulative effects, physical and cultural heritage, and Aboriginal rights. Key areas of public concern were effects on fish and fish habitat, greenhouse gas emissions, effects from air emissions, and cumulative effects.

The Project's main potential environmental effects in relation to section 5 of CEAA 2012 include:

- effects on human health and freshwater bodies from emissions of air contaminants;
- effects as a result of greenhouse gas emissions;
- removal of terrestrial vegetation, wetlands, and watercourses on Lelu Island;
- removal of habitat for migratory birds and terrestrial species at risk;
- disturbance of migratory birds, their eggs and their nests;
- effects on marine fish and fish habitat from changes to water and sediment quality, loss of habitat, and physical injury or mortality;
- disturbance of marine mammals from blasting and underwater noise;
- effects on human health as a result of changes to noise, light, and marine harvested foods;
- reduced access to recreational activities and commercial fishing activities;
- effects on Aboriginal use of lands and resources for hunting, fishing, gathering and cultural practices as a result of changes to access, quantity and quality of resources, and the sensory environment; and
- effects on physical and cultural heritage, and archaeological and historical resources, including Culturally Modified Trees, on Lelu Island as a result of land clearing.

The proponent's Project plan and design incorporates mitigation measures to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the Project. Key mitigation measures identified by the Agency to prevent effects considered in this assessment include:

- measures to minimize air contaminant and greenhouse gas emissions including a hard cap on greenhouse gas emissions;
- wetland compensation;
- 30 m vegetation buffer around the perimeter of Lelu Island;
- fish habitat offsetting;
- conducting work in accordance with timing windows and noise thresholds for marine species;
- noise and lighting mitigation to reduce disturbance to migratory birds, marine species and humans;
- minimizing scour through placement of rip-rap around marine terminal infrastructure;
- constructing the southwest tower and anchor block of the suspension bridge to minimize sediment erosion and deposition based on high resolution modelling of the final Project design;
- monitoring for marine mammals during in-water construction and adjusting activities when marine mammals are in the area;
- bridge design to allow vessels with an air draft of 11.3 m to pass underneath, thereby maintaining

navigation next to Lelu Island;

- measures to handle and manage archaeological and historical resources, including Culturally Modified Trees; and
- marine communications committee so that all marine traffic is made aware of Project construction activities and Project-related safety procedures.

The Agency also examined the Project's potential effects on potential or established Aboriginal rights, including: fishing, hunting, trapping, plant harvesting, use of culturally important sites for ceremonial purposes, and other related interests. The Agency believes that the mitigation measures outlined in this report will serve as accommodation for these potential effects.

The Agency has identified mitigation measures and follow-up program requirements for consideration by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change in establishing conditions as part of the Decision Statement under CEAA 2012 (see appendix 11.4). Conditions accepted by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change would become legally binding on the proponent if the Minister ultimately issues a Decision Statement indicating that the Project may proceed.

The Agency concludes that the Pacific NorthWest LNG Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, taking into account the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, on harbour porpoise and as a result of greenhouse gas emissions. The Agency also concludes that the Project is likely to result in significant adverse cumulative environmental effects to harbour porpoise. With respect to all other valued components, the Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects taking into account the implementation of the key mitigation measures.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/Acronym	Definition
B.C.	British Columbia
CEAA 2012	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012
CO	carbon monoxide
dB	decibel
dba	A-weighted decibel
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
eq	equivalents
g	gram
ha	hectare
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
Kg	kilogram
Km	kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
L	litre
LNG	liquefied natural gas
m	metre
mm	millimetre
mg	milligram
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
PM _{2.5}	respirable particulate matter
PM ₁₀	inhalable particulate matter
Pg	picogram
S	second
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
Peak SPL	sound pressure level peak (the maximum instantaneous sound pressure during a given period of time)
rms SPL	root mean square sound pressure level (the average sound pressure level over a given amount of time)
TEQ	toxic equivalents
the Agency	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
the Project	Pacific NorthWest LNG Project
the proponent	Pacific NorthWest LNG Limited Partnership

VOCs	volatile organic compounds
yr	year
µg	microgram
µPa	micropascal
%HA	percent change in highly annoyed

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Environmental Assessment Report

Pacific NorthWest LNG Limited Partnership (the proponent) proposes to construct and operate the Pacific NorthWest LNG Project (the Project), a liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility on Lelu Island, within the District of Port Edward, British Columbia (B.C.). The Project is proposed to be located primarily on federal lands and waters administered by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. The Project would convert natural gas into LNG for export to Pacific Rim markets in Asia. At full build-out, the facility would receive approximately 3.2 billion standard cubic feet per day, or 9.1×10^7 cubic metres (m^3) per day, of pipeline grade natural gas, and produce up to 20.5 million tonnes per annum of LNG.

Pacific NorthWest LNG Limited Partnership is majority-owned by PETROLIAM NASIONAL BERHAD (PETRONAS) with Sinopec, Japan Petroleum Exploration Company, India Oil Corporation Ltd., and PetroleumBRUNEI as minority shareholders. PETRONAS is wholly owned by the Government of Malaysia. PETRONAS is an integrated oil and gas business with interests in exploration and construction, downstream oil and petrochemicals, gas and power, logistics and marine, and technology and engineering.

The EA Report provides a summary of information and analysis considered by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) in reaching its conclusion on whether the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, after taking into account the proposed mitigation measures. The Minister of Environment and Climate Change will consider the EA Report which incorporates comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public, the proponent, and government authorities in making her decisions under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012).

1.2 Scope of Environmental Assessment

1.2.1 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Project is subject to CEAA 2012 because it involves activities that are designated by the *Regulations Designating Physical Activities* (the Regulations). Specifically, the Project includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a new fossil-fuel fired electrical generating facility, a new facility for the liquefaction, storage or regasification of liquefied natural gas processing, and a new marine terminal that meet the descriptions and thresholds set out in items 2(a), 14(d), and 24 (c) of the Schedule to the Regulations.

Based on the Project Description submitted by the proponent, the Agency screened the Project to determine if an environmental assessment (EA) was required under CEAA 2012. On February 19, 2013, the Agency invited the public to provide comments on the Project and its potential effects on the environment. The Agency determined on April 5, 2013, that an EA was required, and as a result, an EA was commenced on April 8, 2013.

The Project was also subject to an EA under British Columbia's *Environmental Assessment Act*. The federal and provincial governments collaborated during the technical review of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

and coordinated public and Aboriginal consultation efforts to ensure an effective and efficient EA and consultation process. Consistent with the principles in the *Canada-British Columbia Agreement for Environmental Assessment Cooperation* (2004), the Agency took a lead role in conducting the EA because the Project is located on federal lands. On November 25, 2014, the Government of B.C. issued an EA Certificate for the Project.

1.2.2 *Environmental Effects Considered*

As required under CEAA 2012, the EA examined the significance of potential adverse environmental effects that are within federal jurisdiction, which include the following effects under subsection 5(1):

- fish and fish habitat and aquatic species;
- migratory birds;
- federal lands;
- effects that cross provincial or international boundaries; and
- environmental effects that impact on Aboriginal peoples, such as their use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.

The EA also considered the adverse effects of the Project on species listed under the *Species at Risk Act* and their critical habitat. Under subsection 79(2) of the *Species at Risk Act*, the Agency, as the responsible authority, must identify the Project's adverse effects on species listed on the *List of Wildlife Species at Risk* (Schedule 1 to the *Species at Risk Act*) and their critical habitats. If the Project proceeds, preventative measures must be taken in accordance with applicable recovery strategies and action plans to avoid or lessen those effects and to monitor them. Species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada are also discussed in the EA Report.

The following decisions under other federal legislation may also be required prior to the Project being able to proceed:

- an authorization under section 35 of the *Fisheries Act* for serious harm to fish;
- approvals under section 6 or 9 of the *Navigation Protection Act* for works that restrict navigation;
- a lease and project approvals to occupy and use federal lands administered by the Prince Rupert Port Authority under the *Canada Marine Act, Port Authorities Operations Regulations* and Letters Patent;
- a permit under section 127 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* for disposal at sea of dredged sediment; and
- an agreement or permit under Section 73 of the *Species at Risk Act*, for engaging in activity affecting a listed wildlife species, any part of its critical habitat or its residences.

In accordance with subsection 5(2) of the CEAA 2012, the EA considered changes to the environment that could result from these decisions, as well as any associated effects on health, socio-economic conditions, matters of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural interest, or physical or cultural heritage.

1.2.3 *Factors Considered During the Assessment*

In accordance with sub-section 19(1) of CEAA 2012, the EA considered:

- the environmental effects of the Project including, the environmental effects of malfunctions or accidents that may occur in connection with the Project and any cumulative environmental effects that are likely to result from the Project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out;
- the significance of the effects;
- comments from the public;
- technically and economically feasible measures to mitigate any significant adverse environmental effects of the Project;
- the requirements of a follow-up program for the Project;
- the purpose of the Project;
- alternative means of carrying out the Project that are technically and economically feasible and the environmental effects of any such alternative means; and
- any change to the Project that may be caused by the environment.

In addition to public comments, the Agency considered comments from Aboriginal groups. The EA also took into account community knowledge and traditional knowledge.

1.2.4 Selection of Valued Components

The valued components assessed by the Agency are presented below in table 1. The Agency limited its assessment to valued components that fall within federal jurisdiction as described in section 5 of CEAA 2012. Valued components identified by the proponent that were not considered in this EA were assessed through the provincial EA.

Table 1: Agency's Selection of Valued Components

Valued Component	Rationale for Selection
Air quality	The Project would emit air contaminants and result in changes to ambient air quality. Effects on air quality on federal land were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012. The scope of assessment on air quality was expanded to include effects on non-federal land under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012 due to changes linked to federal decisions.
Greenhouse gas emissions	The Project would result in emissions of greenhouse gases and contribute to atmospheric greenhouse gas levels. Effects on atmospheric greenhouse gas levels were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012 for changes that cross provincial or international boundaries.
Vegetation	Project construction would result in the loss of terrestrial vegetation and wetlands on Lelu Island. Effects on vegetation were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012 for changes that would occur on federal lands.
Migratory birds	The Project would result in loss of migratory bird habitat due to site clearing and marine construction and may result in disturbance to migratory birds from changes to noise and light levels. Effects on migratory bird habitat and effects on migratory bird populations were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012.

Valued Component	Rationale for Selection
Freshwater fish and fish habitat	The Project would result in removal of freshwater watercourses on Lelu Island. Emissions of air contaminants may result in acid deposition in freshwater systems in the region. Effects on fish and fish habitat in the freshwater environment were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012.
Marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants	The Project would result in loss of habitat and may result in behavioural change, injury, and mortality to fish and invertebrates. Effects on marine fish and invertebrates and associated aquatic species including federal species at risk were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012.
Marine mammals, including species at risk	The Project may result in disturbance and mortality of marine mammals from underwater noise and vessel traffic. Effects on marine mammals including federal species at risk were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012.
Terrestrial species at risk	The Project would result in loss of habitat and may result in disturbance to terrestrial species at risk. Effects on specific species which are federally listed and their critical habitat were assessed as a requirement under section 79 of the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> as well as under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012 for changes that would occur on federal lands. This valued component also considers effects on species that are recommended for inclusion on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
Human health	The Project would result in changes to air, noise, light, and water quality. Effects on the health of Aboriginal peoples including respiratory, diet and sensory effects were assessed as a requirement under subsections 5(1) of CEAA 2012. The scope of assessment on human health was expanded to include effects on all people under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012 due to changes linked to federal decisions.
Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples	The Project would result in changes to the environment such as changes to fish and fish habitat and changes to navigation. Effects on fishing, hunting, and gathering by Aboriginal peoples were assessed as a requirement under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012.
Socio-economic conditions	The Project would result in changes to fish and fish habitat and navigation. Effects on socio-economic conditions of Aboriginal peoples, such as access to recreational activities, access to commercial fishing activities, were assessed as a requirement under subsections 5(1) of CEAA 2012. The scope of assessment on socio-economic conditions was expanded to include effects on all people under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012 due to changes linked to federal decisions.
Physical and cultural heritage and historical and archaeological sites and structures.	The Project would result in loss of Culturally Modified Trees on Lelu Island and may result in disturbance to archeological or historical sites. The Project would also change the visual landscape of the local area. Effects on physical and cultural heritage and sites of historical and archaeological importance with respect to Aboriginal peoples were assessed as a requirement under subsections 5(1) of

Valued Component	Rationale for Selection
	CEAA 2012. The scope of assessment on was expanded to include effects on all people under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012 due to changes linked to federal decisions.

1.2.5 Methodology and Approach

Temporal and Spatial Boundaries

Temporal boundaries are established in order to identify the timing and duration of Project activities that could cause adverse effects on the environment in relation to specific Project phases and activities (see table 2). The Agency determined that the temporal boundaries applied by the proponent are adequate for the purposes of assessing the potential environmental effects of the Project. The temporal boundaries for the assessment are:

Construction: To begin and continue for approximately 5 years from a decision under CEAA 2012.

Operations: To begin after construction and continue for over 30 years.

Decommissioning: To begin after cessation of operations.

Spatial boundaries identify the geographic areas within which the potential effects from the Project are expected to occur. The factors considered by the proponent in delineating spatial boundaries include local and regional environmental conditions, social, land use, and technical considerations, and, as available, traditional use information and knowledge.

Local assessment areas for assessing the direct effects on each valued component, and regional assessment areas for assessing cumulative effects, are described in appendix 11.1. The regional assessment areas often cover a larger geographic area than the local assessment areas to take into account the effects of other projects and activities (past, present, and reasonably foreseeable) which may combine with residual effects of the Project. The regional assessment area was also taken into account in assessing the significance of direct effects on vegetation and migratory birds, since provincial government objectives for vegetation communities are established for landscape units corresponding to the regional assessment area. The Project area (footprint of the Project) is the geographic area physically disturbed or occupied by the Project that includes approximately 160 ha on Lelu Island, 1.2 ha on the mainland (bridge abutment and access road), 0.26 ha covered by the bridge crossing, approximately 8.0 ha offshore area covered by the marine terminal, and 8 ha offshore associated with the Materials Offloading Facility. The total area of the Project development is approximately 177 ha.

The proponent’s definitions for spatial boundaries were used unless noted in appendix 11.1. For instance, the local assessment area for Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat was expanded to match the Air Quality local assessment area to enable the consideration of potential acidification and eutrophication of freshwater systems.

Assessment of Effects

The Agency reviewed the EIS, additional information received from the proponent, public and Aboriginal comments, and the advice provided by federal and provincial experts. It examined the potential environmental

effects on chosen valued components and identified residual adverse effects that remain after taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and a follow-up program. Mitigation measures proposed by the proponent are detailed in appendix 11.5. The Agency then determined the significance of residual effects for each valued component and whether they would be likely to occur, consistent with the Agency's *Reference Guide: Determining Whether a Project is Likely to Cause Significant Adverse Environmental Effects*.

The following criteria were used to characterize the significance of effects after mitigation:

- Context is the sensitivity and resilience of the valued component to change caused by the Project.
- Magnitude is the amount of change or severity of the effect relative to the baseline condition.
- Extent is the geographic area over which an effect will occur.
- Duration is the period of time over which an effect will occur.
- Frequency is how often an effect will occur within a given time period.
- Reversibility is the degree to which the effect can or will be reversed.

The Agency assigned two to four levels of effect to each criterion. For example, duration was rated either as short-term, medium-term, long-term or permanent. Reversibility was rated as either reversible or irreversible. For some valued components, thresholds or established guidelines were also used to determine the significance of residual effects. The rating criteria are defined in appendix 11.2. In some cases, the Agency accepted the proponent's criteria, thresholds, and characterization of residual effects as adequate for the purposes of assessing environmental effects under CEAA 2012. However, the Agency conducted the assessment differently than the proponent for some valued components. The differences in assessment are noted in relevant valued component sections. Appendix 11.3 summarizes the Agency's assessment of the significance of residual effects after mitigation and follow-up are taken into account.

2 Project Overview

2.1 Project Location

The Project is proposed to be located on Lelu Island (54°11'58.02"N, 130°17'19.81"W) and an adjacent water lot within the District of Port Edward, B.C. The Project would be built primarily on federal lands within the administrative boundaries of the Prince Rupert Port Authority. Lelu Island is within the Skeena River Estuary and is approximately 2 kilometres (km) south of the town centre of Port Edward, and 15 km south of the City of Prince Rupert.



Figure 1: Lelu Island and Surrounding Area (Stantec)

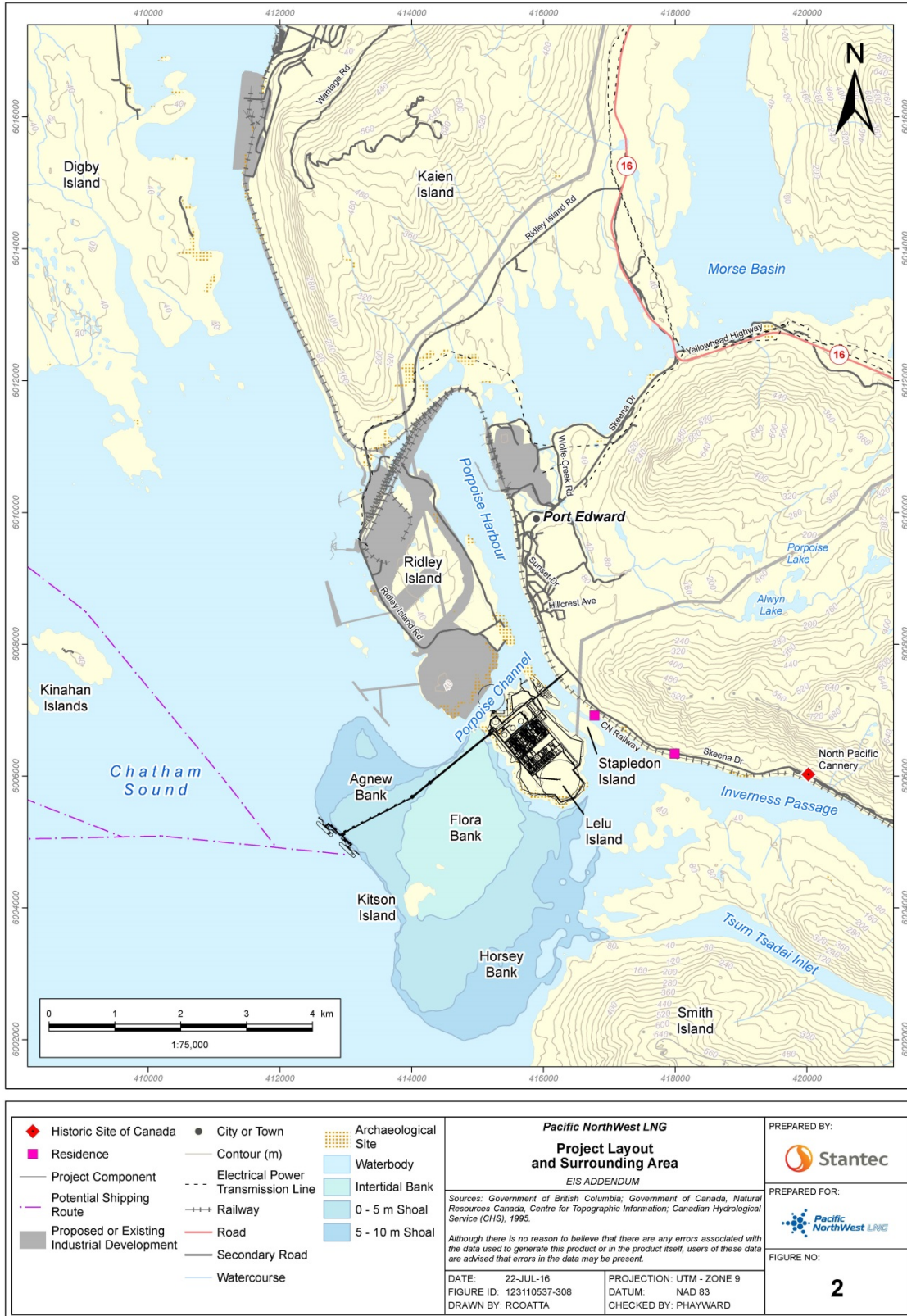


Figure 2: Project Layout and Surrounding Area (Stantec)

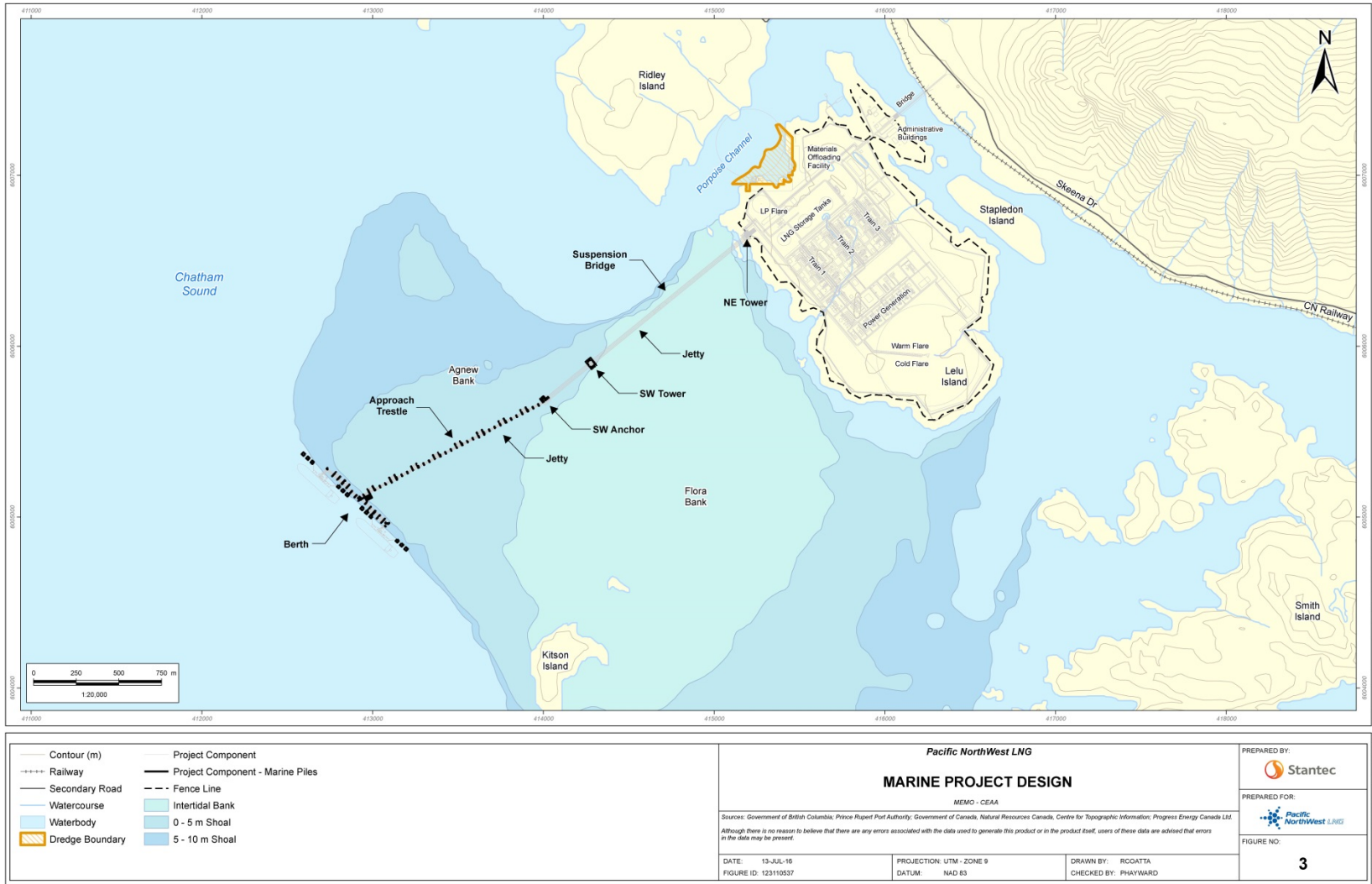


Figure 3: Detailed Project Layout (Stantec)

2.2 Project Changes

Following the public comment period on the EIS (April 2 to May 1, 2014), the proponent revised its Project design to address comments raised by governments, Aboriginal groups, and the public in relation to marine issues, and to avoid and reduce environmental effects of the Project. The key changes, confirmed in a Pacific NorthWest LNG Project Design Mitigation report (October 6, 2014) were:

- Redesigning the marine terminal and relocating the berths to remove Project infrastructure from Flora Bank, eliminating the need for dredging on Agnew Bank and reducing the total volume of dredged sediment to be disposed of at sea.
- Moving the construction worker accommodation facility (accommodation camp) from Lelu Island to a third party owned-and-operated accommodation camp on private property in Port Edward and/or in the Prince Rupert area.

Because the accommodation camp would no longer be developed, owned, or operated by the proponent, or for the exclusive use of the proponent, the Agency did not consider the construction and operation of the accommodation camp to be part of the Project for the purposes of the federal EA. The transportation of workers to and from the Project site is similarly outside the scope of the assessment. However, environmental effects from the accommodation camp that interact with the Project effects were included in the cumulative effects assessment for the relevant valued components. The Agency notes that the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office assessed the potential adverse social, economic, and health effects of the work force required during the construction phase of the Project.

On December 12, 2014, the proponent submitted an Addendum to the EIS that provided additional information requested by the Agency regarding the environmental effects of the new Project design. The analysis summarized in the EA Report assesses the environmental effects of the Project with the design change.

During the public comment period on the Draft EA Report (February 10 to March 11, 2016), the proponent provided information indicating changes to its construction schedule and methods. The Agency requested additional information on the environmental effects of these changes on March 18, 2016. The proponent provided the requested information on June 17, 2016 which also included a description of a 3 degree change in the trestle alignment. The analysis summarized in the EA Report assesses the environmental effects of the Project with the changes in construction schedule and methods and trestle alignment.

2.3 Project Components

The Project consists of the following components:

LNG Trains: Natural gas transported to the facility would be processed in LNG trains. Each train would consist of a feed gas receiving unit, pressure let down unit, gas treatment unit, gas dehydration unit, mercury removal unit, heavies removal unit, and liquefaction unit. The facility would contain up to three identical 6.8 million

tonnes per annum liquefaction trains. Refrigeration compressors, for liquefaction, would be powered by aero derivative gas turbines.

LNG Storage: Up to three 180 000 m³ full-containment LNG storage tanks would be constructed for the facility. The tanks would include: instrumentation and systems for measuring and recording level, pressure, and temperature; leak/gas detection systems; cool-down control systems; valves for pressure and vacuum protection; and a control system for fire detection and protection.

LNG Loading (Marine Terminal): The terminal would consist of a 2.7 km jetty that includes a 1.6 km clear-span suspension bridge and a 1.19 km conventional pipe pile trestle extending west from Lelu Island to the marine terminal berths beyond Agnew Bank. The trestle and topside infrastructure would include a field control room, insulated cryogenic piping, pumping equipment, and LNG loading infrastructure. The marine terminal berths would be capable of berthing 217 000 m³ LNG carriers up to 315 m in length. LNG from the storage tanks would be pumped to the marine terminal berths and then loaded into the ships by marine loading arms.

Utilities and Offsite Facilities: To support the operation of the LNG facility, the following components would be required: flare system for managing release of gas in testing and emergency situations; electrical power supply for process pumps, cooling fans, and lighting; bulk storage; water supply infrastructure; waste water treatment systems (upgrade and use of existing system on mainland); storm water management infrastructure; fire control infrastructure; and compressed air and nitrogen generation systems.

Non-Manufacturing Facilities: Other Project components not related to manufacturing LNG include a Materials Offloading Facility, bridge and short access road from the mainland to Lelu Island, administration and maintenance buildings, site fencing, site lighting, and habitat compensation measures.

Temporary Construction Components: A pioneer dock would be built for initial off-loading of construction equipment, prior to construction of the Materials Offloading Facility.

The Project does not include pipeline transportation of natural gas from gas fields in northeast B.C., which would be provided by the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Project, proposed by TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.

2.4 Physical Activities

The Project is expected to consist of the activities summarized in table 2:

Table 2: Project Physical Activities

Construction: Approximately 5 years from a decision under CEAA 2012	
Site Preparation (land-based)	Tree removal and vegetation clearing, grading, and general site preparation within the terrestrial Project area, including site preparation for the LNG facility on Lelu Island, and site preparation for the bridge footings and road access on the mainland.
Onshore Construction	Construction of a two-lane bridge connecting Lelu Island to the mainland, including bridge footings on the mainland.

	<p>Upgrade of Skeena Drive and construction of a short, private access road at the eastern abutment of the bridge.</p> <p>Construction of the LNG production facility (up to the point of connection with the natural gas transmission line).</p> <p>Construction of the LNG storage tanks (three 180 000 m³ tanks).</p> <p>Construction of utilities and offsite facilities.</p> <p>Construction of non-manufacturing facilities.</p>
Dredging	Dredging within the Materials Offloading Facility of approximately 200 000 m ³ of sediment and approximately 590 000 m ³ of rock. Rock would be used for Project construction.
Disposal of Dredged Sediment	Loading, transportation, and disposal of dredged sediment in Brown Passage and on Lelu Island. Approximately 192 000 m ³ would be disposed at Brown Passage and the top 1 m of dredged sediment (approximately 8,000 m ³) would be disposed of on Lelu Island.
Marine Construction	<p>Construction, use, and decommissioning of a pioneer dock for offloading of construction equipment.</p> <p>Construction of a two-lane bridge connecting Lelu Island to the mainland, including bridge footings in Lelu Slough (Lelu Island bridge).</p> <p>Construction and use of the Materials Offloading Facility (pile driving, and berthing of large roll-on, roll-off barges, and ships).</p> <p>Construction of the marine terminal (suspension bridge and trestle from Lelu Island to beyond Agnew Bank, LNG loading infrastructure, and marine terminal berths).</p>
Vehicle Traffic	Use of the two-lane bridge and short access road connecting Lelu Island to the mainland by construction workers and vehicles.
Waste Management and Disposal	<p>Disposal of cleared vegetation, peat, waste rock, and overburden. Culturally Modified Trees that require removal would be offered to local Aboriginal groups. Merchantable timber on Lelu Island would be harvested by local enterprises and removed from the site. Overburden from the terminal site would be temporarily stockpiled onsite and transported to an approved disposal area. Sand and gravel would be salvaged and incorporated into the cut-fill balance where available.</p> <p>Peat and 8,000 m³ of dredged sediment would be piled and stored in a containment area on Lelu Island for draining. Effluent would be captured, monitored, and treated if necessary before discharge into the marine environment.</p> <p>Removal of sewage and grey water from the toilets by septic truck and barge. Discharge of these types of waste waters appropriately into waste water treatment facilities on the mainland.</p> <p>Management of solid, liquid, and hazardous waste.</p> <p>Collection, containment and, as necessary, transfer of contaminated storm water runoff from plant construction areas to licensed waste treatment facilities on the mainland. Uncontaminated clean runoff water would be directed towards surface ditches and into the marine environment via pre-disturbance drainage pathways.</p>

Operational Testing and Commissioning	Treatment and disposal of liquid effluent from commissioning, including sea water used for facility hydrostatic testing, at the marine terminal outfall.
Site Clean Up and Reclamation	Post-construction site clean-up. Re-vegetation (if appropriate).
Operation: Over 30 years from construction completion	
LNG Facility and Supporting Infrastructure on Lelu Island	Operation of facility 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. LNG production and storage. Operation of gas-fired turbines capable of producing up to 1100 megawatts of combined mechanical and electrical power (including spare units). Facility maintenance and testing.
Marine Terminal Use	Berthing and hoteling of 315 m Q-Flex LNG carriers. Loading of LNG on to LNG carriers.
Shipping	Phase 1 of the Project: one LNG carrier would be calling at the terminal approximately every two days. Phase 2 (at full build out): approximately one LNG carrier per day and 350 calls per year at the terminal. Ship and tug activities (including moorage and transit) between the terminal and the Triple Island pilotage station using one of three potential shipping routes (primary, northern and southern).
Waste Management and Disposal	Management of solid, liquid and hazardous waste. During operations, industrial liquid wastes (e.g., grey water, liquid LNG Plant effluents) from the LNG Plant will be treated on site at the Waste Water Treatment Plant to achieve the discharge requirements required under the Port Edward Sewer System Bylaw No. 376. The storm water runoff from LNG plant areas that are subject to oil contamination (e.g., accidentally oil contaminated water) will be collected in sumps and pumped to the onsite Waste Water Treatment Plant for pre-treatment, then piped to the Port Edward Waste Water Treatment Plant for further treatment, and finally discharged to the marine environment via the Port Edward Waste Water Treatment Plant outfall. Oily sludge from the onsite Waste Water Treatment Plant will be pumped to the sludge storage tank and periodically taken to an offsite licensed disposal facility. The LNG plant's domestic sewage and effluents will be collected via sewage lift stations and piped directly to the Port Edward Waste Water Treatment Plant. LNG Plant site stormwater runoff that is safe for discharge into the marine environment (i.e. entirely oil free water) from building areas, roadways and non-process areas will be directed via the drainage system into the Stormwater Observation Basin and, after testing, eventually discharged into the marine environment if the quality of the water complies with approved Water Quality Guidelines. Vegetation management. Shipping waste management.

Fish Habitat Offsetting	Construction of fish habitat as part of the fish habitat offsetting plan.
Wetland Habitat Compensation	Construction or enhancement of wetland habitat as a component of the wetland compensation strategy.
Decommissioning: After cessation of operations	
Dismantling Facility and Supporting Infrastructure	Dismantle and recycle facility equipment and supporting infrastructure.
Dismantling of Marine Terminal	Dismantle terminal and associated infrastructure (piping, etc.). Certain intertidal and subtidal structures at the marine terminal and Materials Offloading Facility may remain in place, pending the decommissioning plan and future requirements of the Prince Rupert Port Authority.
Waste Disposal	Recycling and disposal of facility components.
Site Clean Up and Reclamation	Preparation of the disturbed portion of Lelu Island for other industrial purposes or reclamation to restore ecological values in consultation with the Port Authority.

Project decommissioning was assessed at a level commensurate with the level of detail currently available regarding likely decommissioning activities. Project decommissioning would be subject to the requirements of a lease with the Prince Rupert Port Authority and other regulatory requirements at that time. The Prince Rupert Port Authority may opt to keep marine infrastructure (e.g. access bridge to mainland, Materials Offloading Facility, and marine terminal) in place after decommissioning for future commercial activity. Prior to decommissioning, the proponent would be required to develop, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and other relevant parties, a decommissioning plan to submit to the Agency. The proponent would also be required to report on decommissioning activities during that phase.

3 Purpose of Project and Alternative Means

3.1 Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the Project is to convert natural gas originating from Progress Energy Canada Ltd.'s reserves in the Montney Basin (straddling northern B.C. and Alberta) into LNG for export to Pacific Rim markets in Asia. Once delivered to markets, the LNG would be returned to its gaseous state and sent through pipelines for residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The Project is intended to meet current demand for LNG supply contracts from Pacific Rim markets, particularly Japan, and to align with the Government of B.C.'s support for development of the LNG export industry.

3.2 Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project

In the EIS, the proponent identified alternative means of carrying out the Project that are economically and technically feasible. The proponent described general environmental effects associated with each alternative and the rationale for selection of the preferred alternative. Alternatives were considered for the following components:

LNG Production Processes

Two LNG production processes were considered feasible: the propane pre-cooled mixed refrigerant process; and, the ConocoPhillips Optimized Cascade® process. The proponent's decision regarding these two alternatives would depend on a detailed economic and technical analysis of the full-facility designs presented by competing consortia during front end engineering design. Differences between the processes are related to the energy consumed by the systems to produce LNG and resultant differences in air and greenhouse gas emissions. The difference in efficiencies and emissions is minor and effects would be very similar for either option.

Main Refrigerant Compressor Drivers

Three main types of refrigerant compressor drivers were considered: heavy duty industrial gas turbines, aero-derivative gas turbines, and electric motors. The need for a gas-powered source for electric drivers results in the environmental effects of electric motors being similar to the gas-turbine drivers. Based on specific machine types and design parameters, the aero-derivative configuration was found to be more efficient and to provide marginally better economics, in part because of the slightly lower effects on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. The aero-derivative gas turbine was chosen as the preferred alternative by the proponent.

Source of Electrical Power

Two alternatives were evaluated for electrical power: onsite generation, and offsite generation. The key feasibility criterion for selecting the source of electrical power was availability and certainty of supply from BC Hydro at the time of commissioning of the Project. The proponent determined that BC Hydro would not have enough available electricity to supply the plant that would be consistent with the Project's timeline and reliability needs comparable to in-house power generation.

Further, BC Hydro advised the proponent that it would likely need to provide a source of electrical energy to service the Project's power requirement and that source was likely a natural gas powered electrical thermal energy facility in the Prince Rupert area in combination with supply from the main electrical grid. To meet its

optimal and aggressive schedule, the proponent needed to firm up the Basis of Design for the LNG Plant, including power options, to advance aggressively to the Front End Engineering and Design Phase in May 2013.

The proponent believed there would be minimal environmental benefits to using power from BC Hydro compared to onsite generation. Depending on the mix of grid and thermal power, the emissions could be similar and there would be additional environmental costs (e.g., to vegetation and wildlife) from the footprint of the required power supply plant and transmission lines. Onsite power generation from gas turbines was selected as the preferred option by the proponent. The proponent continues to commit to third party external power for non-essential loads when renewable energy sources are more mature, the electrical power is available and meets the proponent's reliability requirements, and the LNG Plant Trains 1 and 2 have been commissioned and are operating.

Land-based Access to Lelu Island

Three corridors were considered to access Lelu Island. The southern corridor crosses from Lelu Island to Stapledon Island and, subsequently, to the mainland. Northern corridor A crosses directly from Lelu Island, and northern corridor B requires an additional bridge at the neck of the peninsula on the northeast side of the island. All three options were considered technically and economically feasible by the proponent. Northern corridor A was selected as the preferred alternative by the proponent. This option has a single bridge and the shortest length crossing Lelu Slough, which would reduce the potential for environmental effects on fish habitat and riparian areas from shading and pile installation. Although this preferred option is pending final design and negotiations with landowners, this corridor was considered as the Project design for the purposes of the EA.

Site Location

The proponent began site selection in 2011 and originally reviewed 20 locations. Five locations were initially considered feasible: Port Edward (Lelu Island), Georgetown Mills, Port Simpson, Gobeil Bay (Douglas Channel), and Kitimat (Douglas Channel). These five locations were assessed based on geo-hazards (surface faulting, soil liquefaction risk, tsunami, slope stability, flooding, shoreline stability, and erosion), marine aspects (navigation distance, marine terminal length, Materials Offloading Facility trestle length, navigation concerns, and dredging volume), and infrastructure and economic aspects (pipeline length, land preparation, regional economic infrastructure, proximity to major airports, highway and rail, and proximity to communities). Georgetown Mills, Port Simpson and Gobeil Bay were eliminated from further consideration as they were considered neither technically nor economically feasible. Major issues with these sites included the substantially higher estimated costs for site development, large volumes of earthworks, long and complex LNG carrier routes, and potential for faulting and liquefaction. Port Edward (Lelu Island) and Kitimat were then compared based on the following environmental considerations: removal of riparian vegetation, removal of terrestrial and marine habitat, and potential environmental effects of an accident or malfunction. The environmental effects are similar for both sites; however, other industrial developments in Kitimat would reduce access to available industrial land and introduce considerably more tanker traffic within a complex geographic corridor. The proponent stated that the Lelu Island location would have more marine traffic oversight from the Prince Rupert Port Authority, and concluded that risks of accidents or malfunctions that could lead to environmental effects would be reduced at this location. Lelu Island was selected as the preferred site by the proponent.

Placement of Marine Terminal and Materials Offloading Facility

Three alternatives for placement of the marine terminal and Materials Offloading Facility were considered feasible by the proponent, all of which include a trestle located on the north end of Lelu Island, extending southwest along Porpoise channel. The three options varied only in the length of the trestle and the associated dredging volumes. The alternatives were assessed based on potential environmental effects from dredging and construction, effects on the marine environment and navigation, and cost of construction. The option that was chosen by the proponent was a suspension bridge and trestle leading to marine terminal berths located 2720 m offshore, west of Agnew Bank at a natural channel outside of Porpoise Channel, with the Materials Offloading Facility placed in a small cove, oriented parallel to Porpoise Channel. This option has the smallest dredging volumes (approximately 200 000 m³) and fewer associated environmental effects on the marine environment, as well as fewer effects on navigation. Although this option had the highest construction costs as a result of building a suspension bridge, it is the preferred option due to reduced potential environmental effects.

Alternative to Disposal at Sea for Marine Sediments

Disposal at sea, terrestrial disposal, and beneficial re-use were considered for the dredged sediment. Disposal at sea was considered the preferred alternative by the proponent for disposal of marine sediment from dredging; however, due to restrictions regarding disposal at sea, the proponent also assessed terrestrial disposal and determined the top 1 m of dredged marine sediment would be disposed of on Lelu Island.

Locations for the Disposal at Sea of Marine Sediments

The proponent considered nine sites within 35 km of Lelu Island and with a minimum depth of 150 m for disposal at sea of marine sediments. Two options were not considered feasible because they had insufficient capacity, and three more were not considered feasible due to navigation issues, use by other proposed projects, or potential sediment plume effects on rockfish conservation areas. The four remaining options considered by the proponent were southwest Kinahan Islands, the southwest corner of the Prince Rupert Port Authority boundaries, Stephens Island, and Brown Passage. Effects on fish and fish habitat and navigation informed the assessment of remaining disposal site options.

The proponent noted that the southwest corner of the Port Authority boundary is an important area for marine birds and adjacent to a rockfish conservation area, and was therefore removed from consideration. Brown Passage has the highest capacity for disposal, is the most well studied area, has the fewest nearby commercial fishing areas, and has been previously used for disposal; however, it is also farthest from Lelu Island. Stephens Island has not been as well studied, has less capacity, and is almost as distant as Brown Passage so has little advantage over Brown Passage. Southwest Kinahan Islands has sufficient capacity and is the closest of the feasible alternatives, but community knowledge indicates that this area is of particular importance for commercial prawn and shrimp harvesting. Brown Passage was selected as the preferred disposal at sea site by the proponent.

Project Site Layout

A number of layout designs were considered by the proponent at various levels of detail. Key features in site planning included locations of the LNG tanks, main flare stack, low pressure flare stack, warehouse/workshop/laboratory facilities, and administrative buildings. The proponent considered site safety, efficiency, and local stakeholder concerns such as visual, noise, and light effects in its assessment of Project site

layout. The proponent's preferred alternatives for the various components are: LNG tanks on the north side of Lelu Island, main flare stack toward the southern tip of Lelu Island, low pressure flare stack on the western corner of Lelu Island, warehouse/workshop/laboratory facilities in the middle of the northeast side of Lelu Island, and administrative facilities on the peninsula on the northern side of Lelu Island.

3.2.1 *Comments Received*

Government Authorities

Environment and Climate Change Canada questioned the proponent's analysis of the feasibility of alternative disposal at sea sites. Environment and Climate Change Canada requested information about the site depths and capacities, and the "Zone of Siting" feasibility which identifies the maximum feasible distance for travel to the disposal site from the dredging location. The proponent responded with additional information on the capacities of the identified alternatives and the Zone of Siting feasibility. Furthermore, Environment and Climate Change Canada advised that some of the dredged sediment may not be suitable for a disposal at sea permit. It advised that further detail should be provided as to the alternative means by which this material would be managed and associated effects.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band raised concerns over the suitability of Lelu Island as the preferred site location because of the effects on the environment. Lax Kw'alaams Band described Lelu Island as ecologically important due to its proximity to important fisheries habitat within the Skeena River Estuary. It also identified Lelu Island as an area of active, historic, and desired future use for Lax Kw'alaams Band that holds important cultural values as a part of the cultural landscape of the Coast Tsimshian. Lax Kw'alaams Band listed several technical and environmental drawbacks of the preferred site location and questioned the proponent's analysis of alternative site locations. Lax Kw'alaams Band, Gitxaala Nation, and Metlakatla First Nation were also concerned with the location of the marine terminal presented in the EIS (February 2014) and its potential impacts on the environment and Aboriginal rights.

The proponent provided additional information on why Lelu Island is the preferred site location, including information on the economic feasibility and the potential environmental effects of accidents and malfunctions of other sites they considered. In response to concerns raised about effects resulting from construction and operation of marine terminal on Agnew Bank, the proponent conducted further analysis on the feasibility of constructing the marine terminal berths in deep water beyond Agnew Bank. The proponent concluded this option was feasible and adjusted its Project design. Section 2.2 discusses the changes to the Project design.

Metlakatla First Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation raised concerns about disposal at sea and specifically with Brown Passage being the preferred site for disposal at sea. The concerns related to ecological and human health impacts that could result from disposal of sediment and associated impacts to Aboriginal rights. The proponent reiterated its preference for Brown Passage as a disposal at sea location. Through changes to the Project design and by conducting further investigation of the areas to be dredged, the proponent proposed a reduced volume of sediment that would require disposal (from over 7 000 000 m³ to 192,000 m³) as well as reduced duration of disposal activities (from one year and six months to approximately seven months). The proponent committed to

a follow-up program for marine harvested foods¹ at the Materials Offloading Facility to verify the predictions of effects on human health within the EA. Additionally the proponent proposed a follow-up program to verify the predictions of sediment dispersion from dredging and disposal activities (see section 9 for the Agency's recommended follow-up program).

For future projects in the area, the Prince Rupert Port Authority has established a Sediment Management Working Group with representatives from Metlakatla and other Aboriginal groups. The working group will develop a Port of Prince Rupert *Dredged Sediment Management Guide* that includes alternate uses for sediment from dredging activities, identification of potential locations for disposal, and other sediment management guidance.

Lax Kw'alaams Band was concerned that the proponent did not include a description of the economic and technical feasibility criteria and information on how these criteria were selected. Lax Kw'alaams Band was also concerned that the proponent did not provide proportionate economic costs of alternatives. In response, the proponent provided the definition of environmental and economic feasibility used for the evaluation of economic and technical feasibility and suggested that proportional costs were not required for the assessment of alternatives.

Lax Kw'alaams Band was also concerned that an alternatives assessment was not conducted for the routing of the pipeline that would provide natural gas to the facility. The proponent indicated that the pipeline is not a component of the Project and therefore did not require an alternatives assessment, and that effects of the pipeline were considered in the cumulative effects assessment.

Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation and Lax Kw'alaams Band raised concerns that the proponent did not incorporate traditional knowledge and Aboriginal use of lands and resources into the assessment of alternatives. The proponent clarified where it considered Aboriginal use in the assessment of alternatives.

Public

The public expressed concerns about the selection of Lelu Island as the preferred site location and effects of the marine terminal on Agnew Bank due to its proximity to important salmon rearing habitat on Flora Bank. Concerns were also raised about the selection of Brown Passage as the preferred disposal at sea location because of the potential effects on halibut habitat. Tuck Inlet was suggested as a preferable site.

3.2.2 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency reviewed the alternatives assessment conducted by the proponent, and the proponent's responses to concerns raised. For each component required in the EIS Guidelines, the proponent identified the technically and economically feasible alternatives, identified the environmental effects of the feasible alternatives, and selected the preferred alternative to be fully assessed.

¹ Harvested foods are those harvested through hunting, gathering or fishing activities (not for commercial sale).

The Agency is satisfied with the responses the proponent provided to concerns raised and the additional detail the proponent provided for choosing Lelu Island as the preferred site location.

The Agency's analysis of alternative sources of electrical power for non-compression power requirements is discussed in section 6.2.3. For all other components, the Agency is satisfied that the proponent has sufficiently assessed alternative means of carrying out the Project for the purposes of assessing the environmental effects of the Project under CEAA 2012.

4 Consultation Activities and Advice Received

4.1 Aboriginal Consultation

4.1.1 *Aboriginal Consultation led by the Agency*

The federal government has a duty to consult Aboriginal groups and, where appropriate, accommodate when its proposed conduct might adversely affect potential or established Aboriginal or treaty rights. Aboriginal consultation is also undertaken more broadly as an important part of good governance, sound policy development, and decision making. In addition to the federal government's broader obligations, CEAA 2012 requires the EA to consider the effects on Aboriginal peoples of any Project-related effects on health and socio-economic conditions, physical and cultural heritage, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, and changes to any structure, site, or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance. In order to fulfill the Crown's consultation obligations, the Agency conducted Aboriginal consultation in an integrated manner with the EA process.

For the purposes of the EA, the Agency served as the federal Crown Consultation Coordinator while the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office was the lead for provincial Crown consultation activities. The Agency and B.C. Environmental Assessment Office coordinated consultation activities to the extent possible, including sharing correspondence and joint meetings with Aboriginal groups.

The Agency initially identified five Aboriginal groups whose potential or established Aboriginal rights or title could be adversely impacted by the Project:

- Lax Kw'alaams Band;
- Metlakatla First Nation;
- Gitxaala Nation;
- Kitsumkalum First Nation; and
- Kitselas First Nation.

In 2013, the Agency added Gitga'at First Nation to the list of Aboriginal groups whose potential or established Aboriginal rights or title could be adversely impacted by the Project. Treaties have not been established with any of the Aboriginal groups considered in the EA. However, the Agency is aware that both Kitselas First Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation are currently involved in the British Columbia Treaty Commission Process, and on August 4, 2015 signed Agreements-in-Principle with the province of B.C. and Canada.

In January 2016, the Agency included additional Aboriginal groups on the basis of their concerns regarding potential adverse environmental effects on migratory salmon in the area of the proposed Project such that potential or established fishing rights upriver in the Skeena watershed might be affected. These groups include:

- Office of the Wet'suwet'en
- Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs
- Takla Lake First Nation
- Gitxsan Hereditary Chiefs, including Wilp Delgamuukw, Wilp Gwininitxw, and Wilp Luutkudziwwus (Gitxsan)

In addition, the Agency engaged with the Council of Haida Nation to understand its concerns with respect to marine shipping associated with the Project.

During the public comment period, the Agency also received comments from the Allied Tsimshian Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams, Blueberry First Nation, Métis Nation of British Columbia and the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs.

The Agency supports Aboriginal participation through its Participant Funding Program. Funds were provided to reimburse eligible expenses of Aboriginal groups that participated in the EA. Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation (hereafter referred to collectively as 'Aboriginal groups') applied for and received funding through this program. In addition, Aboriginal groups located upriver of the Project, including Gitksan, Gitanyow First Nation, Takla Lake First Nation, and the Office of the Wet'swet'en (hereafter referred to collectively as 'upriver Aboriginal groups') were invited to apply for funding for consultation on the draft EA Report and potential conditions, in response to their concerns regarding potential effects to salmon that migrate throughout the Skeena watershed. In total, the Agency allocated \$465,444 to support Aboriginal participation in the EA.

The Agency consulted Aboriginal groups through a variety of methods including phone calls, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. The Agency provided regular updates to the Aboriginal groups to keep them informed of key developments and to solicit feedback. The Agency requested written comments from Aboriginal groups on the Project Description, the Draft EIS Guidelines, and the EIS and associated documents (see table 3). The Agency also requested comments on the Draft EA Report and the potential conditions that could apply to the Project if it is ultimately allowed to proceed.

Table 3: Aboriginal Comment Opportunities During the EA Process

Document or Subject of Consultation	Dates
Summary of the Project Description	February 19, 2013 to March 11, 2013
Draft EIS Guidelines	April 8, 2013 to May 8, 2013
Extended draft EIS Guidelines	August 21, 2013 to September 20, 2013
EIS and associated documents	April 2014 to July 2016
Draft EA Report and potential conditions	February 10, 2016 to March 11, 2016

The Agency held meetings during the review of the EIS with Aboriginal groups, the proponent, and representatives from the province of B.C. These meetings provided an opportunity for Aboriginal groups to hear presentations on the EA and the proponent's EIS and to provide oral and written comments. These comments informed the Agency's review of the EIS and identified the need for subsequent information requests to the proponent to more fully assess the effects of the Project. The Agency also met with Aboriginal groups on several occasions during and after the comment period on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions.

Aboriginal groups submitted many detailed comments about the Project and the EA in areas ranging from air quality, to the marine environment, to socio-economic effects. The majority of concerns related to impacts to marine fish and fish habitat, harvested foods, Aboriginal use of lands and resources, and Aboriginal rights.

Potential environmental effects with respect to Aboriginal peoples are discussed in sections 6.9 to 6.12 and impacts on potential or established Aboriginal rights or title are discussed in section 8. Appendix 11.6 contains a summary of concerns raised by the Aboriginal groups during the EA process up to the time of publication of the Draft EA Report, and includes both a proponent and Agency response. Subsequent comments from Aboriginal groups are included in the summary of comments in appendix 11.9. All of these comments have been considered in preparing this report.

4.1.2 Aboriginal Consultation and Engagement Activities by the Proponent

The EIS indicates that the proponent engaged all Aboriginal groups identified by the Agency and B.C. Environmental Assessment Office through meetings, workshops and letter and email correspondence. Meetings and workshops included presentations and discussions on technical information related to the Project, the Project's feasibility assessments and pre-front end engineering design, the Project's potential impacts on Aboriginal groups' interests, Aboriginal rights or title, and opportunities to participate in the Project. The proponent also hosted open houses in Port Edward and Prince Rupert on five separate occasions, to which the Tsimshian Nations were invited.

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Metlakatla First Nation, the two groups identified as the most impacted by the Project, were provided with the opportunity to participate in archaeological inventory surveys and investigative geotechnical programs on Lelu Island, and to tour the Project area. Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation and Gitxaala Nation also participated in studies in the area around Lelu Island. These studies included archeological and Culturally Modified Tree surveys, marine foreshore surveys, marine bird and bird nesting surveys, eelgrass surveys, marine harvested foods sampling, marine sediment sampling, surveys of Brown Passage by a remotely operated underwater vehicle, soil sampling, freshwater streams fish sampling, meteorological data collection, and environmental monitoring of drilling programs. The Aboriginal groups were invited to review the findings of these studies.

The proponent established capacity agreements with the Tsimshian Nations, with the exception of Lax Kw'alaams Band, which declined the proponent's Environmental Assessment Agreement funding offer. These capacity agreements support the participation of Aboriginal groups in the EA, including the completion of traditional knowledge and traditional use studies, community-specific socio-economic impact assessments and other Project-related work. The proponent received traditional use studies from Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation, and an interim traditional use study report from Gitga'at First Nation. The proponent received socio-economic impact assessments from Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation. The Agency is aware that the proponent has made ongoing efforts to negotiate Impact Benefit Agreements with potentially affected Aboriginal groups to address any potential residual impacts not addressed through the EA or permitting processes. The Agency is not involved in these confidential discussions but acknowledges that these agreements can be important in the context of accommodation for impacts on potential or established Aboriginal rights or title.

The proponent informed the Agency of a Project design change on October 6, 2014. The proponent informed Aboriginal groups earlier about the design change and met with Aboriginal groups following submission of the Project design change report.

The proponent committed to ongoing engagement with Aboriginal groups if the Project proceeds and to continue to consult with them about the Project's potential impacts to their interests, by:

- providing information collected about the Project;
- offering capacity funding to review and assess that information;
- discussing with Aboriginal groups any responses to information they provide and any queries that they have about the Project;
- reviewing and responding to all information about Aboriginal groups' interests associated with the Project; and
- consulting with Aboriginal groups as may be required by the Crown during the permitting process.

4.2 Public Participation

4.2.1 *Public Participation led by the Agency*

The Agency provided four opportunities for the public to participate in the EA process by commenting on the:

- Project Description;
- Draft EIS Guidelines;
- summary of the proponent's EIS; and
- Draft EA Report and potential conditions.

Notices of these opportunities to participate were posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry Internet Site, an advertised through local media.

Groups that provided comments include the: T. Buck Suzuki Foundation, SkeenaWild Conservation Trust, United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, Prince Rupert Environmental Society, Skeena Fisheries Commission, Skeena Watershed Conservation Coalition, World Wildlife Fund Canada, South Peace Oilmen's Association, Prince Rupert Rod and Gun Club, University of Alberta, SumOfUs, Sierra Club of B.C., Friends of Wild Salmon, Pacific Wild, The Wilderness Committee, Energy Services B.C., Fort St. John for LNG, and Fort Nelson for LNG. Comments were also received from individuals across B.C., Canada, and internationally.

Paper copies of the Draft EIS Guidelines, EIS Summary, and Draft EA Report were made available at public viewing centres in Prince Rupert and Port Edward. During the review of the EIS, the Agency conducted two open houses, one in Prince Rupert and one in Port Edward. The open houses were held jointly with the provincial government and with participation from the proponent. These sessions, attended by about 200 people, provided opportunities for members of the public to speak with government representatives about the EA process, and to review the proponent's presentation of its EIS.

The Agency supported public participation through its Participant Funding Program. A total of \$94,200 was allocated to the following groups: T. Buck Suzuki Environmental Foundation, Skeena Fisheries Commission, United Fisherman and Allied Workers' Union, World Wildlife Fund Canada, Skeena Watershed Conservation Coalition, Prince Rupert Environmental Society, and Heiltsuk Tribal Council.

The public expressed concern about the Project's effects on fish and fish habitat from dredging and disposal at sea, marine infrastructure, and marine shipping. Concerns were also raised about greenhouse gas emissions, and changes to air quality. Many comments focused on the cumulative effects of multiple LNG facilities in northwest B.C. Other issues raised included effects on marine mammals, human health, water quality, wildlife, and the risk of Project-related accidents and malfunctions. Members of the public also expressed support for the Project. Comments received from the public are included in the summary in appendix 11.9.

4.2.2 Public Participation Activities by the Proponent

The proponent conducted six open houses in Prince Rupert and Port Edward prior to EIS submission. About 300 members of the public participated in these events. The proponent also conducted over 50 meetings with local businesses, environmental groups, and community groups. A series of four roundtable discussions for local marine users were held to address navigation and marine use issues. Following submission of the EIS, the proponent participated in two open houses in April 2014, during the public comment period. In October 2014, the proponent conducted an additional information session in Prince Rupert to provide information on the Project design change. The proponent collected the views of the public regarding the design change. These views included concerns about the potential effects of the proposed bridge, including effects on navigation, ambient light, visual quality, and marine resources. Many members of the public were also supportive of the design change. In January 2015 the proponent held another series of open houses in Port Edward, Prince Rupert, and Terrace to provide additional information about the design change. Approximately 284 members of the public participated in these open houses. In October 2015, the proponent held an information session in Prince Rupert to provide details about the investigative work occurring in the marine environment around the proposed site.

Information was also provided to the public via the proponent's website, e-newsletters, print materials, presentations, and social media. Questions and comments from the public were also solicited through a toll-free phone line, public email address, and comment cards (distributed at open houses and to Port Edward residents by mail). Storefront offices were established in Prince Rupert and Port Edward.

4.3 Participation of Federal and Other Experts

Federal departments provided specialist or expert information or knowledge relevant to the Project in accordance with section 20 of CEEA 2012. They provided advice to help determine whether a federal EA was required, participated in the review of the Draft EIS Guidelines, the EIS, the Addendum and information request responses, and provided input to the preparation of the EA Report.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has regulatory and statutory responsibilities under the *Fisheries Act*, and provided advice and information related to fish and fish habitat and marine mammals, aquatic species at risk, commercial,

recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries, physical oceanography, accidents and malfunctions, and mitigation measures, including habitat offsetting.

Environment and Climate Change Canada has regulatory and statutory responsibilities under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, *Species at Risk Act*, and the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*. Environment and Climate Change Canada provided advice related to air quality and greenhouse gases, terrestrial species at risk, migratory birds, acidification and eutrophication, dredging and disposal at sea of marine sediment, and accidents and malfunctions.

Transport Canada has regulatory and statutory responsibilities under the *Navigation Protection Act*, and provided advice related to changes to the environment that may impede navigation, effects on Aboriginal peoples, and accidents and malfunctions.

Lelu Island and its surrounding waters are federal port lands administered by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. The Port Authority has regulatory authorities for the Project pursuant to the provisions of the *Canada Marine Act*, the *Port Authorities Operations Regulations* and the Port Authority's Letters Patent issued by the Minister of Transport. The Port Authority is responsible for providing a land lease and implementing the *Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation*. The Port Authority provided comments on navigation, movement of vessels, use of Port land including waste management, wetland function compensation, and effects on fish and marine mammals.

Natural Resources Canada provided advice related to natural events such as tsunamis and earthquakes, and effects on the geophysical environment such as environmental marine geology, sedimentology, and sediment transport.

Health Canada provided advice on potential effects on human health related to harvested foods, noise, and air quality.

Parks Canada provided advice on archeological and heritage sites.

The Agency and B.C. Environmental Assessment Office coordinated the federal and provincial EAs to the fullest extent possible, including working closely on the technical review of the EIS. The following provincial ministries provided expertise to the cooperative EA as part of the technical working group: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Northern Health; Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations; Climate Action Secretariat; Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure; and Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training. The expertise provided by provincial ministries was considered in the Agency's assessment of the Project's environmental effects and mitigation measures.

The B.C. Oil and Gas Commission regulates LNG facilities in B.C. under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* and *Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation* and participated as a member of the technical working group. Amendments made in 2014 to the *Canada Marine Act* enable the federal government to adopt provincial regulations to apply to LNG developments on federal port land. On June 20, 2015, the proposed *Port of Prince Rupert Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities Regulations* were published in Canada Gazette, Part I. These regulations would establish a federal regulatory regime for LNG projects at the Port of Prince Rupert that applies the existing B.C. provincial regulatory regime with some minor exceptions.

The new *Port of Prince Rupert Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities Regulations* would apply in addition to all current laws and regulations regarding environmental protection and safety on federal port lands. These regulations would designate the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission as the agency responsible for regulating the construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities used for natural gas supply and LNG production and storage at the Port of Prince Rupert, on behalf of the Government of Canada. Accordingly, the proponent would be required to obtain a number of provincial permits and authorizations as directed by the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission pertaining to the construction and operation of the LNG facility in the Port of Prince Rupert. The Port Authority and other federal agencies would maintain their regulatory oversight, including matters concerning the operation of the Port, the administration of Port lands, navigation and shipping, and protection of the marine and terrestrial environments under their jurisdiction.

5 Geographical Setting

5.1 Biophysical Environment

The Project would be primarily located on and around Lelu Island, in the Hecate Lowland along the western margin of the Kitimat Ranges of the Coast Mountains of B.C. Lelu Island is a small island (219 ha) currently undeveloped and accessible only by water. Lelu Island has gentle topography, with a maximum elevation of 40 m. The soil in the area is high in organic matter, relatively low in pH, and limited in nitrogen. The soil is underlain by a variety of metamorphic rocks (predominately granite). The Lelu Island site is located within the Pacific Maritime ecozone and is occupied by large expanses of muskeg where drainage is poorly established. Dominant vegetation includes moderately productive forests (western red cedar and western hemlock) and open woodland or shrub-dominated bogs mostly dominated by dwarfed shore pine and yellow-cedar. Some of the forested areas on the island are old forests which are defined as structurally diverse stands older than 250 years. The Government of B.C. has identified the nearby Rachael islands and Kinahan islands as biodiversity areas; Lucy Islands and Ksgaxl/Stephens Island are identified as conservancies.

The Prince Rupert region provides seasonal and year-round habitat to approximately 359 terrestrial wildlife species, including 62 mammals, 288 birds, five amphibians, and two reptiles. Lelu Island provides habitat for terrestrial species such as grey wolf, black-tailed deer, Pacific marten, bats, American robin, Pacific wren, bald eagle, northwestern salamander, and rough-skinned newt. On Lelu Island and in the surrounding shallow waters, eelgrass beds and tidally exposed mudflats also support populations of marine birds. Fifteen terrestrial species listed under the *Species at Risk Act* (all schedules) and one terrestrial species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada potentially occur in the vicinity of Lelu Island. A number of listed species have been documented on or within the vicinity of Lelu Island, including great blue heron (Special Concern), marbled murrelet (Threatened), western screech owl (Threatened), and little brown myotis (Endangered)

Key marine features on and around Lelu Island include rocky shorelines, soft sediment in protected bays and channels, and expansive shallow banks and mudflats. Lelu Island is bordered by deep water to the northwest in Porpoise Harbour (up to 25 m) and to the southeast in Inverness Passage (about 15 m deep). The water is shallower west of Lelu Island along Flora and Agnew Banks. Flora Bank, immediately west of Lelu Island, is a large, flat, intertidal area of fine to medium sands with eelgrass beds that cover 10-15 percent of the 325 ha area seasonally. Agnew Bank, to the northwest of Flora Bank, is a relatively flat subtidal area of much finer sediments with no eelgrass beds. At the southwest end of Flora Bank, the seabed drops off with a gradient of about 10 per cent changing from 5 m deep to 50 m deep in the more open waters of Chatham Sound. The Prince Rupert region experiences large semi-diurnal tides (two low and two high tides per day of different heights), with a relatively large tidal range of 7.4 m.

The marine habitats in the Project area are representative of marine ecosystems throughout the north coast of B.C., but also include distinctive and important features. Two unique biological characteristics of the Skeena River estuary are the eelgrass beds on Flora Bank and the annual migratory passage of important salmon stocks originating from the Skeena River. Eelgrass is widely recognized as important nearshore habitat for juvenile and adult invertebrates and fish. Eelgrass beds can provide cover from predation, reduce local current regimes

(allowing for settlement of organisms), and increase secondary productivity by adding to local habitat complexity and surface area. Eelgrass is also important habitat for migratory birds. Species found in the Project area, including Flora Bank and Agnew Bank, include Pacific herring, surf smelt, shiner perch, salmon, flounder, halibut, English sole, big skate, and invertebrates such as Dungeness crab, shrimp, cockles, butter clams, mussels, and littleneck clams. The most common marine mammals in Chatham Sound include humpback whale, northern resident and Bigg's killer whale, harbour porpoise, Dall's porpoise, Pacific white-sided dolphin, and harbour seal. Thirteen marine species (fish, invertebrates, and marine mammals) listed under the *Species at Risk Act* and seven species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada potentially occur in the vicinity of the Project.

Westerly winds carry moist, warm air streams up and over the Coast Mountains, depositing large amounts of precipitation, mostly as rain, over the Prince Rupert region with a total of 3060 mm annual average precipitation. Prince Rupert experiences an average temperature of 11.8 to 12.7°C in summer, and 2.2 to 3.3°C in winter (average 1.0°C in December and 13.5°C in August). Winds recorded at the Prince Rupert airport (7 km west of Prince Rupert) are predominantly southeasterly, averaging 3.5 m/s, and winds recorded at the Holland Rock station (5 km northwest of Lelu Island) are similar to winds at the airport but stronger, averaging 5.8 m/s. Calm winds occur about 1.1 percent of the time on Holland Rock, as opposed to 5.3 percent at the Prince Rupert airport. Kaien Island topography, which includes steep features, reduces the dispersion of air emissions between the Prince Rupert and Port Edward airsheds.

5.2 Human Environment

The Project would be located on federal lands and waters administered by the Prince Rupert Port Authority and within the municipal boundaries of the District of Port Edward. The Project area contains a variety of topography and vegetation, expansive views of water, and limited views of human intervention and modification. The Project would be located on the mainland portion of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District which includes the City of Prince Rupert, District Municipality of Port Edward, Regional District Electoral Areas A and C, S1/2 Tsimpsean Indian Reserve 2 (Metlakatla First Nation), Lax Kw'alaams Indian Reserve 1 (Lax Kw'alaams Band), and Dolphin Island Indian Reserve 1 (Gitxaala Nation). The population of this area is 14 397, with 87 percent of the population living in Prince Rupert, 4 percent in Port Edward, and 8 percent in reserves. The proponent estimated that 41 percent of the population identify themselves as being Aboriginal.

The Project would be located in an area with overlapping assertions to rights and title from five Aboriginal groups: Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Kitselas First Nation. Gitga'at First Nation also asserts Aboriginal rights, but no title, to the same area. These Aboriginal groups report that the Prince Rupert area is used by their members for traditional use activities that include hunting, fishing, harvesting marine resources, and plant gathering. Culturally Modified Trees occur throughout Lelu Island. The presence of Culturally Modified Trees on Lelu Island indicates that the island was an area of resource procurement for fuel, timber, and bark. Many of the trees were modified in pre-historic times but some show significant numbers of bark strips modified as recently as 30 years ago. The Project area provides marine and terrestrial habitat for many culturally important and traditionally harvested species. Traditional activities practiced in the Project area, including the terrestrial and intertidal portions of Lelu Island, include:

fishing, particularly for salmon; hunting of deer and other land mammals and birds; harvesting of coastal resources such as shellfish, crabs, and seaweed; and gathering of medicinal, material, and edible plant resources.

The main economic activities in the Regional District include fishing, forestry, energy, transportation, and tourism. Since the late 1990s, the area has experienced industrial closures in the resources sector, including the Skeena Cellulose Pulp Mill, and a general decline in shipments of grain and coal out of its port facilities. Unemployment rates in the Regional District in 2011 (14.2 percent) were much higher than provincial averages (6.7 percent). The Port of Prince Rupert currently serves as a major economic driver in the Regional District.

Major commercial fisheries within the area include salmon (seine and gillnet), Dungeness crab (trap), and shrimp (trawl). Around Triple Island, commercial fisheries include rockfish, red sea urchin, geoduck, and horse clam. Other commercial fisheries occurring at lower reported levels include shrimp and prawn (trap), groundfish (trawl), halibut (hook and line), king crab (trap), and salmon (troll). Several Aboriginal communities hold communal commercial licenses. Target fisheries include halibut, salmon, rockfish, herring, red sea urchin, crab, shrimp, and prawn. Commercial fishing is restricted within the limits of the Prince Rupert Port Authority. These restrictions do not apply to recreational or subsistence fishing, particularly with a line and hook, provided that they do not interfere with navigation. Commercial fisheries continue to occur year-round, with some fisheries having specific timing and quotas. Permanent and temporary shellfish closures exist in areas around the Project due to bio-toxins such as red tide, and sanitary issues from the release of untreated domestic sewage on the north coast.

Currently all deep sea vessel traffic approaches the Port of Prince Rupert from the open waters north of Haida Gwaii, through Dixon Entrance north of Stephens Island, following established shipping routes. Dixon Entrance is also commonly used by deep sea vessels visiting the ports of Stewart and Kitimat. The southern approach sometimes used by smaller vessel traffic traveling to Prince Rupert is between Kitson Island, Lelu Island, and Ridley Island on the east side, and between Holland Rock, East Kinahan Island, and Digby Island on the west side (see figure 1). The number of seagoing vessel calls is increasing each year, with over 465 vessels and 1280 harbour movements in 2013. Prince Rupert Harbour is designated as a compulsory pilotage area under the *Pilotage Act*. Every vessel that is over 350 gross tonnes, and every pleasure craft over 500 gross tonnes, is required to carry a Pilot and cannot navigate within the harbour unless a certified B.C. Coast Pilot is on board. The Pilot Boarding Station is currently located off Triple Island (54° 17' 6" N; 130° 52' 7" W) approximately 42 km west of the Port of Prince Rupert. Every vessel must at all times proceed at a safe speed in accordance with the *Collision Regulations* pursuant to the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*.

Other industrial projects and activities in the vicinity of the Project include marine terminals (cruise terminal, ship and yacht docking terminal, container terminal, grain terminal, coal terminal, ferry terminal, and wood products terminal), an industrial park (sawmill, car manufacturer facility, and car mechanics shop), log sort, fish processing, and forestry.

Land-use planning for Lelu Island is under the jurisdiction of the Prince Rupert Port Authority. Lelu Island has been identified in the Port Authority's *2020 Land Use Management Plan* as having long-term potential for industrial development. *The District of Port Edward Official Community Plan* identifies the Lelu Island shoreline

as an environmentally sensitive area, but recognizes that the Port Authority has planning jurisdiction for the island.

The North Pacific Cannery National Historic Site is located approximately 6 km southeast of the Project. The Prince Rupert heritage railway station, Metlakatla Pass National Historic Site, and the petitioned heritage lighthouses at Triple Island and Lucy Island are also near the Project. There are two provincial parks in the area: Dianna Lake and Prudhoe Lake. The closest recreational area to the Project is Kitson Island, which is located west of Lelu Island at the edge of Flora Bank. Recreational activities, such as beach activities, kayaking, swimming, picnicking, and backcountry camping, take place mostly in and around Kitson Island and Kitson Islet. Recreational fisheries for salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, prawn, and shrimp occur mainly around the north coast of Stephens Island, Triple Island, Rachael Islands, Lucy Islands, the Kinahan Islands, and Kitson Island.

6 Predicted Effects on Valued Components

6.1 Air Quality

The Agency focused its assessment of air quality on emissions of the following air contaminants: sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), respirable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

6.1.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Baseline air emissions were modelled by the proponent using data from five existing operations in Prince Rupert: Northland Terminal, Ridley Island Coal Terminal, Prince Rupert Grain Ltd., B.C. and Alaska Ferries, and Fairview Terminal (Phase I). The proponent indicated that available air quality monitoring data were not used to establish baseline conditions because the data were collected at a time when air emissions were higher due to the presence of industries that no longer exist (e.g. pulp mill). Baseline air emissions for all parameters modelled were predicted to be below the *B.C. Ambient Air Quality Objectives* and the *National Ambient Air Quality Objectives*.

According to the proponent, during construction, the main sources of air emissions from the Project would be the operation of diesel powered vehicles, heavy construction equipment, and marine vessels. Fugitive dust emissions from vehicle travel and site preparation are expected to be negligible due to the high year-round precipitation and moist soil composition (muskeg). The proponent concluded that overall emissions resulting from construction activities would have a short-term and temporary effect, and would result in a minor effect to air quality compared to operations emissions. As such, the proponent did not model air emissions from construction activities.

During operations, most air emissions would be land-based and continuous, and generated by three thermal oxidizers, six mixed-refrigerant compressor turbine drivers, eight natural gas turbine generators, and three flares. The operation of LNG carrier vessels and assist tugboats would also generate air emissions. The proponent committed to incorporating best achievable technology into the project design to reduce air emissions. Measures proposed include, among others, using dry low emission combustors for its main gas turbines to reduce NO_x emissions and using air-fuel ratio control on all combustion equipment to ensure complete combustion to reduce CO and VOC emissions. The proponent also committed to using continuous emission monitoring equipment to monitor emissions.

Concentrations of air contaminants during operations were calculated at regular intervals using a receptor grid (50 km x 50 km) as well as for 48 sensitive receptor locations such as nearby schools, hospitals, residences, and traditional sites of importance to Aboriginal groups. Baseline and predicted air contaminant concentrations during operations were calculated for each receptor grid point and sensitive receptor location to account for site specific differences. Maximum air contaminant concentrations calculated by the proponent at each point within the grid are shown in table 4. This table provides a comparison of the highest modeled concentrations during operations after mitigation measures have been applied, with modelled baseline concentrations and ambient air quality objectives. The predicted highest concentrations for all contaminants calculated at the grid points are below the most stringent corresponding ambient air quality objectives. Consequently all concentrations

calculated at the 48 sensitive receptors were also below the prescribed limits. VOCs were not included in the table, since no applicable objectives are available and the proponent indicated that most VOCs would be oxidized in the waste gas stream and therefore not be of concern. Hydrogen Sulphide emissions were also not included in the table because although the feed gas for the LNG facility will contain some hydrogen sulphide, the proponent assumed most of it will be removed upstream before it enters the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission pipeline. Residual amounts in the feed gas would be directed to the thermal oxidizer and be converted to SO₂. Minimal emissions would occur from the flare stacks.

Table 4: Comparison of Baseline Air Quality and Highest Concentrations During Project Operations with Ambient Air Quality Objectives

Contaminant	Averaging Period	Baseline Case (µg/m ³)	Baseline Case + Project Highest Concentrations (µg/m ³)	Ambient Air Quality Objectives (µg/m ³)*
SO ₂	1-hour	34	34	200 ^c
	3-hour	25	26	375 ^a
	24-hour	7.6	7.7	150 ^a
	Annual	0.8	0.9	25 ^a
NO ₂	1-hour	68	80	188 ^c
	24-hour	93	101	200 ^b
	Annual	3.4	4.1	60 ^b
CO	1-hour	303	303	14 300 ^a
	8-hour	141	142	5 500 ^a
PM ₁₀	24-hour	32	32	50 ^a
	Annual	3.4	3.4	-
PM _{2.5}	24-hour	9.9	10	25 ^a
	Annual	1.8	1.9	8 ^a

*Most stringent limits (^aB.C. AAQO, ^bNAAQO, ^cNew B.C.AAQO)

Taking the mitigation measures into account, the proponent characterized the residual effects on air quality as low to moderate in magnitude, medium-term in duration, and reversible. The proponent concluded that residual effects on air quality would be below the most stringent ambient air quality objectives and therefore not significant. The proponent would be required to undertake air quality compliance monitoring associated with permitting.

6.1.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Health Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Northern Health, and the B.C. Ministry of Environment expressed concerns that the air quality baseline did not take into account all existing land and marine emission sources, such as emissions associated with on and off road vehicles, rail, aircrafts, wood smoke, and dust. The proponent explained that these sources of emissions are short-term, intermittent, low in magnitude, and typical of small rural communities. They are likely to have negligible effects on air quality compared to the major continuous contributors considered in the assessment. The government agencies were satisfied with the response and recommended monitoring of air quality considering the uncertainties with the establishment of the baseline conditions.

Environment and Climate Change Canada commented that the emissions were calculated for LNG carriers under the assumption that ships berthing at the terminal would all be NO_x Tier III compliant² (or equivalent), as these ships have more stringent emissions standards. Given that all vessels may not be Tier III compliant, Environment and Climate Change Canada asked the proponent to recalculate marine-based emissions assuming the worst-case scenario. The proponent indicated that the worst-case scenario would increase NO_x emissions by approximately nine percent, but that the ambient air quality objectives would still not be exceeded. Results provided in table 4 reflect the updated calculations.

Aboriginal Groups

All groups expressed general concerns about the effect of the Project on air quality, as well as cumulative effects on air quality from multiple projects. Metlakatla First Nation and Lax Kw'alaams Band also raised the same concern as government authorities with regard to the determination of baseline conditions for air quality.

Lax Kw'alaams Band stated that the proponent had not engaged them regarding the determination of sensitive receptor locations used for the assessment. The proponent explained that, within 500 m of the Project boundary (Lelu Island), predictions were made at densely-spaced receptor locations (50 m apart) and that traditional knowledge was incorporated into the assessment through the selection of sensitive receptors that include Aboriginal communities, traditional use areas, and other habitation and cultural sites. The proponent also offered to extract modelling results for particular locations of interest to Lax Kw'alaams Band in addition to the ones discussed in the EA if requested.

Public

The T. Buck Suzuki Environmental Foundation expressed concerns with respect to NO_x emissions from the aero-derivative gas turbines and proposed methods to reduce those emissions such as through the use of turbines that employ low-NO_x burner technology. The proponent reiterated its commitment to implement a suite of mitigation measures to reduce air emissions and indicated that air emissions would be regulated by the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission under the *Waste Discharge Regulation*. It also explained that the air quality assessment adopted worst-case scenario emissions assumptions.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.1.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency notes that most effects of the Project on air quality would occur continuously during the operations phase. The Agency further notes that the proponent committed to integrate best achievable technology to reduce emissions into the Project design. The Agency expects residual effects to be moderate in magnitude, considering that there would be an increase in the concentration of air contaminants relative to baseline, but

² Under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), non-emergency vessels must meet certain NO_x control requirements within Emission Control Areas, based on the year the ship was constructed. Ships constructed after January 1, 2016 must comply with the most stringent (Tier III) standards when operating in the North American and United States Caribbean Emission Control Areas. LNG carriers calling upon the LNG terminal are not all under the ownership or control of the proponent and vessels built prior to January 1, 2016 would not necessarily be Tier III compliant.

this increase is not expected to exceed regulatory limits and objectives. This differs from the proponent's characterization of residual effects on air quality as low to moderate magnitude.

The Agency notes that the Project would require a permit from the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission under the *Waste Discharge Regulation* for air emissions. Monitoring and reporting would likely be required as a result of this permit. Additionally, the Agency notes that the provincial government is funding a scientific study on the cumulative effects of industrial air emissions on the environment and human health in the Prince Rupert airshed, in which the proponent would participate.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to air quality:

- Treat natural gas to remove hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds prior to using it as fuel for compressor drivers and power generators.
- Oxidize hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds and vaporizing hydrocarbon solids in the waste gas stream before venting.
- Ensure complete combustion of fuel supplied to equipment using air-fuel ratio control or equivalent technologies in order to reduce carbon monoxide and volatile organic carbon emissions.
- Use high-efficiency aero-derivative gas turbines, or an equally efficient turbine, to drive refrigerant compressors in the facility.
- Implement a leak detection and repair system to control fugitive emissions at the site of the Project during and throughout operation.
- Incorporate waste heat recovery systems into the liquefaction facility during construction and recovering waste heat throughout operation.
- Capture and reuse boil off gas from LNG storage tanks and the carrier loading system.
- Use non-emitting pneumatic devices for Project-related activities.
- Implement dry low emission combustors or equivalent technology on compressor drivers to control nitrogen oxide emissions.
- Measure compressor vent flow rates from hydrocarbon gas compression systems on at least an annual basis, and take corrective action on any identified sign of packing deterioration for reciprocating compressors, and ensure seal systems for centrifugal compressors emit at a rate equal to or less than the rate of emissions from a dry seal system.

The Agency concurs with the proponent that the residual effects would only be considered significant if the most stringent applicable B.C. or national ambient air quality objectives were exceeded, as these objectives are established to prevent harm to human health and the environment from air emissions. The modelling from the proponent indicates that air emissions from the Project during operations would not exceed applicable ambient air quality objectives, taking into account mitigation measures; therefore the Agency concludes that the residual effects are not significant.

The Agency has determined that a follow-up program for air quality and greenhouse gases is required to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures on an annual basis, as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. Further details about this program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on air quality taking into account the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

6.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gases are atmospheric gases that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation resulting in the warming of the lower levels of the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), ozone (O₃), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Greenhouse gas estimates are usually reported in units of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent³ (CO₂e) per year.

6.2.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

The proponent noted that the contribution of an individual project to climate change cannot be measured; however, in an attempt to quantify the effect of Project greenhouse gas emissions, it compared Project emission estimates to B.C. and national emissions estimates and targets.

During construction, site clearing would reduce the carbon storage capacity on Lelu Island by removing trees and peat bog. The proponent estimated that removal of 160 hectares (ha) of vegetation would release 0.09 million tonnes of CO₂e. Combustion of fossil fuel by land-based and marine-based equipment would also generate greenhouse gas emissions estimated at 0.09 million tonnes of CO₂e. Overall total emissions for the construction phase are estimated to be about 0.18 million tonnes CO₂e.

Greenhouse gas emissions during operations would be generated by the combustion of fossil fuel to supply processing power and emissions generated by LNG carrier vessels and assist tugboats. Minimal emissions are expected from the flare stacks, as flaring should be used in testing and emergencies only. Most emissions are land-based and generated by the compressor drivers for LNG production.

The proponent determined the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions by tonne of LNG produced, referred to as greenhouse gas intensity. In the EIS, the proponent estimated the greenhouse gas intensity for the Project to be 0.27 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG produced, but the proponent stated that the emissions intensity could be reduced through further engineering solutions. The proponent subsequently determined that due to the selection of more efficient machinery, the greenhouse gas intensity for the Project would not exceed 0.22 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG produced.

³ Emissions of greenhouse gases are calculated by multiplying the emission rate of each substance by its global warming potential relative to CO₂e

As a comparison, the proponent calculated an LNG industry profile using emissions intensities associated with LNG projects that are under development or have recently been proposed. The proponent indicated that this industry profile provides the most appropriate benchmark, since it avoids comparison with LNG facilities with outdated technology and regulatory requirements. Of the twelve worldwide projects compared, the average greenhouse gas intensity is 0.33 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG and the current lowest greenhouse gas intensity of those LNG projects is 0.25 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG.

At full build-out, with an average annual LNG production rate of 6.84 million tonnes per year for each of three LNG trains, the Project would produce up to 20.5 million tonnes of LNG per year. Using the updated greenhouse gas intensity, total emissions are estimated to be 4.5 million tonnes CO₂e per year. This represents a reduction from proponent's original estimate of 5.2 million tonnes CO₂e per year, due to engineering refinements.

The proponent stated that it intends to develop a facility-specific emissions management plan. The plan would cover aspects such as reducing the project greenhouse gas intensity through final project design, and ensuring compliance with relevant greenhouse gas emissions management and reporting legislation.

The proponent committed to selecting suitable state-of-the-art technology or management practices to reduce emissions on three fronts: main machinery selection, process design, and fugitive emissions. For example, the Project would use high efficiency aero-derivative gas turbines that need less fuel and generate fewer greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to industrial gas turbines, motor drives, and steam turbines used by existing LNG export terminals. The Project would incorporate waste heat recovery into the final design to reduce energy consumption. To reduce fugitive greenhouse gas emissions, the Project would also maximize use of welded joints instead of flange connections in all components not requiring maintenance, and would implement a fugitive leak management system.

In the EIS, based on the original greenhouse gas intensity and LNG production rates, the proponent estimated that the Project would increase greenhouse gas emissions for the province of B.C. by 8.5 percent and for Canada by 0.75 percent. Globally, the Project would increase greenhouse gas emissions by 0.015 percent. The proponent noted that Canada has set a 17 percent reduction target for Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 levels to be achieved by 2020.

The proponent stated that natural gas is one of the cleanest burning fossil fuels. It is the proponent's view that the consumption of natural gas will displace higher carbon fuels (such as oil and coal) used elsewhere and by replacing these fuels with natural gas, consumption of natural gas as fuel will likely have a positive global effect and reduce the global greenhouse gas emissions. The proponent indicated that these greenhouse gas reduction benefits could be considerable, since fuels such as oil or coal can emit more greenhouse gas per unit of energy than natural gas (22 percent and 45 percent reductions, respectively). It further stated that the use of natural gas in transportation instead of gasoline or diesel can reduce CO₂e emissions by up to 25 percent for an equivalent amount of energy.

The proponent stated that residual effects would be significant if causing a substantial material change in total global greenhouse gas emissions. The proponent determined that given the Project's greenhouse gas emissions would contribute 0.015 percent of estimated global values, the residual effects of the project would not be significant.

6.2.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

The B.C. government determined that the project would have significant residual adverse effects on greenhouse gas emissions, particularly considering the magnitude of the Project's greenhouse gas emissions in relation to B.C.'s reduction targets. The B.C. government, however, determined that the benefits from the Project outweigh the potential significant adverse effects. No conditions were proposed with respect to greenhouse gas emissions because B.C.'s *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act* already sets out requirements for LNG facilities to achieve a specific benchmark for greenhouse gas intensity (0.16 t CO₂e/t LNG). This Act also defines the approach to manage emissions exceeding the benchmark through offsets, contributions to a technology development fund, or emission credits if the facility operations alone do not achieve it.

Environment and Climate Change Canada indicated that it was satisfied with the proponent's methodology used to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions from the LNG facility, and with the proposed mitigation measures for direct facility emissions, including use of high efficiency gas turbines, waste heat recovery systems, and the fugitive emissions management program. How each of these mitigation measures is executed in the final design and operation would be critical to achievement of the estimated greenhouse gas emission levels. Environment and Climate Change Canada questioned the proponent's methodology used to estimate emissions from land clearing and stated that the information provided on the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation is insufficient to support an evaluation of the methodology.

Environment and Climate Change Canada also explained that with the Government of Canada's recent commitments to climate change, the information in the proponent's analysis no longer completely reflects the Canadian context. The Government of Canada has made climate change a key priority, committing to reduce greenhouse emissions to approximately 200 million tonnes below current levels by 2030.

Environment and Climate Change Canada noted that the accepted science, as outlined in the Working Group 1 contribution to the International Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report⁴, indicates that the rise in global average surface temperature will be determined by the cumulative amount of global greenhouse gas emissions. The incremental increase in emissions from the Project adds to the overall global carbon emissions and the subsequent increase in global average temperature.

Environment and Climate Change Canada advised that if the Project were to proceed, it would be amongst the largest single point sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the country. According to Canada's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program, the facility's estimated emissions would rank it third among emitters in the oil and gas sector, and be more than double the current total emissions of the Natural Gas Distribution sector in Canada. Environment and Climate Change Canada advised that the Project, as scoped in the EA, would cause significant adverse environmental effects. Even with the proponent's statement that it would achieve a greenhouse gas intensity of 0.16 t CO₂e/t LNG through compliance with B.C.'s *Greenhouse Gas Industrial*

⁴ IPCC, 2013: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1535 pp

Reporting and Control Act, Environment and Climate Change Canada viewed this level of emissions to still be significant. Environment and Climate Change Canada noted that it would be necessary to look at the full life-cycle of the Project to determine whether the environmental effects resulting from the Project's implementation would be positive or adverse; however, this analysis is beyond the scope of the EA.

Environment and Climate Change Canada noted the use of third party electrical power can significantly reduce the direct greenhouse emissions from LNG facilities and that electrical power supply is included to varying degrees in the design of the proposed Woodfibre LNG and LNG Canada projects. Environment and Climate Change Canada indicated that there is not enough information for it to comment on whether sufficient grid electricity would be available with the reliability and financial feasibility that this project proponent requires for Phase 1. However, Environment and Climate Change Canada advised that there are opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over time, for example, through the use of power from BC Hydro or other third parties and opportunities for improved performance through operational optimization, energy efficiency, or new technologies. For these reasons, Environment and Climate Change Canada is of the view that it would be appropriate to establish more stringent greenhouse gas mitigation measures for Phase 2 (Train 3).

Further, as part of the Government of Canada's interim approach for environmental assessments announced on January 27, 2016, Environment and Climate Change Canada provided an assessment of the upstream greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Project. Upstream emissions were estimated for the stages preceding the liquefaction process and included natural gas production, processing, and pipeline transmission. Using several sources, Environment and Climate Change Canada roughly estimated that upstream emissions associated with the Project would range from 8.8 to 9.3 million tonnes CO₂e per year. Environment and Climate Change Canada indicated that its estimates represent the maximum possible incremental upstream greenhouse gas emissions and do not account for whether the Project would use natural gas production that otherwise would have occurred.

The proponent was given an opportunity to review the estimates of upstream greenhouse gas emissions provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada. The proponent noted that the projection of upstream emissions presented by Environment and Climate Change Canada were overestimated as they were based on greenhouse gas emissions factors for B.C. and Alberta natural gas production on a non-specific basis. The proponent provided a more accurate estimate of upstream greenhouse gas emissions of less than 5 million tonnes CO₂e per year based on more specific knowledge of the upstream processes supporting the Project. The proponent noted that natural gas for the Project would be sourced from the Montney shales in B.C. which is one of the least greenhouse gas intensive sources of natural gas in B.C. and Alberta. As well, the proponent noted that the upstream production, processes and transportation is a greenfield development and will utilize new equipment and the latest technologies that are not available in older natural gas developments.

Aboriginal Groups

Aboriginal groups commented that the greenhouse gas emissions of the Project would challenge the provincial commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by year 2020.

Lax Kw'alaams Band also commented that assessing significance by comparing the Project emissions to global emissions was inadequate, and that a smaller scale should be used.

Metlakatla First Nation raised concern about the Project's greenhouse gas emissions, and suggested that mitigation measures such as the use of renewable energy and grid power for ancillary services be implemented to minimize emissions.

Public

Members of the public were concerned that the Project would contribute to global climate change and significantly increase overall provincial emissions, making it unlikely that B.C. would achieve the 2020 greenhouse gas reduction goal.

The Pembina Institute expressed concern that the Project would make it virtually impossible for B.C. to meet its 2050 climate action target and recommended that the Project not be allowed to proceed. Their updated (September 2016) analysis indicated that the greenhouse gas emissions for the Project and associated upstream development would be in the range of 8.9 to 9.6 million tonnes CO₂e in 2030 and would increase to 9.6 to 10.5 million tonnes CO₂e by the year 2050. Pembina Institute stated that these emissions would make the Project one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.2.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

Direct and Upstream Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Agency notes that according to the proponent, the Project would result in approximately 4.5 million tonnes CO₂e per year (approximately 0.22 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of LNG), which would represent a marked increase in greenhouse gas emissions both at the provincial and national level. Upstream greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Project of 8.8 to 9.3 million tonnes CO₂e per year would represent 14.0 to 14.7 percent of provincial emissions and 1.2 to 1.3 percent of national emissions based on 2014 levels⁵. The upstream emission estimates do not necessarily represent an incremental change to the provincial or national inventories.

B.C.'s *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act*, implemented on January 1, 2016, requires proponents to achieve an emissions intensity benchmark of 0.16 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG. However, it also provides alternative compliance mechanisms for facilities that cannot achieve the benchmark by allowing offsets, contributions to a technology development fund, or emission credits. The Project's proposed emissions intensity of 0.22 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG does not meet the emissions intensity benchmark and therefore may be required to provide such alternatives. Even a project with an emissions intensity of 0.16 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG, at a maximum capacity of 20.5 million tonnes LNG per year, would still be one of the largest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada. On November 25, 2014, B.C. concluded that the Project would have significant residual adverse effects on greenhouse gas emissions, particularly considering the magnitude of the proposed Project's greenhouse gas emissions in relation to B.C.'s reduction targets. Taking into

⁵ National Inventory Report 1990-2014: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada - Executive Summary <https://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=662F9C56-1>

account the proponent's updated greenhouse gas intensity and LNG production capacity⁶, in comparison to 2014 inventory levels⁵, the Project is estimated to increase greenhouse gas emissions in the province of B.C. by 7.2 percent and in Canada by 0.62 percent.

Alternative Sources of Power

The Agency gathered additional information on the alternative of using grid electricity for the Project's non-compression power needs, such as demand from pumps, air coolers, lighting and space heating at the LNG facility, given the potential to reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions.

The proponent indicated that the total greenhouse gas emissions from the Project at full build out would be 4.5 million tonnes of CO₂e per annum. The proponent also indicated that the total requirements of the Project for non-compression power would be 215 megawatts. BC Hydro has indicated to the Agency that there is sufficient generation and transmission capacity to serve approximately 200 to 250 megawatts of new industrial development on the Prince Rupert Port lands. The use of grid power for all non-compression Project needs would represent a potential greenhouse gas emissions reduction of approximately 989,000 tonnes CO₂e per annum.

With respect to the technical feasibility of bringing grid power to the Project site, BC Hydro indicated that it could not state whether grid power would be feasible and available to any specific facility as specific interconnection requirements and design are unique to each customer and facility. The proponent indicated that the Project requires extremely stable and reliable power sources for the core components in order to achieve smooth and uninterrupted operations. Small disturbances (voltage and/or frequency fluctuation) and outages of power supply to the non-compression section will have cascading effects to the LNG train operations which will cause disruption to LNG production. Based on the proponent's 2013 feasibility study, it concluded that grid power could not reliably be used and therefore did not meet the technical requirements for the Project. The proponent stated that no further feasibility studies had been conducted since 2013.

Two other LNG projects in B.C. have received approval (Woodfibre LNG and LNG Canada) since 2013 that will be using grid power for non-compression needs. For these two projects, upgrades are required to the existing transmission infrastructure in order to provide reliable power to the sites. In the view of the Agency, while infrastructure improvements would be required in order to bring reliable grid power to the Project site, these upgrades and changes are manageable within the planning horizon for this Project. As a result, the Agency is of the view that using grid power for non-compression needs at the Project site would be technically feasible.

The proponent stated that no cost estimates for partial electrification exist as the 2013 feasibility study indicated that the present BC Hydro infrastructure did not meet the technical requirements for providing a reliable electrical power supply. Costs associated with the provision of reliable grid power to the Project site for non-compression needs would include the costs of construction of the transmission line and a peaking power plant (a power plant that would run when there is a high demand) in the Prince Rupert area, as well as the price differential between electrical power the proponent is able to produce on-site versus the cost of buying

⁶ 0.22 tonnes CO₂e per tonne of LNG produced and maximum production capacity of 20.5 million tonnes LNG per year

electrical grid power from BC Hydro. The potential cost savings to the proponent include the reduction in capital costs of having to build extra gas turbine generators and the savings on carbon credits. There is also the potential for cogeneration where the proponent would receive credit for surplus power supplied to the grid. In the longer term the proponent would also have more gas available to send to markets.

The Agency notes the proponent's commitment to using the best achievable technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; however, the Agency concurs with Environment and Climate Change Canada that the Project would be one of the largest greenhouse gas emitters in Canada and that the accepted science links environmental effects globally and in Canada to cumulative greenhouse gas emissions.

The Agency considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, information from BC Hydro, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to greenhouse gas emissions:

- Implement mitigation measures to reduce and control air emissions, identified in section 6.1 of this report.
- Adhere to an emissions intensity limit and a cap on the overall production of CO₂e.

The Agency considers the residual volume of greenhouse gas emissions from the Project to be high in magnitude in comparison to provincial and national inventories and in comparison to other projects in Canada that emit greenhouse gases. The greenhouse gas emissions would be continuous during operations and are considered irreversible due to the persistence of CO₂ in the atmosphere. The Agency notes that effects of greenhouse gases from the Project in a particular location cannot be measured; however, the geographic extent of the environmental effects is global due to the cumulative nature of greenhouse gas emissions and their contribution to climate change at the global level. The burning of natural gas has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions internationally if it replaces the burning of coal and diesel; however, this type of analysis is beyond the scope of the EA for the Project.

The upstream greenhouse gas emissions estimate of 8.8 - 9.3 million tonnes CO₂e per year can be characterized similarly to the direct emissions: high in magnitude, continuous, irreversible and global in extent. Accordingly, the upstream emissions could be considered likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects. This information will provide additional context for the EA decision and help inform the Government's development of a national climate change plan.

The Agency has determined that a follow-up program for air quality and greenhouse gases is required to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures on an annual basis as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. Further details about this program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects as a result of greenhouse gas emissions after taking into consideration the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

6.3 Vegetation

The Agency focused its assessment of vegetation on:

- wetlands – marshes, swamps, fens, bogs, and shallow open water as defined under the *Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation*;
- traditional use plants – plant species traditionally used by Aboriginal communities;
- old forest – structurally diverse stands older than 250 years; and
- provincially blue-listed ecological communities – communities listed by the B.C. Conservation Data Center that are either sensitive to disturbance and/or limited in distribution and extent within B.C.

The proponent indicated that no federally or provincially-listed plant species at risk were found in the local assessment area. The local assessment area for vegetation includes Lelu Island, Stapledon Island (up to the landward edge of the high tide mark), and the portion of the mainland southwest of Skeena drive across from Lelu and Stapledon islands. The regional assessment area for vegetation is the Kaien Landscape Unit of the Central and North Coast Ministerial Order. The regional assessment area covers around 50 000 ha.

6.3.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

According to the proponent, effects on vegetation would mainly occur as a result of land clearing during site preparation activities on Lelu Island. The Project would remove approximately 162 ha of vegetation in the local assessment area. This represents 64 percent of the local assessment area, which covers 254 ha.

Wetlands

A total of 119.2 ha of wetland out of the 154.3 ha found in the local assessment area would be lost, resulting in the loss of wetland functions described below. This area represents 77 percent of the wetlands found in the local assessment area and less than 1 percent of wetlands present in the regional assessment area.

Functions provided by these wetlands include groundwater recharge and discharge, flow moderation, sediment stabilization, maintenance of water quality, carbon storage, and habitat for a variety of wildlife species including migratory birds and federal species at risk. Wetlands are also a source for traditional use plants. The proponent indicated it would prevent further wetland loss in the local assessment area by incorporating weed and invasive plant control measures during construction and operations, and designing and implementing drainage and erosion control techniques to maintain the local surface and groundwater hydrology. The proponent also proposed a 30 m vegetation buffer along the perimeter of Lelu Island that would further protect wetlands on the island.

The Project is subject to the *Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation*, which has an objective of no net loss of wetland functions on federal lands and waters. The proponent considered effects on wetlands to be significant if they led to a net loss of any wetland functions.

The proponent proposed implementing a wetland compensation plan with a ratio of 2:1 compensated areas for impacted areas and a five-year monitoring program for the restored or created wetlands. The plan would be designed to meet the *Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation* objective of no net loss of wetland function on

federal lands and waters. During discussions with Environment and Climate Change Canada and the Prince Rupert Port Authority, the proponent was advised that the Port Authority would be the lead agency to oversee wetland compensation as the federal land manager for Lelu Island. The compensation plan would favor restoration over enhancement and enhancement over creation of wetlands. The proponent concluded that while the wetland functions would not return at the site where they were lost, the compensation plan would prevent net loss of wetland functions and, as such, the residual effects would not be significant.

Traditional Use Plants

Traditional use plants documented to be used by Aboriginal groups and found in the local assessment area include nine tree species, fifteen shrub species, eleven herb species, and five fern species. The precise abundance and distribution in the local and regional assessment areas is unknown, but all traditional use plants are common throughout the region with the exception of scarlet paintbrush (*Castilleja miniata*). This species was observed on Lelu Island, but is uncommon and associated with specialised habitats such as coastal cliffs or coastal wetlands. Current known locations in the local assessment area are outside the Project area and therefore the proponent expects the species to persist. See appendix 11.8 for a list of traditional use species.

The proponent considered residual adverse effects on traditional use plants to be significant if the effects prevented Aboriginal groups from access to those species within the regional assessment area. The proponent determined that over 90 percent of the regional assessment area is undisturbed and has the capability of supporting traditional use plants that are commonly encountered in the area. The proponent intends to incorporate traditional use plants into the wetland compensation plan as a mitigation measure. Although the precise extent of traditional use plants that would be removed during land clearing is unknown, the proponent considers the residual effects low in magnitude and reversible. The proponent concluded that since traditional use plants are common across the region and the wetland compensation plan would include measures regarding these plants, the residual effects of the Project would not be significant. Effects related to current use of land for traditional purposes are discussed in section 6.10.

Old Forest

The proponent determined that the Project would affect 85.6 ha of old forest in the local assessment area. This loss represents 56 percent of the old forest found in the local assessment area and less than 1 percent of old forest in the regional assessment area.

To determine the significance of adverse residual effects on old forest, the proponent used the provincial government land use objectives for the landscape unit corresponding to the regional assessment area. The proponent considered a significant effect to be a loss greater than 40 percent of rare old forest types specific to a landscape unit or greater than 70 percent overall.

The proponent did not find the loss of old forest to be significant as the amount lost would be low (less than one percent) relative to the available old forest in the regional assessment area, and the effects would be reversible after Project closure and reclamation.

Provincially Blue-listed Ecological Communities

The Project would remove 2.7 ha of provincially blue-listed ecological communities⁷ out of the 27 ha found in the local assessment area (10 percent). This loss represents less than one percent of these communities in the regional assessment area. Blue-listed communities that would be removed include western hemlock-Sitka spruce/lanky moss forest and western red cedar-Sitka spruce/skunk cabbage swamp.

To determine the significance of adverse residual effects on provincially blue-listed ecological communities, the proponent used provincial government land use objectives for the landscape unit corresponding to the regional assessment area. The proponent considered residual effects to be significant if the Project led to a loss of greater than 30 percent of provincially blue-listed ecological communities in the regional assessment area.

The proponent indicated that the loss of provincially blue-listed ecological communities could not be mitigated and would be irreversible. The proponent stated that it could, however, prevent further loss as a result of the Project by protecting the remaining provincially blue-listed ecological communities in the local assessment area. Measures to protect these communities include incorporating weed and invasive plant control measures during construction and operations, maintaining a 30 m vegetation buffer around the perimeter of Lelu Island, and implementing drainage and erosion control techniques to maintain the local surface and groundwater hydrology. Given that the loss of provincially blue-listed ecological communities is below the threshold for significance (less than 0.1 percent of the regional assessment area), the proponent concluded that the residual effects would not be significant.

6.3.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Environment and Climate Change Canada stated that it is supportive of the 2:1 ratio for wetland compensation proposed by the proponent. It further commented that the *Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation* is not restricted to terrestrial wetlands but also applies to marine wetlands, and as such compensation should account for all wetland types.

Environment and Climate Change Canada also recommended that the effectiveness of the wetland compensation plan be monitored for years 1, 3, 5, 10, and 20 and that the compensation projects be identified and implemented within 5 years of the wetland compensation plan being finalized.

B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource was satisfied with the proponent's assessment of terrestrial vegetation and wetlands. The Province indicated that thresholds used by the proponent to determine significance were appropriate for the assessment.

⁷ Blue-listed ecological communities are communities listed by the B.C. Conservation Data Center that are either sensitive to disturbance and/or limited in distribution and extent within B.C. The B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC) assigns both species and ecological communities a Conservation Status Rank based on a number of factors, including range, population size (species only), trends, threats and intrinsic vulnerability. An ecological community is an assemblage of living organisms. A community is heavily influenced by the abiotic (non-living) components of an ecosystem. The CDC uses different assessment factors for determining the conservation status of species and ecological communities. Therefore, while a species may not be red or blue-listed, it may be found in an ecological community that is.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band commented that the assessment for traditional use plants was inadequate and should have included field visits with knowledge holders to fully assess important ecosystems that would be lost on Lelu Island. Metlakatla First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Gitxaala Nation also had similar concerns.

Lax Kw'alaams Band was concerned that the effects of the Project on wetlands would not be restricted to the Project area and that remaining provincially blue-listed ecological communities found in the local assessment area could be affected by other Project activities. The proponent confirmed that mitigation measures have been planned to reduce effects on vegetation in the local assessment area.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concerns about the use of provincial government land use objectives in the Kaien Landscape Unit as thresholds to determine significance for ecological communities at risk and old forests.

Lax Kw'alaams Band expressed concern over the efficacy of the wetland compensation plan, and requested that a third-party be used to evaluate all wetland compensation, and determine whether further compensation is required.

Public

Concerns were expressed about the adequacy of the wetland compensation plan and its ability to mitigate for the loss of mature wetlands in the region.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.3.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency notes that effects on vegetation would primarily occur during land clearing. For provincially blue-listed ecological communities and old forest, the Agency concurs with the proponent's use of provincial objectives established for the Kaien Landscape Unit (i.e. regional assessment area) as thresholds to determine significance. The residual effects on provincially blue-listed ecological communities and old forest are low in magnitude and restricted mainly to Lelu Island, given that the Project would result in a loss of less than one percent of provincially blue-listed ecological communities and old forest in the regional assessment area.

Although some uncertainties remain regarding the extent and distribution of traditional use plants, the region is relatively undisturbed and most plants are common to the region. The residual effects from the Project would be low in magnitude relative to the amount of undisturbed ecosystems in the regional assessment area and restricted to the local assessment area. As for the one potentially uncommon plant (i.e. scarlet paintbrush), the proponent expects the plant to persist in the local assessment area. See section 6.10 for a discussion on access to traditional use plants. The Agency notes that prior to implementation of wetland compensation projects, there may be a moderate magnitude residual effect on wetland function that is short to medium-term in duration; however residual effects on wetlands would be negligible once compensation projects are fully developed.

The Agency considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to vegetation:

- In accordance with Canada's *Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation and Operational Framework for Use of Conservation Allowances*, compensate for wetland functions lost (including habitat functions for migratory birds and federal species at risk) as a result of the Project that can't be avoided or minimized with a 2:1 ratio of compensated areas to impacted areas within the Kaien Landscape Unit. If compensation options cannot be fully implemented within this region, then the proponent should seek opportunities in immediately adjacent regions.
- Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points (marine terminal, Lelu Island bridge, Materials Offloading Facility, pioneer dock, pipeline), or for safety or security considerations.
- Manage surface water and avoid erosion and sedimentation in the Project area to maintain the hydrology of wetlands and water quality are maintained during all Project phases.

The Agency considers the implementation of a follow-up program as necessary in order to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures relating to wetlands. Additional details regarding this follow-up program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on vegetation taking into account the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

6.4 Migratory Birds

The Agency focused its assessment of effects on migratory birds, defined in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, on the following: habitat loss, mortality, and alteration of movement. Specific effects on migratory birds that are identified as federal species at risk are described in section 6.8. Mitigation measures in this section, as well as Vegetation (section 6.3) and Terrestrial Species at Risk (section 6.8), would be applicable to all terrestrial wildlife.

6.4.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Effects on migratory birds could occur through land clearing, increased human presence, changes to habitat suitability related to light and sound, and collisions with infrastructure during construction and operations.

Habitat Loss

According to the proponent, direct loss of migratory bird habitat would occur as a result of vegetation clearing and construction of the marine terminal. A total of 172 ha of habitat would be lost: 164 ha of terrestrial habitat, 5 ha of open ocean used as foraging habitat, and 3 ha of estuarine tidal habitat (see table 5). Migratory bird species associated with wetland habitats and old coniferous forests are likely to be the most impacted, as removal of these habitats would decrease breeding and foraging opportunities. Removal of dead or decaying

trees would also limit breeding, foraging and roosting opportunities for cavity nesters and insectivorous birds. Construction of the marine terminal would remove foraging habitat for birds that use tidal flats and shallow nearshore waters. Human presence and sensory disturbance such as light and noise during construction and operation may also decrease the suitability of habitats adjacent to the Project area as bird species tend to avoid noisy and human-occupied areas, although the response can vary by species. Marine birds could also be disturbed by LNG vessel transits and escort tugs. However, the proponent described these effects as short-term and infrequent, as approximately one LNG carrier per day associated with the Project is expected to transit through the routes commonly used for deep sea traffic.

Table 5: Birds Surveyed in Six Habitat Types* Found in the Local Assessment Area

Habitat	Total Birds (species)	Bird Habitats Surveyed (ha) ¹	Habitat Removed by the Project (ha)
Forest – Old coniferous forest	114 (16)	201	44
Forest – Seral deciduous forest	83 (17)	546	0
Wetland – Shrub dominated bog	154 (19)	211	76
Wetland – Treed swamp or bog	121 (21)	151	43
Wetland – Estuarine tidal flat	855 (37)	540	3
Marine - Ocean	448 (32)	1290	5

*Birds were surveyed in six habitats only; five additional habitat types were identified in the local assessment area during the ecological community modelling.

The proponent proposed several measures to mitigate the effects of habitat loss, including maintaining a 30 m vegetation buffer around the perimeter of Lelu Island and implementing a wetland compensation plan. The proponent considered a residual effect to be significant if it threatened the long-term local or regional sustainability of an identified migratory bird population. For this assessment, long-term local and regional sustainability is defined as a decline in the abundance or diversity, or a change in the distribution of birds to the extent at which natural recruitment (i.e. species reproduction and immigration) cannot maintain a sustainable population.

The effects of habitat loss would be restricted to the Project site and partially compensated for by wetland compensation and fish habitat offsetting. The resulting residual loss would be approximately 45 ha (characterized as moderate in magnitude by the proponent). The proponent indicated that birds in the area of the Project are already subject to existing land-based anthropogenic disturbance and have shown resilience to these disturbances. Both terrestrial and marine birds also have access to over two thousand ha of habitat in the local assessment area and thousands of ha in the regional assessment area. Consequently, the proponent concluded that the residual effects of the Project on migratory birds due to habitat loss would not be significant.

Mortality

Vegetation clearing during construction represents the greatest risk of mortality to birds by destroying active nests or forcing adult birds to abandon nests leaving the young exposed to predation or starvation. Breeding success in the 30 m vegetation buffer around the island perimeter would also decrease as clearing of the interior forests would create openings and make birds more susceptible to predation. Sensory disturbances such as noise and light could also have similar effects on birds in the 30 m vegetation buffer. Migratory birds, especially marine species, would also be susceptible to mortality as a result of the use of artificial lighting structures at the

LNG facility, including the pilot flare, at the marine terminal, and on vessels. Birds may collide with lighting structures, get incinerated by the flare or may circle light indefinitely and become exhausted, rendering them more susceptible to predation or injury.

The *Migratory Bird Convention Act, 1994* prohibits the destruction of migratory birds, their nests or eggs. The proponent stated that it would adhere to applicable legislation by completing vegetation clearing outside of breeding periods wherever possible. Light impacts would be mitigated by following objectives established by the International Commission on Illumination, and limiting exterior lighting where practical and permissible.

The proponent considered a residual effect to be significant if it threatens the long-term sustainability of a population, defined as a decline in the abundance or diversity, or a change in the distribution, at the extent to which natural recruitment cannot maintain a sustainable population. The proponent expects the loss of a few individuals within a regional population to be offset by natural recruitment through reproduction and migration. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the proponent concluded that the residual effects of the Project on migratory birds due to increased mortality would not be significant.

Alteration of Movement

Marine components (i.e. marine terminal, Materials Offloading Facility, and Lelu Island bridge) and vessel traffic have the potential to alter seasonal migration and local dispersal patterns of marine birds. Project infrastructure could also impose physical or perceived barriers to habitats if birds exhibit avoidance behaviour. Disturbance would be limited to the local assessment area and effects would diminish as the distance from the disturbance increases. While Project vessels have the potential to influence daily movement patterns of marine birds, disturbance would be temporary (i.e. a few minutes) in a given area as vessels transit, infrequent (i.e. one LNG carrier per day), and limited to the immediate area surrounding the vessel. Although the extent of disturbance may vary by species, the impact of disturbance from vessel traffic is expected to decrease over time as individuals habituate to the presence of vessels. The proponent also stated that declines in the sustainability of marine bird populations have not been directly associated with effects from alteration of movement. The proponent proposed several mitigation measures to limit the effects from alteration of movement. These include using currently existing routes commonly used by deep sea traffic which are located away from existing bird colonies, implementing a noise management plan and limiting nighttime construction activities.

The proponent considered the residual effects to be significant if the Project caused a substantial barrier to movement between important terrestrial or marine habitats which could ultimately affect the sustainability of a given population. The proponent found that these conditions would not occur and, as such, the residual effects would not be significant.

6.4.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Environment and Climate Change Canada recommended that the proponent use Environment and Climate Change Canada's avoidance guidelines, including the guidelines on *General Nesting Periods of Migratory Birds in Canada* to determine when breeding is expected to occur. These guidelines identify the breeding season for the region as end of March to mid-August.

Environment and Climate Change Canada commented that during flaring episodes, avian mortality risk would increase and that the effect might be worst at night during adverse weather events. It suggested measures such as avoiding nighttime flaring, in particular during periods of inclement weather, flare shields, and carcass mortality monitoring including potential use of marine radar independently or in combination with any carcass searches given that birds might be incinerated by the flare.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Metlakatla First Nation commented that increased shipping could have an effect on marine bird movement patterns and displace them from important marine habitats. The proponent responded that the routes commonly used by deep sea traffic to be used for the Project are located further than 500 m from marine bird colonies and are expected to reduce disturbance to breeding and roosting marine birds in accordance with Environment and Climate Change Canada's avoidance guidelines (*Guidelines to Avoid Disturbance to Seabird and Waterbird Colonies in Canada*).

Lax Kw'alaams Band was concerned about the potential effects of flaring and referenced an incident in New Brunswick where around 7500 birds were killed by flying into the flare. Gitga'at First Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation also expressed concerns with respect to the flare. The proponent explained that flaring would be used for testing and emergency situations only. Flare testing would occur in daylight hours and avoid periods of heavy fog or precipitation to be less attractive to birds. Emergency flaring, when required, would occur for less than an hour.

Metlakatla First Nation and Gitxaala Nation expressed concerns regarding the increased risks of mortality for birds and the movement barrier created by the suspension bridge.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation and Gitxaala Nation requested a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of conclusions on the effects on marine bird habitat and populations, especially related to the effects of the bridge and marine-based activities.

Public

Concerns were received about the adequacy of the surveys conducted, including both the spatial area and duration of the surveys. Concerns were also raised about the extent to which shipping traffic was taken into account in the assessment of marine birds.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.4.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Project would reduce habitat available for migratory birds in the local assessment area, would potentially alter movement, and has the potential to cause mortality. However, the amount of habitat that would be removed by the Project is small compared to habitat available in the regional assessment area, and the effects would be restricted to the local assessment area. Terrestrial and marine birds have access to over two thousand ha of habitat in the local assessment area and thousands of ha in the regional assessment area. Effects of habitat loss would be compensated in part by the wetland compensation plan, fish habitat offsetting, and

compensation for marbled murrelet habitat (see section 6.8 on terrestrial species at risk). The Agency considers the residual loss of habitat low in magnitude but irreversible, since mature and old forest habitat would require upwards of 250 years to return to pre-construction conditions.

As for effects due to alteration of movement, the Agency concurs with the proponent that the Project would not be a substantial barrier to bird movement. The effects from LNG infrastructure would be limited to the local assessment area and would not block access to habitat available in the regional assessment area. Given that the proponent expects that approximately one vessel per day would transit through the local assessment area due to the Project during the operations phase, the effects due to shipping would be temporary and localised. The Agency considers the residual effects due to alteration of movement to be low to moderate in magnitude, extend for the life of the Project, and reversible after decommissioning.

With the implementation of mitigation measures which would restrict construction activities during the breeding period and other measures, the Agency determines the residual effects of mortality risk to be low in magnitude and localized to the local assessment area. The Agency also concurs with the proponent that the population is expected to demonstrate resilience as the loss of a few individuals within a regional population would be offset by natural recruitment through reproduction and migration.

The Agency considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to migratory birds:

- Carry out Project activities in a manner that protects and avoids harming, killing or disturbing migratory birds, or destroying or taking nests or eggs, taking into account Environment and Climate Change Canada's avoidance guidelines.
- Restrict flaring to the minimum required during operation, maintenance activities or emergency to prevent the accumulation of natural gas and protect from overpressure.
- Minimize flaring during nighttime and during periods of bird vulnerability.
- Control operational lighting, including direction, timing, intensity, and glare, to avoid attracting migratory birds.
- Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points (marine terminal, Lelu Island bridge, Materials Offloading Facility, pioneer dock, pipeline), or for safety or security considerations.

The Agency has also identified the need for the proponent to carry out a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures used to avoid harm to migratory birds, their eggs and nests during all phases of the Project. Further details about this program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on migratory birds taking into account the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

6.5 Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat

The Agency focused its assessment of freshwater fish and fish habitat on effects on fish habitat, effects on fish mortality risk, and effects on the food and nutrient content of fish-bearing streams and estuarine/nearshore environments. The Project has the potential to affect freshwater fish and fish habitat as a result of stream removal during construction and through acid deposition in nearby freshwater bodies due to air emissions during operations.

For the purposes of assessing the effects of watercourse removal, the local assessment area includes the watercourses on Lelu Island, from their headwaters to their confluence with the surrounding estuaries. For the purposes of assessing the effects of acid deposition, the spatial boundary for air quality used by the Agency is a 30 km by 30 km area centered on the Project site.

6.5.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Watercourse Removal

The proponent indicated that Project construction would require the removal of most or all of the 17 watercourses on Lelu Island. As only two of these watercourses (WC 8/9 and WC 11) were classified as potentially fish-bearing streams, the proponent expects loss of in-stream fish habitat on Lelu Island to be 740 m². Given a 15 m riparian zone around WC 8/9 and WC 11, estimated riparian habitat loss was expected to be 18 480 m². The proponent considers the habitat quality of WC 8/9 and WC 11 to be marginal due to their ephemeral flow and low pH measurements (3.8-4.5).

The removal of watercourses from Lelu Island could result in the mortality of any fish present in these watercourses at the time of infilling and remove any inputs of food, nutrients, and freshwater to the surrounding nearshore/estuarine waters provided by these watercourses.

Mitigation measures proposed by the proponent to reduce effects from stream removal include avoiding infilling the lower sections of watercourses where practical, maintaining a 30 m vegetation buffer around Lelu Island in order to protect the stability of any remaining watercourse sections, and implementation of a fish salvage program prior to infilling any watercourses to reduce fish mortality.

The proponent concluded that serious harm to fish, as defined by the *Fisheries Act*, is not expected to occur and therefore fish habitat offsetting would not be required. The proponent considered effects on fish habitat from stream removal to be not significant.

The proponent considers an effect to freshwater fish mortality significant if fish mortality occurs at a level that interferes with the natural ability of fish populations to recover from the disturbance. The proponent concluded that fish mortality is not expected to occur given that the watercourses on Lelu Island do not support any resident or anadromous species, and that the proponent proposes to implement a fish salvage program prior to infilling. The proponent concluded that residual effects on fish mortality from stream infilling would be not significant.

The proponent considers an effect to food and nutrient content significant if it adversely affects nutrient and food supply in fish-bearing streams and estuarine/nearshore environments. The nearshore waters around Lelu

Island are heavily influenced by the inputs from the nearby Nass and Skeena Rivers. Therefore, the proponent did not expect the loss of nutrient input into the estuarine areas from infilled watercourses on Lelu Island to have any measurable effect on the total nutrient content of waters surrounding the island. The proponent concluded that the residual effects on food and nutrient content would be not significant.

Acid Deposition

Air emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from Project operations may react with water and oxygen to form acidic compounds of sulfate (SO₄) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), which may deposit in freshwater bodies (hereafter referred to as acid deposition). The B.C. Ministry of Environment has set a critical load for acid deposition of 150 acid equivalents per hectare per year (eq/ha/year). If acid deposition exceeds the critical load, then acidification (caused by SO₄ and NO_x) and/or eutrophication (caused by NO_x only) of freshwater bodies may occur⁸, and further assessment is recommended by the B.C. Ministry of Environment. Acidification and eutrophication can result in fish habitat loss and increased fish mortality.

Air dispersion modelling conducted by the proponent predicted that annual average acid deposition as a result of the Project would exceed critical load thresholds (see table 6). However, modelling indicated that this exceedance would only occur within the Project boundary on Lelu Island. Acidification and/or eutrophication of freshwater bodies is not a concern on Lelu Island because watercourses are expected to be removed during Project construction.

Table 6: Maximum Predicted Concentrations Associated with Acidification and Eutrophication

Deposition Parameter	Baseline Scenario	Project Scenario (Baseline +Project)	Critical Load
Sulphate deposition (kg/ha·yr SO ₄ ²⁻)	1.2	1.5	7.5
Nitrogen deposition (kg/ha·yr N)	0.8	7.2	5
Sulphate and nitrogen deposition (eq/ha·yr)	31	154	150

Outside of Lelu Island, the proponent predicted that acid deposition would not exceed critical load as a result of the Project, however, acid deposition could occur at levels below this threshold in nearby freshwater bodies.

A desktop review of nearby freshwater bodies was conducted by the proponent. The proponent indicated that in the Ridley Island area there are six mapped watercourses, one wetland and a drainage ditch. The proponent predicted that watercourses in this area do not support any resident or anadromous fish populations. In the area west of Prince Rupert on Kaien Island, there are a number of first order high gradient streams unlikely to support any resident or anadromous fish populations. The headwaters of Hays Creek are also located on Kaien Island, and may be habitat for salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout and cutthroat trout. There are additional headwater lakes located on Kaien Island, though it is uncertain as to whether or not these lakes are fish bearing. Water is supplied to the District of Port Edward from Alwyn Lake, a protected watershed located east of Lelu

⁸ Acidification is the process by which pH and buffering capacity of freshwater systems decrease. Eutrophication occurs from excessive inputs of nitrogen, which promotes excessive algal growth and decay. This can lead to low oxygen levels and increased cyanobacteria growth. Both acidification and eutrophication decrease freshwater fish habitat quality, leading to decreases in fish survival and habitat loss.

Island on the mainland. There is a dam on Alwyn Lake and the water flows down Wolf Creek to another dam from where the District of Port Edward collects the water.

Alwyn Lake was assessed by the proponent for the potential for acidification and eutrophication. Based on air dispersion modelling conducted by the proponent, acid deposition in Alwyn Lake is expected to be lower (< 50 eq/ha/year) than the critical load of 150 eq/ha/year. Results of water chemistry modelling indicated that under baseline conditions, Alwyn Lake's inlet and outlet are at risk of becoming acidified; however, this risk would not be significantly increased as a result of Project emissions. Eutrophication potential for Alwyn Lake was also assessed based on total nitrogen deposition. The results indicated that deposition of nitrogen would increase total nitrogen concentrations in the lake from 0.197 milligrams per litre (mg/L) to 0.37 mg/L. Therefore, the trophic state of the lake is expected to change from oligotrophic (low algal growth) to mesotrophic (moderate algal growth). The proponent predicted that the amount of NO_x emitted by the Project would not cause eutrophication of the lake, despite this predicted change in trophic state.

Mitigation measures proposed by the proponent for reducing air emissions from Project operations are listed in appendix 11.5. The proponent also committed to implementing a follow-up program to verify the proponent's assessment of effects to freshwater fish and fish habitat due to aquatic acidification and eutrophication.

The proponent concluded that there would not be exceedances of critical load for acid deposition as a result of the Project outside of Lelu Island. Therefore, effects on fish habitat, food and nutrient content, and fish mortality as a result of acidification and eutrophication within the local assessment area are considered not significant.

Cumulative air emissions scenarios leading to potential acidification and/or eutrophication of freshwater systems are discussed in section 7.3.2.

6.5.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Environment and Climate Change Canada and the B.C. Ministry of Environment expressed support for a long-term follow-up and monitoring program to address the potential effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat from acid deposition. The B.C. Ministry of Environment stated that since Alwyn Lake was found to be susceptible to both acidification and eutrophication, careful monitoring of freshwater bodies in the local assessment area is required. Both Environment and Climate Change Canada and B.C. Ministry of Environment indicated that there are freshwater bodies within the local assessment area that, like Alwyn Lake, are likely to be vulnerable to changes in chemistry with low levels of acid deposition. The B.C. Ministry of Environment considered the proponent's assessment of eutrophication and acidification to be data-deficient, due to the lack of information provided on other freshwater bodies aside from Alwyn Lake. Streams within the Wolf Creek and Hays Creek systems were suggested as better locations for long-term acidification/eutrophication monitoring. These creek systems are expected to experience higher levels of acid deposition than Alwyn Lake, and may be more susceptible to acidification and eutrophication due to their smaller size.

In order to address these concerns, the proponent committed to designing and implementing a follow-up program which would include Wolf and Hays Creeks. This follow-up program would verify the proponent's

predictions with regard to the potential for effects to freshwater fish and fish habitat due to acidification and eutrophication of nearby freshwater bodies.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada concurs with the proponent that there are no significant adverse effects expected from stream removal and indicated it would not require freshwater fish habitat offsetting.

Aboriginal Groups

Both Metlakatla First Nation and Kitselas First Nation expressed concern that impacts to freshwater bodies would be significant. They commented that despite the relatively small nutrient contribution of streams compared to the Skeena River, watercourses on Lelu Island still contribute to the health of the Skeena River estuary. In response, the proponent stated that because the watershed area of Lelu Island is approximately 0.0032 percent of Skeena and Nass River watersheds, the loss of nutrient input into the estuarine areas from infilled watercourses on Lelu Island is not expected to have a measurable effect on water chemistry, including total nutrient content of waters surrounding the island.

Metlakatla First Nation inquired about the fish found in the lower reaches of WC 8/9 during surveying, since it could be a species that is important to commercial and traditional fisheries. Lax Kw'alaams Band requested that further field studies be conducted on Lelu Island to assess fish habitat utilization and dependency. The proponent indicated that due to their marginal habitat quality, the watercourses on Lelu Island are not believed to permanently support any commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries or species that support these fisheries. Metlakatla First Nation was also concerned with the proponent's assertion that non-detection of fish indicates fish absence. The proponent indicated this was not the case, as both WC 8/9 and 11 on Lelu Island are considered to be fish-bearing for the purpose of the EA.

Metlakatla First Nation requested more information on freshwater habitat offsetting. The proponent stated that, after discussions with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, freshwater fish habitat offsetting would not be required, due to the marginal quality of fish habitat on Lelu Island. Lax Kw'alaams Band disagreed with the conclusion that there was no productive habitat in the watercourses on Lelu Island, and that freshwater fish habitat offsetting is not required.

Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concern that only two watercourses were assessed as streams that have the potential to be fish-bearing. The proponent responded that specific criteria were used to classify the watercourses on Lelu Island as streams. These criteria included a channel bed at least 100 m in length, well-defined stream banks, signs of flow, and a permanent channel that connects to nearshore waters. Only WC 8/9 and WC 11 met these criteria. Furthermore, other freshwater bodies within the local assessment area would be assessed during the planned follow-up program for freshwater fish and fish habitat.

Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concern that freshwater aquatic species of conservation concern were not summarized in the assessment of freshwater resources. The proponent stated that no potential for freshwater aquatic species of conservation concern was identified in the watercourses on Lelu Island.

Public

The public was concerned about the possibility of this Project and others leading to acid rain and acidification of freshwater bodies. The T. Buck Suzuki Foundation recommended that the cumulative effects of acidification

from all proposed LNG projects be assessed by the provincial Ministry of Environment, and that a comprehensive strategy be developed to address acidification issues.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.5.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency characterizes the effects on fish habitat and food and nutrient content due to the removal of watercourses on Lelu Island as low magnitude and irreversible within the Project area. The habitat quality of the watercourses on Lelu Island is considered marginal, due to ephemeral flows and low pH levels. The loss of nutrient input into the estuarine areas from infilled watercourses on Lelu Island is expected to have a negligible effect on the total nutrient content of waters surrounding the island which receive most inputs from Nass and Skeena Rivers. The Agency also determines that it is unlikely that fish mortality would occur as a result of stream removal. The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that fish habitat offsetting is not necessary.

While air dispersion modelling indicated that acid deposition as a result of the Project would not exceed critical loads outside of Lelu Island, it is not clear what magnitude of residual effect, if any, acid deposition at levels below the critical load thresholds would have on freshwater bodies within the local assessment area⁹. Any residual effects on freshwater from acid deposition are expected to be long-term and continuous. The proponent's assessment of Alwyn Lake indicated that it may be vulnerable to acidification. Modelling also demonstrated that nitrogen deposition at levels below the critical load is expected to have a measurable effect on the trophic state of the lake, moving it from oligotrophic (low algal growth) to marginally mesotrophic (moderate algal growth).

The Agency considered advice from Environment and Climate Change Canada and the B.C. Ministry of Environment and notes that there are freshwater bodies in the local assessment area that may be more susceptible to acidification and eutrophication than Alwyn Lake. Some of these water bodies are expected to experience higher levels of acid deposition due to the Project than Alwyn Lake, and their smaller size may make them less resilient to environmental changes. This includes water bodies that may contain fish habitat, such as the Wolf and Hays Creek systems.

The Agency notes that there is limited baseline information on freshwater habitat use in the local assessment area, and that an effects assessment was not conducted on freshwater bodies aside from Alwyn Lake. Therefore, there are remaining uncertainties about the effects of acid deposition in freshwater bodies within the local assessment area. The Agency concurs with the proponent that these uncertainties can be addressed in a follow-up program on freshwater fish and fish habitat.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the implementation of

⁹ In conducting air emissions modelling, the proponent assumed mitigation measures were implemented, including those meant to minimize emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

mitigation measures referenced in section 6.1 to control emissions of SO₂ and NO_x with respect to freshwater fish and fish habitat.

The Agency agrees with the proposed implementation of a follow-up program to verify the prediction that significant effects to freshwater fish and fish habitat due to acidification and eutrophication of freshwater bodies within the local assessment area would not occur as a result of the Project. Further details about this program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.

6.6 Marine Fish and Fish Habitat including Species at Risk and Marine Plants

The Agency focused its assessment of marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants, on:

- effects to water quality;
- effects to sediment quality;
- effects of direct mortality, physical injury, or behaviour change; and
- effects to marine fish habitat and marine plants.

Effects to marine mammals, including species at risk, are considered in section 6.7. Effects to human health from consumption of marine harvested foods are considered in section 6.9.

6.6.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Fish and marine plants identified by the proponent in the areas potentially affected by the Project include:

- anadromous fish (fish that spawn in freshwater and migrate to the ocean) – e.g. five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden char, and eulachon
- marine fish (live their full life cycle in the ocean) – e.g. Pacific herring, flatfishes (sand sole, starry flounder, English sole), shiner perch, tube snout, Pacific snake prickleback, crescent gunnel, Pacific staghorn sculpin and surf smelt;
- invertebrates – e.g. crabs, prawns, shrimp, molluscs, and orange sea pens; and
- marine plants – e.g. eelgrass, kelp, rockweed, sea lettuce, Turkish washcloth, and sea sac.

In a 15-month fish survey, the proponent captured 57 fish species and eight invertebrate species in the Project area. Of those, they selected eleven focal species for more in-depth examination of temporal patterns in distribution, abundance, and biological characteristics. These focal species included five species of salmon, Pacific herring, surf smelt, Dungeness crab, starry flounder, and English sole. Surf smelt were the most abundant species observed, with catches peaking late winter through summer. The five species of juvenile salmon were present in higher relative abundance during mid-April through to the end of June, with pink and chum migrating earlier along Porpoise Channel and Agnew Bank, and sockeye migrating later and further offshore. While adult salmon were not observed during surveys, the proponent indicated that survey gear and methods to catch adult

salmon were not used. Pacific herring juveniles were observed during late spring and early summer. Pacific herring adults were observed in low numbers, spawning on portions of Flora Bank in late May. Dungeness crabs were observed offshore and on Agnew Bank from late winter through summer.

Marine habitat for fish is described in section 5.1.

Seven rockfish and four other species at risk (bluntnose sixgill shark, green sturgeon, North Pacific spiny dogfish, and Northern Abalone) could be present but were not observed in or near the Project area or at the proposed disposal at sea site in Brown Passage. Further species at risk (adult eulachon and rockfish) were observed adjacent to the proposed disposal at sea site. Eulachon was also observed in the larval stage as part of the larval fish population, free floating with local currents around or adjacent to the Project area. No critical habitat as defined in the *Species at Risk Act* for marine species at risk was identified in or near the Project area or at the proposed disposal at sea site. For a summary of the proponent's assessment of effects on species at risk see appendix 11.7.

Effects of the Project during construction and operations are discussed below. For the decommissioning phase, the proponent predicted that effects would be managed through a decommissioning plan to be developed with the Prince Rupert Port Authority. During decommissioning, Project interactions with marine resources would be similar to those during construction. The proponent stated that it did not expect serious harm to fish habitat during the decommissioning phase that would require offsetting.

Effects to Water Quality

The proponent stated that water turbidity and suspended sediment (measured as total suspended solids) vary with tidal state and current direction, and seasonally around Lelu Island, with higher turbidity and total suspended solids in the spring during the Skeena River freshet and in the fall due to rainfall and increased river flow. Activities during construction and operations could disturb seabed sediment leading to higher total suspended solids concentrations in the water. This could result in fish experiencing chronic effects such as reduced capability for foraging, increased susceptibility to disease, reduced growth, and clogged gills, or acute lethality. The proponent used the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* in assessing whether changes in water quality would result in toxicological risks to aquatic life, and possible significant adverse effects.

During construction at the Materials Offloading Facility in Porpoise Channel, an area of approximately 54 000 m² would be dredged and blasted to a depth of 12.5 m (below the existing seabed), removing 790 000 m³ of material over a seven month period. Of the material to be removed, the proponent estimated that 192 000 m³ would be sediment for disposal at sea and 8000 m³ would be sediment for disposal on Lelu Island; the remaining material is expected to be rock and would be used in construction. Blasting and dredging would disturb seabed sediment, increasing total suspended solids in the waters around the Materials Offloading Facility. The proponent modelled the daily sediment plumes that could result from dredging without the proposed mitigation measures, and found that total suspended solids concentrations would exceed the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for long-term exposures within 400 m of the Materials Offloading Facility, primarily in deeper waters. Outside of this area, including over Flora Bank, there would be very little effect to total suspended solids as a result of construction at the Materials Offloading Facility. The proponent

does not anticipate conducting regular maintenance dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility during operations.

The proponent plans to dispose of 96 percent of the sediment dredged from the Materials Offloading Facility at a disposal site in Brown Passage in Chatham Sound, with disposal events approximately every 18 hours over seven months. This does not include rock, which will be used on land to the extent practical. Modelling of sediment plumes using more frequent disposal events indicated that total suspended solids concentrations are predicted to exceed the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for short-term and long-term exposure at and around the proposed disposal site, only at depths greater than 50 m.

The remainder of the dredged sediment would be disposed of on Lelu Island in a containment area designed to contain both the peat removed from Lelu Island as well as the dredged sediment. Effluent from the containment area would be monitored prior to discharge into the marine environment, as permitted by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. The proponent committed that all discharge water would meet applicable water quality guidelines and comply with the *Fisheries Act* prohibition against the deposit of deleterious substances in waters frequented by fish.

During construction of the marine suspension bridge, trestle, and berth, the proponent predicted that increases in total suspended solid concentrations resulting from in-water marine construction would be localized around the marine construction work fronts and temporary (i.e. reducing to background levels within 24 hours). The proponent indicated that local invertebrates and marine plants are accustomed to naturally high and fluctuating concentrations of sediment and deposition in the area, and so are expected to be resilient to any potential effects.

As a result of operations at the marine berth west of Lelu Island and Flora Bank, total suspended solids could exceed background levels on Flora Bank, which are typically low (5-10 mg/L) throughout the water column with the exception of higher turbidity near the ocean floor during low tides and in a thin top layer of water during spring freshet. Two-dimensional modelling by the proponent indicated that under certain conditions sediment could be resuspended by the wash of LNG carrier propellers being assisted on and off their berths by tugs, resulting in total suspended solids levels in excess of the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for long-term exposure. This would occur on the south edge of Flora Bank for less than one hour during each vessel's maneuvering.

Three-dimensional modelling predicted changes in total suspended solids resulting from altered hydrodynamics around the marine terminal infrastructure on Agnew Bank, northwest of Flora Bank. There would be a mild reduction in total suspended solids around the trestle, and increases of approximately 5 to 10 mg/L above background levels for parts of the tidal cycle due to scour around the suspension bridge's southwest tower and anchor block. These elevated concentrations would be expected to decrease as scour depths around the infrastructure reach equilibrium.

The proponent proposed mitigation measures to reduce water quality effects, including: halting dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility between April 15 and July 15; monitoring turbidity during in-water construction activities to estimate total suspended solids levels using a turbidity-total suspended solids calibration curve; adapting work when modelled predictions for total suspended solids are exceeded; excluding fish from work

areas where feasible; and, using tugs with vertically mounted propulsion (e.g. Voith-Schneider tugs) during operations to minimize sediment disturbance. See appendix 11.5 for a full description of the proponent's mitigation measures.

The proponent concluded that, with mitigation measures, total suspended solids levels near active dredging areas in Porpoise Channel could exceed the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for long-term exposure resulting in some chronic effects, but would be unlikely to have acute effects. Increases to total suspended solids as a result of scouring around the marine terminal infrastructure on Agnew Bank, and to a much lesser extent as a result of LNG carrier propeller scouring at the marine berth, would exceed the short-term exposure guidelines, but only for short periods of time and in a small area. Furthermore, the majority of mobile fish are expected to temporarily avoid affected areas. The proponent noted that increases in total suspended solids within 3 km of the disposal site in Brown Passage could result in exceedances of the guidelines for both long-term and short-term exposure; however the effects would occur in a designated disposal site, in an area selected for its low environmental sensitivity.

Considering the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*, and the conservatism built into those guidelines, the proponent found that residual effects on water quality would not be significant as the predicted changes are not expected to result in an increased toxicological risk for marine organisms and would therefore not affect the viability of fish or invertebrate populations.

Effects to Sediment Quality

The proponent indicated that blasting, dredging, and disposal at sea could resuspend and relocate sediments that have detectable concentrations of dioxins and furans and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons as a result of previous industrial activity in Porpoise Harbour. The proponent used the *Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* in assessing whether changes in sediment quality would result in toxicological risks to aquatic life.

Levels of dioxins and furans and some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were highest in the upper 0.2 m of sediments. The proponent would remove the top 1 m of sediment and dispose of it in a containment area on Lelu Island. During dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility, the proponent's modelling of the movement of sediments disturbed during dredging indicated that sediments would settle in areas with similar chemical composition within the immediate vicinity of the dredging area, with some additional sediment deposition expected to occur around the north coast of Lelu Island and the southwest coast of Port Edward (mostly within one km of the dredging site). As such, the proponent concluded that there would be minimal risk of effects to fish in areas to the northeast and southwest, including Flora Bank. The remaining dredged sediment, with negligible levels of dioxins and furans, would be disposed of at Brown Passage.

In addition to dioxins and furans, the proponent found that sediments at the Materials Offloading Facility and, to a lesser extent, at the disposal site in Brown Passage have naturally occurring high levels of arsenic and copper, while still having high levels of marine biological diversity and productivity. After mitigation measures to control the movement of sediment, the proponent indicated that dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility and disposal at Brown Passage would not pose a risk to marine life.

The proponent found that residual effects on sediment quality would not be significant as the predicted changes are not expected to result in an increased toxicological risk for marine organisms.

Effects of Direct Mortality, Physical Injury, or Behaviour Change

The proponent stated that blasting required to remove rock at the Materials Offloading Facility could cause permanent pressure-related injuries to fish in the area. Marine construction activities (e.g. pile driving, dredging, and disposal of sediment at sea), and vessel maneuvering at the berths during operations could cause injury or mortality to fish by burial, crushing, or smothering. Furthermore, noise from blasting or pile driving could cause temporary or permanent auditory injury or behaviour change in fish, such as avoidance of habitual spawning or foraging areas. Artificial light during construction in the marine environment, especially at night, could result in: increased predation as prey are easier to see; avoidance of lit areas where food may be present; changes in schooling or foraging behaviors; and attraction to turbid waters, resulting in lethal or sub-lethal effects.

The proponent stated it would mitigate effects by: conducting subtidal blasting exclusively during specific daylight hours and during least-risk timing windows (approximately November 30 – February 15); halting dredging between April 15 and July 15 to avoid interactions with peak juvenile salmon outmigration; halting impact pile driving at the Materials Offloading Facility between April 15 and June 30 to minimize noise for juvenile salmon; using confined bubble curtains when impact pile driving for temporary piles at the suspension bridge's southwest tower and anchor block or the eastern 375 m of the trestle between April 15 and June 30; preventing exceedances of 207 dB per 1 μ Pa sound pressure level (peak) beyond 20 m from pile driving; and, preventing light spillage onto water during construction and operations.

The proponent determined that with these mitigation measures, the increased risk of mortality or injury to fish from subtidal blasting would be limited to the immediate vicinity of the blast, and that any risks would be further reduced as blasting would occur when most species of commercial, recreational, or Aboriginal importance would be rare or absent from the blast area. Effects from crushing or burial during dredging and disposal at sea are expected for sedentary and slow-moving fish (e.g. rockfish). However, the proponent indicated that halting dredging from April 15 to July 15 of any year would reduce the risks. Marine fish are expected to begin recolonizing the affected areas following completion of construction with no adverse effects on the viability of local populations.

With regard to underwater noise during construction, the proponent noted that the proposed timing windows for restricting dredging and impact pile driving would limit potential behaviour effects to fish. The proponent predicted that many fish would relocate in response to site preparation activities and thereby minimize risk of injury. The highest levels of underwater noise would result in behavioural disturbance and stress in exposed fish, but any potential loss would not constitute a measurable change in the viability of any fish population. With regard to the potential effects from light, the proponent concluded that behavioural attraction of some fish to artificial light during construction could result in marginally increased feeding opportunities for larger fish species and marginally increased predation of smaller fish and zooplankton. The proponent described how the shadow of the suspension bridge and trestle would fall for most of the year to the north, away from Flora Bank. For a few months around mid-June, the shadow would fall slightly toward Flora Bank, but would not fall on most of the eelgrass beds.

The proponent considered how changes to water quality, increases in underwater noise, and increases to light could interact to affect fish. For example, the underwater noise and reduced water quality could result in an avoidance effect in juvenile salmon to counter the attraction effect of artificial light at night, reducing the risk of increased predation. Where waters become more turbid as a result of dredging or vessel movement, artificial light penetration into the water column would be reduced, reducing the potential effects to fish behaviour. Turbid water could also decrease rates of predation of juvenile fish and zooplankton due to a reduction of visual detection and reactive distance in fish. The proponent expects that the combined effects of artificial light, underwater noise, and changes in water quality and sediment erosion/deposition on fish during the construction phase are expected to be moderate in magnitude, short-term, and reversible.

The proponent predicted that potential Project effects would not affect population viability of any marine fish species, or create a high likelihood of mortality of a species at risk, and therefore determined that residual effects would not be significant.

Effects to Marine Fish Habitat and Marine Plants

The footprint of the suspension bridge, marine trestle, marine terminal berths, and associated scour protection would affect approximately 22 000 m² of habitat on Agnew Bank, an open water, subtidal, soft silt-clay habitat used by crabs and flatfish. Of this, the proponent identified the infrastructure footprint (approximately 9000 m²) as permanent loss of habitat, meeting the serious harm¹⁰ definition of the *Fisheries Act*. The scour protection footprint (approximately 13 000 m²) may also meet the serious harm definition, to be determined based on the final engineering design.

The proponent did three-dimensional modelling to examine changes to local hydrodynamics and morphology at Agnew Bank and the adjacent Flora Bank, an intertidal sand habitat used by eelgrass and a wide range of fish species. The model results indicated that: any seabed changes on Agnew Bank would reach equilibrium over time and not significantly affect resident fish; changes to sediment erosion and/or deposition patterns would occur outside of the spatial limits of eelgrass beds on Flora Bank; water current speeds around the infrastructure would be unlikely to increase in a manner that would affect fish; and Flora Bank would be robust and stable following construction of the proposed infrastructure with no evidence of divergent or run-away effects. These results were confirmed by further modelling done following a recalibration (incorporating new bathymetric data, and adjusting the model parameters to better reflect ocean current speeds measures in the field) and the inclusion of LNG carriers at the berth. The proponent advised that the effects on marine sediment and hydrodynamic conditions potentially generated by the realigned trestle will be the same or less than predicted by the modelling because the modelled and realigned infrastructure are very similar, the currents in the new location are reduced in magnitude, and the infrastructure would be farther from Flora Bank.

At the marine terminal berths, existing sediment could be resuspended from the ocean floor by the wash of LNG carrier propellers while being assisted on and off their berths by tugs. The proponent expected that most resuspended sediments would be deposited seaward of the LNG terminal, with a fraction deposited on the southern edge of Flora Bank. These sediments would not accumulate, but would be circulated by tidal currents, and therefore would not constitute serious harm to fish habitat.

¹⁰ Serious harm is defined in the *Fisheries Act* as the death of fish or any permanent alteration to, or destruction of, fish habitat.

Construction of the Materials Offloading Facility in Porpoise Channel would permanently destroy approximately 32 000 m² of intertidal soft bottom habitat, 20 000 m² of riparian habitat, 1800 m² of eelgrass habitat, and 6800 m² of rock habitat. Of these, the proponent identified effects to the eelgrass habitat and rock habitat (8600 m² total) as serious harm given their use by marine plants (e.g. eelgrass and kelp), juvenile salmonids, herring, surf smelt, sandlance, and crab. The construction of the Lelu Island access bridge and the pioneer dock would affect approximately 4000 m² of riparian and 16 m² of intertidal soft bottom habitat at Lelu Slough; the proponent did not identify these changes as serious harm.

The disposal of sediment at Brown Passage would result in a sediment pile up to 0.68 m thick within the disposal site, and no more than 0.012 m thick immediately outside of the site. The proponent predicted that this would not result in serious harm. Fish re-colonization via vertical migration through disposed material and horizontal migration from neighboring areas was predicted to occur within nine months of concluding disposal at sea activities. No marine plants were observed at Brown Passage.

To mitigate effects to marine fish habitat including marine plants, the proponent committed to develop and implement a habitat offsetting plan to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada to offset any serious harm as required by the *Fisheries Act*. The scour protection measures would mitigate potential effects to water quality and fish habitat from sediment scour around the infrastructure. The proponent predicted that pilings at the Materials Offloading Facility, pioneer dock, and along the marine trestle, including the scour protection material, would increase the availability of hard substrate for marine plants to attach and grow, increasing habitat availability for certain species.

The proponent identified more than 120 000 m² of lower productivity habitats within five potential offsetting sites that could be modified to increase the productivity of fisheries. The potential enhancements to these habitats include the creation of eelgrass habitats, intertidal and subtidal reefs, and intertidal gravel and cobble benches. The enhanced habitats are expected to benefit a range of fish and marine plants including juvenile salmon, flatfish, forage fish, invertebrates, eelgrass, and kelp. The proponent will refine calculations of serious harm to fish and the habitat offsetting plan based on final engineering design in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Aboriginal groups.

The proponent predicted that effects on fish habitat would not affect the population viability of any fish species, or create a high likelihood of mortality for any species at risk, and therefore predicted no significant residual effects.

6.6.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Throughout the EA, Fisheries and Oceans Canada emphasized the importance of the Project area to fish and fisheries. It described the Skeena watershed as one of the largest and most diverse wild salmon watersheds in the world, and the Skeena River sockeye production as second only to the Fraser River. Inventory and mapping initiatives have indicated that the area around the Project is of high importance to critical life stages of Pacific salmon, eulachon, herring, smelt, sand lance, Dungeness crab, flatfish, and invertebrates (e.g. prawn, shrimp,

krill). In May 2015, Fisheries and Oceans Canada did not accept the proponent's characterization of the available habitat at the Project site as low value habitat, given the current body of knowledge.

In considering the potential effects of the Project, Fisheries and Oceans Canada reviewed information including the proponent's 15-months of fish baseline data, other researchers' data, the proponent's modelling work conducted to better understand potential changes to hydrodynamics and morphology from the marine terminal suspension bridge and trestle infrastructure, and reviews of that modelling work by Aboriginal groups.

With regard to potential effects to water quality during construction, Fisheries and Oceans Canada noted the modelled exceedances of the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility, and advised that the proponent should mitigate increases in total suspended solids using measures such as a containment system around the dredging activities. Where water quality outside of the isolated area is found to exceed the guidelines with follow-up monitoring, further mitigation should be applied, including halting work, until the guidelines are met. Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that effects to water quality during construction of the bridge and trestle from pile installation and removal and from boat traffic are expected to be localized in nature and short in duration. For dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility, construction activities along the bridge and trestle, and disposal at sea activities, Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the proponent should ensure that any increases in total suspended solids above background levels do not result in serious harm to fish or the release of a deleterious substance as per the *Fisheries Act*. Based on the proposed timing of activities, mitigation measures, application of timing windows, and monitoring, Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that construction related impacts to fish can be mitigated and have a low probability of resulting in significant adverse effects.

With regard to potential effects during operations as a result of hydrodynamic changes around the marine suspension bridge, trestle, berth, and LNG carriers, Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that, with mitigation measures, the potential for adverse effects to fish due to changes in water quality was considered low. Recommended mitigation measures include designing the marine terminal infrastructure (e.g. round instead of square-shaped structures) and associated construction structures (i.e. coffer dams) to reduce potential erosion, and ensuring adequate scour protection around the suspension bridge's southwest tower and anchor block to reduce total suspended solid concentrations in the water.

With regard to effects on fish habitat from hydrodynamic changes around the suspension bridge and trestle as estimated by the proponent's modelling efforts, Fisheries and Oceans Canada concurred with the proponent's conclusions that no significant effects are expected from the infrastructure, recognizing that the suspension bridge's southwest tower and anchor block would cause the greatest disturbance, and describing these effects as localized, short-term in nature, and resulting in a low risk to commercial recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries. It advised that the proponent's slight reorientation of the trestle away from Flora Bank is anticipated to reduce the potential for adverse effects, and that the proponent could consider a similar rotation of the suspension bridge away from Flora Bank to further reduce the potential for morphological changes on Flora Bank.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada reviewed the SedTrend Analysis and associated technical reports submitted on behalf of Lax Kw'alaams Band. Fisheries and Oceans Canada considers the notion put forward in these reports that Flora Bank is a marginally stable feature held together by a precise balancing of oceanic processes along its

sides to be inconsistent; Flora Bank continues to persist despite the existing, pronounced natural variability in atmospheric and oceanic conditions over the northeast Pacific.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the potential risk of the marine structure resulting in increased predation to juvenile salmonids is more apparent in lakes, and is not applicable to this project. The potential for the marine structure to create a visual barrier that would delay salmon migrations is considered low, as the height of the bridge (11.2 m) would greatly reduce sharp light/dark shadow contrast on the water. During operations, Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommended further mitigation measures to reduce the light/dark shadow contrast, such as placing reflective material on the underside of the marine infrastructure.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommended a continued program of observational monitoring and modelling to better define the expected changes in hydrodynamics, currents, and waves near the berths and along the trestle. It recommended that additional high-resolution modelling of the suspension bridge's southwest tower and anchor block be conducted based on the proposed construction ready design to confirm the preliminary model results. Future modelling should refine how LNG carriers at the berth are represented in the model, and how water flows under the carriers. Follow-up program elements recommended include monitoring of the morphology and bathymetry around the marine terminal infrastructure, LNG carrier propeller wash scour, the extent and density of eelgrass, and total suspended solids for at least ten years. If the proponent finds that morphological effects continue around the marine terminal infrastructure for a period exceeding five years, additional mitigation measures should be implemented (e.g. additional scour protection material).

In order to manage risks to the endangered Northern Abalone, Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommended that prior to any underwater construction activities, the proponent follow the protocol for works and developments potentially affecting abalone and their habitat, as described in appendix 2 of Fisheries and Oceans Canada's research document, *Recovery Potential Assessment for the northern abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada* (2007), and in appendix 4 of the *Action Plan for the Northern Abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada* (2012).

Fisheries and Oceans Canada will contribute to the work of the Sediment Management Working Group being led by the Prince Rupert Port Authority.

For all areas potentially affected by the Project, Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the proponent appears to have adequately predicted impacts to fish habitat, and has identified appropriate fish habitat offsetting measures. Should the project be decommissioned and the aquatic habitat returned to its original condition, Fisheries and Oceans Canada expects that effects to fish should be reversible. Based on the proponent's commitment to use mitigation and offsetting measures and continued monitoring and follow-up programs, Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated that the likelihood of residual effects to commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries, including Skeena River salmon, is considered low.

Natural Resources Canada

Natural Resources Canada reviewed the modelling work conducted by the on the hydrodynamic and morphological changes resulting from the presence of the proposed marine terminal to better understand potential effects on fish and fish habitat. Natural Resources Canada advised the Agency that acceptable procedures had been followed for the modelling work and therefore Natural Resources Canada considered the

proponent's conclusions regarding sediment transport and morphological changes in the Project area to be defensible. This advice considered the proponent's supplemental modelling report, as well as modelling work done following recalibration of the model that incorporated both the marine structures and LNG vessels. NRCan found that the models predict localized changes in waves and currents, and some changes in the erosion and deposition volumes on Flora Bank. However, these predicted volumetric changes are considered to be relatively small in comparison with the natural morphological variability and the large sediment volume over Flora Bank.

Natural Resources Canada reviewed the Sediment Trend Analysis and associated technical reports submitted on behalf of Lax Kw'alaams Band. Natural Resources Canada agreed with the SedTrend Analysis report's conclusion that the sediments on Flora Bank are likely the result of a glacial deposit. However, in terms of Flora Bank stability, Natural Resources Canada considered the "Great Escape" (see Lax Kw'alaams comments, next section) to be a hypothesis based on qualitative arguments regarding wave and current conditions. In order for any changes to the existing wave or tidal energy around the marine infrastructure to result in a large net-sediment movement off of Flora Bank, the existing equilibrium between wave and tidal energy and sediment transport would have to be relatively unstable. However, the proponent's 3D modelling results to date predict that sediment transport and morphological changes from various modelling cases result in insignificant changes in the seabed erosion and deposition patterns after the construction of the marine structures.

Natural Resources Canada acknowledged that there remains uncertainty in the predictions of the modelling and made suggestions regarding follow-up programs to increase confidence and to inform the final detailed Project design. Natural Resources Canada recommended that a follow-up program be conducted that includes the following: collection of additional field data of waves, currents, and suspended solid concentrations over Flora Bank to calibrate or verify future model predictions; repeat all modelling cases undertaken in the EA with the final Project design; simulation and inclusion of effects of currents around and under the vessels in future modelling; measurements of total suspended solids, and erosion and deposition rates, during and after construction of the marine terminal; and bathymetric surveys to verify that morphological changes on Flora Bank remain within the natural range with respect to sand volume on Flora Bank. Natural Resources Canada advised that the proponent's subsequent proposed slight re-orientation of the trestle away from Flora Bank would tend to reduce the potential adverse effects, and that a similar reorientation of the suspension bridge away from Flora Bank could further reduce the potential for morphological changes on Flora Bank.

Environment and Climate Change Canada

With regard to the proposed dredging and disposal at sea, Environment and Climate Change Canada raised concerns about the proponent's assessment of effects to water quality given uncertainties around the final volume of sediment proposed to be disposed of, the physical and chemical characteristics of that sediment, the dredging technology to be used, the planned timing and intensity of dredging and disposal activities (e.g. frequency of disposal events), and the analysis of sediment modelling results for both dredging and disposal. It indicated that further assessment would be required to accurately predict environmental effects.

Environment and Climate Change Canada commented that disposal sites are not designated under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*; rather, proposed disposal at sea activities are considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* requirements, as is the case with the proposed disposal event at Brown Passage. Environment and Climate Change Canada also noted that no

appreciable disposal activities have occurred at Brown Passage since the late 1980s, providing little information from Brown Passage to support the proponent's assertion that the site is resilient.

As part of the permit application review process under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, the proponent will be required to submit to Environment and Climate Change Canada detailed information on the proposed disposal at sea activities including final sediment volumes, sediment characteristics, dredging and disposal equipment, and disposal timing. The proponent will be expected to provide updated short and long-term modeling related to the predicted dispersion of sediments. A re-evaluation of how the dredging and disposal activities may overlap with sensitive areas (e.g. sponge reefs), fishing activities, and/or traditional use areas would be required. In addition, Environment and Climate Change Canada confirmed that the proponent would be expected to detail in its permit application how the proposed disposal at sea activities relate to the effects predicted in the EA and protection of the marine environment (e.g. fish and fish habitat). In reviewing any Disposal at Sea permit application, Environment and Climate Change Canada will seek input from other government authorities, Aboriginal groups, and stakeholders. In addition, Environment and Climate Change Canada will continue to invite Aboriginal groups to join departmental staff conducting environmental effects monitoring related to approved disposal at sea activities and will share the results.

Environment and Climate Change Canada advised that any upland disposal of dredged marine sediment, including site drainage, must be managed by the proponent to comply with applicable legislation. The proponent must avoid the deposit of a deleterious substance into waters frequented by fish as required by the *Fisheries Act*.

Environment and Climate Change Canada continues to contribute to the work of the Sediment Management Working Group led by the Prince Rupert Port Authority and the development of the Prince Rupert Port Authority's *Dredged Sediment Management Guide*.

Prince Rupert Port Authority

The Prince Rupert Port Authority is developing a Port of Prince Rupert *Dredged Sediment Management Guide* through a working group including representatives of Metlakatla First Nation, other Aboriginal groups, and government agencies. The guide would discuss alternate uses for sediment from dredging activities, potential locations for disposal, and other sediment management issues.

Due to environmental and land management concerns, the Prince Rupert Port Authority's preference is to ensure that any excavated seabed from within the jurisdiction of the Port Authority that is suitable for disposal at sea is returned to the seabed at an approved site. Prior to approving any disposal on land of excavated seabed material within the administrative boundaries of the Port of Prince Rupert, the proponent would be required to submit to the Prince Rupert Port Authority: an evaluation of disposal options; the rationale for not returning the material to the seabed; environmental management plans for the disposal and containment of the material; and a wetland compensation plan if the containment cell displaces wetland function.

Transport Canada

Transport Canada advised the Agency that the effectiveness of mitigation measures to minimize sediment deposition on the south part of Flora Bank from propeller scour should be monitored in the follow-up program.

To manage concerns regarding potential navigational hazards, Transport Canada suggested an elevation survey of the area post-construction and on an annual basis thereafter.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation and Gitga'at First Nation expressed concerns regarding the adequacy of baseline data for fish and fish habitat including the length of studies, species targeted, methodologies, and interpretation of data. In particular, the lack of baseline data regarding eulachon was raised. Lax Kw'alaams Band provided their own research report describing fish use of the area, noting that while the proponent's results were not inconsistent with Lax Kw'alaams' observations, the proponent's sampling methods had a relatively low capture efficiency resulting in very low sample sizes for juvenile salmonids.

All groups raised concerns as to whether the proponent's three-dimensional modelling, which predicted the movement of water and sediments on and around Flora, adequately described the existing conditions. Groups advised that the modelling output for Flora Bank did not accurately represent the observable conditions on Flora Bank, including bedforms, sediment texture, grain size, and evidence of strong currents. All groups suggested that the model should also be used to determine the effects on sediment movement of potential wave and wind sheltering from berthed LNG carriers. Gitanyow First Nation questioned the validity of the three-dimensional modelling work done based on field measurements of current flow rates over Flora Bank.

The groups advised that the three-dimensional modeling approach may not adequately describe the balance of processes that presently maintain Flora Bank's dynamic equilibrium, and thus the model outputs could not be relied upon to predict the effects of changes to that balance. The results of a Sediment Trend Analysis were provided to the Agency on behalf of Lax Kw'alaams Band through several presentations and technical reports. . This type of analysis uses the relative changes in sediment grain-size distributions in a given area to derive the net sediment-transport patterns and sediment behavior. Unlike the three-dimensional dynamic modeling done by the proponent in which processes resulting in sediment transport must be assumed and estimated (e.g. waves, tidal current speeds), Sediment Trend Analysis describes how sediment particles move without having to assume and estimate those processes.

The Sediment Trend Analysis provided a description of the sediment sizes on and around Flora Bank, and how the sediments moved. The sand on Flora Bank was described as "ancient" sand left over from glacial deposits, and held in place by tidal currents, waves, and Skeena River outflow processes which together operate in equal balance around the sides of the bank. It was predicted that the trestle pilings proposed on Agnew Bank would reduce the energy of wave, tidal current, and Skeena River outflow processes around the pilings such that the sand on Flora Bank could no longer be held in place. The resulting energy imbalance would force the sand to move from areas of high energy on the southeast side of the bank to areas of lower energy in the shadow zone of the trestles and seaward into deeper water. This potential sand movement has been referred to in the Sediment Trend Analysis reports as "the Great Escape" because it is concluded that with the removal of the sand, there would be no possibility of natural replenishment and the value of Flora Bank as fishery habitat would be lost.

Gitxaala Nation questioned whether the force of the tug propellers would erode away the edge of Agnew Bank at the marine berth.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation raised concerns regarding effects of the Project that were not adequately assessed individually or in combination. These concerns included the potential for predators to hide in the algal growth around pilings and bridge support infrastructure and feed on juvenile fish, effects of the vegetation clearing on Lelu Island on the availability of terrestrial insects for fish to feed on, effects of overhead structures on fish migration patterns, potential chemical contamination of the water, and how re-suspension of contaminated sediments could affect egg and larval development and the estuarine food web.

Regarding species at risk, Metlakatla First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation indicated that eulachon is a very important species for Aboriginal groups. These groups confirmed that eulachon larvae live in the waters surrounding Lelu Island, and asserted that Flora and Agnew Banks should be considered critical eulachon habitat. Furthermore, Kitselas First Nation considers eulachon highly susceptible to contaminants in the marine environment, particularly at the larval stage. It requested that timing windows be used during construction to protect eulachon during spawning periods.

Upriver Aboriginal groups raised concern that effects to critical and sensitive juvenile salmon habitat on Flora Bank in the Skeena River estuary could lead to a decline in populations of these migratory species throughout the Skeena River watershed, and thereby affect the abundance of fish for upriver Aboriginal groups. Regarding the disposal of sediment at Brown Passage, Metlakatla First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Lax Kw'alaams Band expressed concerns about the effects of sediment disposal on marine species, including sponges, groundfish, and rockfish that currently use Brown Passage, suggesting that efforts should be taken to minimize effects. Metlakatla First Nation objected to the disposal of material with higher concentrations of naturally-occurring arsenic and copper at Brown Passage. Metlakatla First Nation also raised concerns that Brown Passage is becoming the default disposal site for all development in Prince Rupert. Kitsumkalum First Nation raised concern regarding the lack of habitat offsetting for effects at Brown Passage. Gitga'at advised that effects at Brown Passage had not been adequately assessed.

Regarding the disposal of the top one metre (m) of dredged sediment on Lelu Island, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Kitselas First Nation, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation expressed concerns regarding the potential for the release of contaminated runoff from the containment area. Gitxaala Nation requested an additional geotechnical study to assess the permeability of the bedrock underlying the containment area. Kitselas First Nation, Metlakatla First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation requested that the proponent develop a plan to protect terrestrial and aquatic resources from contaminated runoff, including ongoing monitoring and contingency plans for unexpected leaching into the environment.

Lax Kw'alaams Band questioned the extent to which productivity would be maintained through mitigation measures such as fish habitat offsetting. Lax Kw'alaams Band raised serious concerns whether effects to the ecologically important habitat potentially affected by the Project could even be offset, and that the proponent had not committed to a detailed offsetting compensation plan or ratio. Gitga'at First Nation expressed a desire to see a more detailed offsetting plan, and indicated that follow-up monitoring of fish habitat compensation projects should run for more than 10 years.

Lax Kw'alaams Band did not agree with the proponent's interpretation of effects from blasting, and advised that exceedance of 5-15 kPa of underwater pressure should not be allowed. Metlakatla commented that the timing

window for blasting (November 30 – February 15) was not appropriate given the concentration of marine mammals, especially humpback whales, present in Chatham Sound during that time.

Gitga’at First Nation raised concern about effects to shoreline habitats from vessel wakes, which could affect shoreline features and change the beach, shore, and near shore habitat. Furthermore, shifts in wave action from large LNG vessel traffic could have the potential to impact spawning groups for herring, eulachon, and salmon. Other shipping concerns raised by Gitga’at First Nation include damage from invasive species due to ballast water, and the potential for fuel spills or leakage to affect herring, eulachon, and salmon.

Metlakatla First Nation commented that it was unclear what kind of Project changes would require further assessment or a new EA. Metlakatla First Nation and Gitga’at First Nation further advised that, should the start of construction on the Project be delayed (by more than two years, or by more than a decade), key baseline conditions could change, so the proponent should be required to re-establish the baseline, re-submit certain analyses, and consider different mitigation measures to the satisfaction of federal agencies and Aboriginal groups.

Lax Kw’alaams Band, Kitselas First Nation and Gitxaala Nation indicated that the follow-up programs are too general and lack important detail. Lax Kw’alaams Band requested that the follow-up program not interfere with their own monitoring of marine resources in their traditional territory. Metlakatla First Nation, Gitga’at First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation advised that the baseline and the level of environmental change from that baseline requiring adaptive management action be clearly defined in the follow-up program prior to commencing monitoring.

Public

Members of the public expressed concern regarding potential impacts to the biodiversity of the Skeena River Estuary. In particular, concern was expressed over the loss of eelgrass beds and potential subsequent habitat loss for juvenile salmon, eulachon, and other fish species. The Canadian Groundfish Research and Conservation Society identified Flora Bank as important habitat for eulachon and groundfish species. The T. Buck Suzuki Environmental Foundation and the Prince Rupert Environmental Society raised a concern that the loss of wetlands adjacent to Flora Bank would decrease the food supply of insects for juvenile salmon, and thereby reduce Skeena salmon production. World Wildlife Fund Canada recommended that the analysis be based on more robust baseline information, and consider potential ecosystem transformation effects from serious harm to fish habitat. It questioned the effectiveness of proposed offsetting measures and the proponent’s assertion that the offsetting would result in greater productive capacity.

Members of the public also expressed concern over the effects of marine traffic, underwater noise, dredging, and disposal at sea on marine fish species. World Wildlife Fund Canada expressed concern over the efficacy of fish habitat compensation plans.

Skeena Wild Conservation Trust submitted a report that detailed impacts of the Project on salmon habitat. This report reiterated the concerns expressed by Aboriginal groups about effects to Flora Bank from changes to the natural movement of sediments due to Project infrastructure. It also outlined additional effects that could impact juvenile salmon, including disposal of contaminated sediment, loss of shoreline complexity, ocean acidification, and emissions of noise and light.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.6.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

With respect to water quality, the Agency understands that the Project would resuspend seabed sediments in the waters surrounding the Project area during construction (e.g. dredging, movement of construction vessels) and operations (e.g. scour around marine infrastructure, propeller scour). This would likely introduce total suspended solid concentrations above the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*, where chronic effects to aquatic life could occur. The Agency agrees with the proponent that halting dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility from April 15 to July 15 will help to protect juvenile salmon that may be using Porpoise Channel at that time. When dredging is allowed, effects to water quality would be reduced by the use of silt curtains or other containment systems. The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that the proponent should use a containment system around the dredging area, and apply additional mitigation as necessary to limit effects to water quality outside of that area.

Disposal of marine sediment at Brown Passage could result in total suspended solid concentrations that exceed the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*, and could cause localized acute effects within the disposal site and chronic effects in the areas immediately surrounding the disposal site. Environment and Climate Change Canada would require the proponent to describe, in its permit application, how the proposed disposal at sea activities relate to the effects predicted in the EA and protection of the marine environment. For construction activities along the trestle, the Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that effects to water quality in the Project area would likely be localized in nature and short in duration.

The Agency notes that any water discharges from the containment area on Lelu Island into the marine environment would be monitored by the proponent, would meet the applicable water quality guidelines and the requirements of the *Fisheries Act*, and would be regulated by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. As such, the Agency is of the view that the effects to water quality from such discharges do not pose a risk to marine fish.

With respect to sediment quality, the Agency notes that sediments containing higher levels of dioxins and furans and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons would be disposed of in the containment area on Lelu Island. For the remaining sediments containing negligible concentrations of dioxins, furans, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and naturally elevated arsenic and copper, it is the Agency's view that the transfer from the Materials Offloading Facility to the disposal site at Brown Passage would not pose a risk to marine fish.

With respect to direct mortality, physical injury, or behaviour change to fish, the Agency recognizes that the proponent has committed to conduct subtidal blasting, dredging, and impact pile driving at the Materials Offloading Facility and the pioneer dock only during times of year when fish are less likely to be affected. Furthermore, the proponent has committed to mitigation measures along the trestle and at the suspension bridge footing and anchor block in order to reduce underwater noise from impact pile driving during the spring when fish may be in the area, and to an underwater noise threshold year-round that will prevent injury to fish 20 m or more from the noise source. The Agency is aware that direct mortality or physical injury to fish may occur, for example, clams could be crushed during pile installation or flatfish smothered during sediment disposal at Brown Passage. However the Agency is of the view that these effects would be localized in nature and would not affect population viability.

The Agency understands that the effects of artificial light at night can result in increased predation on fish and may affect fish behavior. The Agency notes, however, that the proponent has committed to minimize the effects of light spillage onto the water through various mitigation measures during construction and operations.

The Agency is aware of concerns from Lax Kw'alaams Band and others regarding the potential for increased predation of juvenile fish by larger fish and birds aggregating around the marine infrastructure. Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency does not consider these effects to be of concern in relation to the Project. Because the shoreline under the suspension bridge will not change, the suspension bridge at 11.2 m above the water is not expected to cast a sharp dark/light contrast shadow on the water, and the shadow of the bridge is not expected to fall on most of the eelgrass beds on Flora Bank in the spring or summer when juveniles are moving through the area. Nonetheless, further mitigation measures could be implemented to reduce potential shadow effects to fish behaviour, such as installing reflective materials underneath the bridge. The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that the potential risk of the marine structures significantly affecting juvenile salmon migration is low. The Agency also accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that underwater noise effects from LNG carriers arriving and departing from the berth pose a low risk to fish behaviour.

With respect to effects to fish habitat and marine plants from the presence of the marine terminal, the Agency agrees with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Aboriginal groups, and the public regarding the ecological importance and uniqueness of Flora Bank and the area surrounding the Project. Drawing on advice from Natural Resources Canada and Fisheries and Ocean Canada, the Agency is satisfied that the three-dimensional modelling results provide an adequate understanding of the potential hydrodynamic and morphological changes to Flora Bank and surrounding areas that could result from the Project, and that these potential changes would not result in serious harm to fish habitat as described in the *Fisheries Act*. This assessment takes into account the proponent's recalibrated modelling analysis that used higher current speeds over Flora Bank, changes in bathymetry, and the presence of LNG carriers. This modelling confirmed earlier conclusions regarding potential sediment deposition and erosion.

For all fish habitat areas potentially affected by the Project, the proponent proposed to offset effects that would be considered serious harm. Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that the proponent appears to have adequately predicted impacts to fish habitat and has identified appropriate offsetting measures. The Agency recognizes that the size of the eelgrass beds on Flora Bank fluctuates yearly, and that potential effects to subtidal eelgrass under the footprint of the southwest tower and anchor block could be identified in the future with the further eelgrass studies to be carried out for permitting; such effects may require further offsets. Although the offsetting plan is not yet final, the Agency is satisfied that serious harm to fish habitat would be adequately managed by Fisheries and Oceans Canada under the requirements of any *Fisheries Act* authorizations. Such authorizations would include requirements for effectiveness monitoring to determine if the habitats created provide comparable benefits to fish; the monitoring would be required for a time period long enough to ensure the offsets are functioning as intended. The Agency notes that the Project would also result in the loss of lower productivity habitat that would not require offsetting by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, as the loss of this habitat is not considered serious harm.

The Agency further notes that no critical habitats for fish identified under the *Species at Risk Act* would be affected by the Project. With regard to habitat for Northern Abalone, the Agency notes that although this

federally listed endangered species was not observed by the proponent in the areas to be affected by the Project, four large, geospatial areas within B.C. (including the North and Central Coast of the B.C. mainland) have been identified as necessary for Northern Abalone survival and recovery. The Agency accepts the recommendation from Fisheries and Oceans Canada that the proponent follow the protocol for works and developments potentially affecting abalone and their habitat, outlined in appendix 2 of the document *Recovery Potential Assessment for the northern abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada* (2007) and in appendix 4 of the *Action Plan for the Northern Abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada* (2012).

The Agency notes that no marine plants identified under the *Species at Risk Act* were found in areas likely to be affected by the Project, that the offsetting measures for fish habitat concurrently benefit marine plants (e.g. eelgrass, kelp), and that new habitat for marine plants may become available as a result of the new in-water infrastructure.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to marine fish and fish habitat:

- Prior to the start of in-water construction, conduct high resolution modelling of the suspension bridge's southwest tower and anchor block and of two berthed LNG vessels, and regional three-dimensional modelling of the area likely to be affected by the Project, to verify that the predicted changes to erosion and deposition levels relative to the existing conditions are the same or less than the changes predicted during the EA. This would include collection of additional field data related to waves, spatial and temporal currents, total suspended solid concentrations, and refinement of the models by calibrating and validating them using the field data and a sediment budget analysis. The regional model must use: construction-ready designs, the most up-to-date bathymetric information, and updated high resolution modelling estimates of currents and eroded sediments around the marine infrastructure, around and under berthed vessels, and from LNG vessels propulsion systems. Model runs must be done for freshet conditions, a period with natural storm conditions, storms with various return periods, and a one-year minimum time series.
- Within five years of completing construction of the southwest tower and anchor block, use at least three years of follow-up monitoring results to recalibrate the regional three-dimensional model and re-run the model to update the predictions of hydrodynamic and morphological change on Flora Bank.
- Avoid serious harm to marine fish, including marine mammals, not otherwise authorized by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
- Limit subtidal blasting to the period between November 30 and February 15.
- Limit dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility to times other than April 15 to July 15.
- When dredging, implement a containment system around dredging activities and identify additional mitigation measures following consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to avoid causing harm to marine fish and fish habitat.
- Limit impact pile driving at the Materials Offloading Facility to times other than April 15 to June 30.
- Use confined bubble curtains when conducting in-water impact pile driving of temporary piles at the southwest tower and anchor block and for the 375 metres easternmost portion of the approach trestle between April 15 and June 30.

- Use confined bubble curtains when conducting in-water impact pile driving of permanent piles between April 15 and June 30 for the 375 metres easternmost portion of the approach trestle.
- Use coffer dams to isolate the southwest tower and anchor block work areas during in-water construction activities and place scour protection around the coffer dams. Design the coffer dams to be shaped in a manner that minimizes scour and turbulence. Incorporate scour protection around the southwest tower and anchor block such that the resulting levels of erosion and deposition are the same as or less than the levels predicted in the EA.
- Dewater the coffer dams and use bubble curtains outside of the coffer dams when conducting in-water impact pile driving of permanent piles between April 15 and June 30, unless the proponent can demonstrate through sound verification monitoring that equivalent noise attenuation can be achieved to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Ocean Canada by using other mitigation measures that do not require maintaining a dewatered coffer dam.
- Direct lighting used during construction and operation inward toward active work areas to reduce artificial light spillage onto the marine waters, while meeting worker safety requirements.
- Place reflective material on the underside of marine infrastructure to reduce light/dark shadow contrast on marine waters during operation to mitigate the effects of shadows on marine fish behavior.
- Do not exceed 207 dB re 1 μ Pa sound pressure level (peak) beyond 20 metres from in-water impact pile driving.
- During operations, use tugs that produce the least possible scour volumes from propeller action.
- Prior to the start of in-water construction, conduct a survey of Northern Abalone (*Haliotis kamtschatkana*) in areas of potential Northern Abalone habitat in accordance with Fisheries and Oceans Canada's *Impact Assessment Protocol for Works and Developments Potentially Affecting Abalone and their Habitat* (appendix 2 of the *Recovery Potential Assessment for the northern abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada* (2007)) and in appendix 4 of the *Action Plan for the Northern Abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada* (2012). Adhere to the procedure outlined in the Impact Assessment Protocol for relocating Northern Abalone if the species is found during the survey.
- Develop and implement an offsetting plan for the loss of fish and fish habitat associated with the Project, to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and in consultation with Aboriginal groups. Determine whether there are adverse effects from any offset areas, and implement mitigation to address those effects.
- Confirm through modelling, prior to the first disposal at sea event, the predicted changes to water quality and marine fish and invertebrates habitat from disposal of dredged material at Brown Passage, using final dredged sediment volumes, sediment characterization, timing of disposal activities, and updated ocean current speed data.

The Agency notes that the mitigation measures proposed are consistent with the applicable recovery strategy and action plan for the Northern Abalone species at risk, as required by the *Species at Risk Act*.

The proponent's assessment relied on thresholds to determine the significance of residual effects on fish and fish habitat. The Agency's analysis of significance of Project effects does not use the proponent's significance thresholds, but instead relies on a characterization of the potential residual effects with respect to the magnitude, duration, frequency, and reversibility of effects, as well as the resilience of fish in the area. However, the Agency agrees with the proponent's characterization of the combined effects of artificial light, underwater

noise, changes in water quality, and sediment erosion/deposition during construction to be moderate in magnitude, short-term in duration, restricted to the local assessment area, and reversible. See appendices 11.2 and 11.3 for a summary of the assessment and definitions of terms used.

Taking into consideration the implementation of mitigation measures, the magnitude of the residual effects to fish (including species at risk, e.g. eulachon) and fish habitat (including marine plants) is characterized as moderate, given the combined residual effects to fish and fish habitat from marine construction activities. The residual effects are expected to be local/regional in extent, medium-term (construction) and long-term (operations) relative to fish spawning cycles, reversible following Project decommissioning and reclamation, and to occur over a wide range of frequencies (e.g. multiple irregular effects to water quality from dredging and disposal of sediment at sea during construction, daily tug propeller scour effects to water quality during operations). The Agency notes that there may be some species at risk in the area (e.g. eulachon), though no critical habitats as defined under *Species at Risk Act* would be affected by the Project. There is a mix of unique (e.g. Flora Bank) and common (e.g. perimeter of Lelu Island) habitats in the area, the habitat is important for life processes (e.g. juvenile salmon foraging on Flora Bank). The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that, given the proponent's commitment to use mitigation and offsetting measures and continued monitoring and follow-up programs, while there may be some residual effects to marine fish and fish habitat, the Project has a low likelihood of resulting in significant adverse effects.

The Agency is of the opinion that there is uncertainty as to the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures, and as such has identified a follow-up program to verify that effects would not be significant and determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. As part of this program, the proponent would: develop a water quality monitoring program for the dredging, disposal at sea, and trestle construction site locations; monitor ongoing fish presence, density and spatial and temporal use (including for species at risk); monitor the extent and density of eelgrass beds on Flora Bank; and monitor changes in current velocities, total suspended solids and sediment erosion and deposition around the southwest tower and anchor block and on Flora Bank. If in-water construction does not commence within five years of the issuance of the Decision Statement, the proponent would be required to determine, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and federal authorities, whether there have been changes to the baseline conditions such that additional adverse effects to marine fish and fish habitat may occur, and whether additional mitigation measures are required. See section 9 for details regarding follow-up programs.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on marine fish and fish habitat, including marine plants, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.

6.7 Marine Mammals including Species at Risk

The Agency focused its assessment of effects to marine mammals on direct mortality or injury as a consequence of vessel strikes and underwater noise, and on behavioral change as a consequence of underwater noise. Effects to marine fish and fish habitat, including federal species at risk and marine plants, are described in section 6.6.

6.7.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

The proponent identified the following species of marine mammals that are resident or seasonally present in the area: humpback whale, northern resident killer whale, Bigg's killer whale (all three listed as threatened under the *Species at Risk Act*), harbour porpoise (listed as special concern under the *Species at Risk Act*), Dall's porpoise, Pacific white-sided dolphin, and harbour seal. Less common but could occur in the area are fin whale (listed as threatened under the *Species at Risk Act*), Loughlin's northern sea lion¹¹, grey whale, sea otter (all three listed as special concern under the *Species at Risk Act*), and minke whale. Field studies conducted over thirteen months (late 2014-2015) confirmed the presence of humpback and killer whales, Dall's and harbour porpoise, Pacific white-sided dolphin, harbour seal, Steller sea lion, and sea otter. Marine mammals in the assessment area generally increase in numbers during the summer months coinciding with the seasonal migration of fish. Some marine mammals are present in the assessment area throughout the year (e.g. harbour porpoise).

The proponent described Chatham Sound as an Important Area for both humpback whales and northern resident killer whales¹². The waters within 3 nautical miles of the Pacific coast have been identified as necessary habitat to meet the recovery objectives for Bigg's killer whale¹³. However, no critical habitats as defined in the *Species at Risk Act* have been identified for marine mammals in the Project area.

High densities of harbour porpoise are found in the shallow waters around Prince Rupert and throughout the southern portion of Chatham Sound. The proponent estimated the total number of harbour porpoise in Chatham Sound to be 265 individuals, with high densities found south of Digby Island, around Ridley Island, around Lelu Island and northeast of Stephens Island, indicating these areas as preferred suitable habitat.

Effects on marine mammals include direct mortality or physical injury, and behavioural change. The proponent's analysis considered a significant effect to be one that exceeded either of the following thresholds:

- for any marine mammals, any residual effect with a high likelihood of affecting population viability (likely high magnitude and permanent);
- for marine mammals listed under the *Species at Risk Act*, any residual effect with a high likelihood of causing mortality to an individual.

See appendix 11.7 for a summary of the proponent's species-by-species assessment of effects on federal species at risk.

¹¹ Loughlin's northern sea lion is a population of Steller sea lions located on the Eastern Pacific coast, from California to southeast Alaska.

¹² Species-specific Important Areas on the North Coast of British Columbia were established by scientific experts as part of the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area Initiative, based on the 2004 Oceans Action Plan. See Fisheries and Oceans Canada Science Advisory Report 2012/075: *Evaluation of Proposed Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas in Marine Waters of British Columbia*.

¹³ Based on Fisheries and Oceans Canada Science Advisory Report 2013/025: *Information in Support of the Identification of Critical Habitat for Transient Killer Whales (Orcinus orca) off the West Coast of Canada*.

Direct Mortality or Physical Injury – Vessel Strikes

The proponent indicated that marine mammals could be injured or killed if struck by an LNG carrier or other Project-related marine traffic during construction, operations, or decommissioning. During operations, the Project is expected to add 350 vessels a year for at least 30 years to the existing 500 vessels coming and going from the Port of Prince Rupert. The highest vessel speeds are expected at open sea (19 knots) and in Chatham Sound (16 knots). The likelihood of a fatal strike occurring depends on the speed of the vessel, the ability of the vessel to change course, the likelihood of a marine mammal being in the direct path of the vessel, and the ability of the marine mammal to swim out of the way. The proponent stated that of the federal species at risk, the humpback whale is the most vulnerable to vessel strikes; fin whales are also vulnerable, though they are much less common in the assessment area. As Chatham Sound is not a confined area, the proponent expects that marine mammals could take evasive action to swim out of the way of vessels when needed (average burst swimming speeds of marine mammals vary between 8 and 30 knots).

The proponent stated that it cannot set speed limits for LNG vessels, nor does it have direct control over any vessel other than while at berth. To minimize the likelihood of striking a marine mammal, the proponent anticipates that marine pilots and vessel masters would exchange information on marine mammal activity with other marine pilots and non-piloted vessels, and that pilots and masters would alter the course of a vessel to avoid such collisions when deemed safe to do so.

The proponent indicated that the probability of vessel strikes occurring is very low, but could result in injury or potential mortality to marine mammals. The project design and mitigation measures would reduce the risk of this unlikely event from occurring.

Direct Mortality or Physical Injury – Blasting and Noise

The proponent stated that marine mammals could be injured or killed by blasting if they come within close range of underwater blasting activities (e.g. being struck by blasted rock). Furthermore, sudden, intense noises from blasting and impact pile driving during construction could cause permanent auditory injury to marine mammals.

The proponent referred to the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) threshold for permanent hearing loss or impairment from impulsive underwater noise of 190 dB re 1 μ Pa rms¹⁴ for seals and 180 dB re 1 μ Pa rms for whales, dolphins, and porpoises. The distance over which permanent hearing loss or impairment might occur for any individual animal depends on the species, the animal's fitness, oceanographic factors (including local bathymetry), and the sound's amplitude and frequency.

The proponent proposed to mitigate effects of injury or mortality by conducting underwater blasting exclusively between November 30 and February 15 during specified daylight periods (defined by the proponent as between 7:00 am and 10:00 pm). Furthermore, the proponent would establish and monitor a safety radius, and stop or delay certain in-water construction activities, including impact pile driving, if a whale, dolphin, porpoise or marine mammal species at risk is detected within the radius. The safety radius will encompass the area where

¹⁴ Measure of the average (Root Mean Square or RMS) underwater sound pressure in decibels (dB), relative to a reference value of one micropascal (μ Pa). Since the decibel is a ratio, a reference point is needed. Re 1 μ Pa is the standard reference value for sound measurement in water.

underwater noise exceeds 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL, up to a maximum radius of 1000 m from the noise source. During periods of low visibility, the proponent indicated it would use additional proven technologies for detecting marine mammals under low visibility conditions (e.g. night vision, infrared binoculars). When starting or re-starting impact pile driving, the proponent indicated it would ramp up by starting with slower, quieter strikes to allow time for marine mammals and fish to leave the area prior to attainment of noise levels capable of causing injury. The proponent also committed to using bubble curtains, isolation casings, coffer dams and other technologies and management practices to reduce underwater noise during in-water construction. See appendix 11.5 for a full list of the proponent's mitigation measures.

Underwater noise modelling indicated that for impact pile driving, NOAA's thresholds for permanent hearing loss from underwater noise would not be exceeded outside of the 1000 m safety radius. Using a more conservative threshold, after implementation of mitigation measures, seals and sea lions may still be exposed to sound levels capable of causing permanent hearing damage at distances of up to 5.0 km¹⁵. However, seals are expected to avoid underwater sound sources at distances that exceed those expected to cause injury. The proponent indicated that suitable alternative habitat would be available for all marine mammals affected by the Project, including for seals, sea lions, and harbour porpoise.

The proponent predicted mortality and physical injury effects on marine mammals from blasting and underwater noise to be moderate, extend to the local/regional assessment area, and reversible at the population level. Although an individual's fitness could be reduced by hearing loss and lead to indirect mortality (e.g. higher susceptibility to predation), the proponent predicted such effects to be rare and to not affect the viability of marine mammal populations in the region. As such, the proponent determined no significant residual effects.

Behavioural Change

The proponent stated that construction, operation, and decommissioning activities would create underwater noise that could result in behavioural effects on marine mammals. Underwater noise is known to cause stress in marine mammals, which may lead to physiological responses such as lowered immune response, diminished reproductive effort, and reduced communication. Marine mammals may exhibit avoidance behaviours that disrupt migration or foraging patterns resulting in temporary displacement and increased energy expenditure.

The proponent examined the behavior effects of both pulse and non-pulse (continuous) noises. Project activities such as blasting and impact pile driving produce pulse noise, while activities such as dredging, pile drilling, disposal at sea, and vessel movements produce continuous noise. The proponent indicated that NOAA thresholds for behaviour change in marine mammals are 120 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL for continuous sounds and 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL for pulse sounds.

The proponent proposed to manage effects of noise from pile installation activities by implementing a suite of mitigation measures to ensure that sound levels don't exceed 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL outside of the 1000 m safety radius. In addition to the measures described above to mitigate injury or mortality from underwater

¹⁵ This threshold, established by Southall et al. (2007), is based on cumulative sound exposure level, which is the sum of the sound exposure levels of all sound sources an animal could be exposed to over a 24-hour period. This measurement is weighted depending on the sensitivity of species groupings.

noise, the proponent committed to halt dredging activity at the Materials Offloading Facility between April 15 and July 15, and to halt impact pile driving in Porpoise Channel at the pioneer dock and Materials Offloading Facility between April 15 and June 30.

The proponent modelled underwater noise from a single pile (assumed to be 1-1.3 m in diameter). The modelling results indicated that under these assumptions, underwater noise is not expected to exceed the 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL threshold from impact pile driving with an unconfined bubble curtain outside the 1000 m safety radius. However, the proponent indicated that the piles that are expected to be installed during construction will range from 0.9-2.3 m in diameter, that pile installation and dredging could occur concurrently, and that pile driving could take place at multiple work fronts simultaneously, all of which would affect the noise modelling results. The proponent has committed to conducting further underwater acoustic modelling to confirm the extent of underwater noise from pile installation once the final detailed engineering design is in place and underwater sound mitigation plans are developed. If underwater noise from in-water pile installation activities exceeds the identified thresholds beyond the safety radius due to in-water pile installation occurring at multiple locations simultaneously, additional mitigation measures would be applied so that the thresholds are met. In the event further mitigation is unsuccessful, the construction schedule will be adjusted to avoid the overlap of in-water pile installation activities.

Acoustic modelling demonstrates that behavioural thresholds for marine mammals may be exceeded due to noise from LNG vessels during operations up to 8.9 km from vessels (i.e., one LNG carrier and two tugs) travelling at 12 knots in deep waters, and up to 2.2 km for vessels travelling at 9 knots. Based on published literature, behavioural thresholds could be exceeded as a result of tug engine noise up to 5.6 km away for harbour porpoise and up to 18 km away for other marine mammal species. However, underwater noise from shipping at any given location is not expected to last more than half an hour as the vessel passes. The proponent predicted that underwater noise from other construction and disposal at sea vessels would occur, but indicated that this type of noise is not expected to have behavioural effects greater than those resulting from LNG carrier underwater noise during operations.

The proponent indicated that harbour porpoise is particularly sensitive to underwater noise, and shows a higher degree of behavioral response to similar disturbances compared to other marine mammals. Fisheries and Oceans Canada's *Management Plan for the Pacific Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) in Canada* (2009) lists acoustic disturbance as a threat of medium to high concern for this species. Acoustic modelling demonstrated that, under the worst case scenario, harbour porpoise may avoid the Project area for up to three years during construction. The proponent identified alternative habitat for harbour porpoise in Chatham Sound, including around Smith and Porcher Islands, Goschen Island, and Hecate Strait.

The proponent predicted residual behavioural effects of the Project from underwater noise during construction and operations to be moderate in magnitude, medium to long-term in duration, within the local/regional assessment area, and reversible following decommissioning of the Project. The proponent predicted that while marine mammals are exposed to anthropogenic effects under baseline conditions, marine mammals would exhibit moderate to high resilience to Project-related underwater noise, resulting in small and short-term or no detectable ecological effects. During decommissioning, the effects are expected to be low in magnitude, short-term over multiple regular events, within the regional assessment area, and reversible. Based on population density estimates, the proponent predicted the change in behaviour of marine mammals due to Project-related

underwater noise would not affect the long-term viability of marine mammals in the Queen Charlotte Basin, and thus determined no significant effects.

6.7.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that more marine mammal abundance, utilization, and dependency data is required to better understand the possibility of effects from vessel collisions. Such surveys should include, but are not limited to, boat surveys and remote detection monitoring in accordance with methodologies that are to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. It indicated that ongoing marine mammal monitoring is required to identify any changes from the pre-construction values. Where changes are identified, additional mitigation measures may be appropriate.

To mitigate for potential physical injury and mortality effects, Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommended that acoustic modelling be done prior to entering the field in order to estimate the size of the safety radius needed to decrease underwater noise exposure to 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL during blasting. For all construction activities, a marine mammal safety radius should be established wherever underwater noise exceeds 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL. To reduce the risk of significant impacts on marine mammals from dredging, a continuous noise, Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommends that dredging activities temporarily cease if a whale, dolphin, or porpoise comes within 250 m of the activities. Furthermore, Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the marine mammal observation protection provisions should apply to all marine mammals, not just some species as proposed. Marine mammal monitoring must be conducted within and along the perimeter of the safety radius, during activities that generate underwater noise, and construction stopped when marine mammals are detected within the radius. Fisheries and Oceans Canada noted the assumptions made by the proponent likely underestimate the areas over which harbour porpoise may display avoidance behavior from pile driving noise. It recommended underwater acoustic monitoring during pile driving, at least 10 years of marine mammal monitoring following construction, and development of a Marine Mammal Protection Plan.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada commented on the various detection techniques suggested by the proponent. It indicated that the use of marine mammal observers based on small vessels would be able to effectively monitor a 1000 m safety radius for the presence of larger marine mammals during periods of good visibility, however this technique would be unreliable with winds greater than 10 knots to detect harbour porpoise. For detection of marine mammals under low visibility conditions such as at night or in fog, it indicated that techniques such as night vision, forward looking infrared, and infrared binoculars have a mixed track record of efficacy and cannot be considered proven. With regard to the proponent's proposal of using passive acoustic monitoring to detect the presence and location of marine mammals during impact pile driving along the trestle and berth, Fisheries and Oceans Canada stated that this is not a reliable method of detecting marine mammals to ensure absence from an impact area as some marine mammals vocalize only occasionally and are silent during much of the time. Harbour porpoise in particular is difficult to detect as it produces very short duration clicks at very high frequencies and these frequencies attenuate rapidly so do not travel far underwater. Because of these unproven techniques noted above, Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommended that pile driving activities not commence at night. Fisheries and Oceans Canada also recommended undertaking sound verification monitoring at

distances greater than 1000 m because of the vulnerability of harbour porpoise to disturbance and displacement at sound levels as low as 130 to 140 dB re 1 μ Pa.

Fisheries and Oceans supports the use of mitigation measures suggested by the proponent to reduce sound, such as coffer dams, unconfined bubble curtains, confined bubble curtains, isolation casings, vibratory pile installation, shrouding impact hammers in sound absorbent material, drilling piles into bedrock, socketing piles into bedrock, modifying construction methods, AdBm noise abatement system, and hydro sound dampers. It indicated that the proposed 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL at 1000 m radius for marine mammal protection, if properly monitored, will provide for the protection of large marine mammals. Fisheries and Oceans Canada is of the opinion that impacts as a result of construction can be mitigated such that there is a low probability of significant adverse effects. However, due to the extensive use of the area by harbour porpoise, the level of uncertainty in behavioural effects, the duration of underwater construction noise (estimated as 21 months), and the susceptibility of harbour porpoise to underwater noise, there is a medium to high risk of significant adverse effects to harbour porpoise.

Transport Canada

Transport Canada advised that the proponent volunteered to undergo a Technical Review Process of Marine Terminal Systems and Transshipments Sites (TERMPOL review process) to evaluate its proposed marine safety procedures, identify potential problems, and recommend appropriate mitigation measures. As part of this review process, the proponent assessed the safest coastal zone speed profile for vessels proceeding to and from the proposed marine terminal. The proponent proposed speeds of 14-16 knots to Triple Island, 12-14 knots from Brown Passage to the Kinahan Islands, 8 knots through the Kinahan Islands and then once tethered at or near the Port Authority boundary, speeds would be commensurate with the speed of the tugs (10 knots or less). Reports considering marine safety issues were submitted to the TERMPOL Review Committee in July 2015. The Committee will review the information and consider safety measures above and beyond existing regulations to address any site specific circumstances. The final vessel speed recommendations may differ from modelled speeds reported in the EIS Addendum and those proposed in the TERMPOL review as it is ongoing.

Prince Rupert Port Authority

As part of its ongoing environmental sustainability improvements, the Prince Rupert Port Authority initiated the development of a Prince Rupert Port Authority marine mammal management plan in 2015 to reduce risks to marine mammal populations from port operations. This plan will identify best management practices and other mitigation measures to minimize risk to marine mammals during construction and operations, develop and distribute awareness and educational materials, identify data sources and gaps, and develop monitoring and reporting goals. Speed profiles for vessels under pilotage that are approaching the Port will be influenced by the implementation of this plan. The Port Authority will engage with Aboriginal groups and key stakeholders to develop and implement the plan, and will incorporate information obtained from the TERMPOL process. The Port Authority will update its *Practices and Procedures* with any new requirements which would be applicable to vessels within the port limits of the Prince Rupert Pacific Pilotage Authority.

Pacific Pilotage Authority

The Pacific Pilotage Authority advised that it is making preparations to change the current practice of pilots boarding vessels near Triple Island from a pilot boat. A new practice will be introduced whereby pilots will board incoming vessels via helicopter five to ten km northwest of Triple Island. The Pacific Pilotage Authority

may work with the Prince Rupert Port Authority to develop speed profiles for vessels under pilotage to the Port, as needed. Speeds of vessels while under pilotage are at the discretion of the pilot.

Aboriginal Groups

Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concern over the lack of long-term baseline data on marine mammal habitat utilization in the assessment area. Multiple groups pointed out that marine mammals are known to frequent the Project area year-round, including federal species at risk such as humpback whale and harbour porpoise. Both Metlakatla First Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation requested marine mammal studies that include species presence, abundance, and utilization. Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Lax Kw'alaams Band expressed concern over the lack of detail and seemingly contradictory information provided by the proponent regarding alternative habitat for marine mammals. They requested species-specific information on the potential for habitat displacement and alienation from short-term disturbances, and additional information on the suitability of alternative habitats.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, and Gitxaala Nation expressed concerns regarding the uncertainty of potential vessel collisions with marine mammals, suggesting that speed limits should be required. Lax Kw'alaams Band indicated that the best available science suggests 10 knots as a speed limit in an area frequented by baleen whales (such as humpback whales). Furthermore, Lax Kw'alaams Band suggested remote sensors to enforce speed limits, and the installation of hydrophones throughout the shipping route to aid in dynamic mitigation of vessel noise and ship strikes.

Lax Kw'alaams Band stated that the marine mammal monitoring program should include all marine mammals, not just whales, dolphins, porpoises, and federal species at risk as proposed. Regarding blasting, the Lax Kw'alaams Band did not agree with the proponent's assessment, advising that exceedance of 5-15 kPa of underwater pressure should not be allowed.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation raised concerns regarding the increase in underwater noise and associated effects on marine mammals including federal species at risk such as northern resident and Bigg's killer whale, humpback whale, and harbour porpoise. They were concerned that these species would avoid important habitat due to underwater noise and other disturbances from the Project. Lax Kw'alaams stated that this noise could also lead to masking of biologically important signals, reduce foraging ability, and increase stress for humpback whales and northern resident killer whales. Gitxaala Nation and Metlakatla First Nation noted that the maximum speed expected was 16 knots, but that underwater noise modelling was done for vessels moving at 12 knots, calling into question how much further afield behavioural effects could be experienced. They also questioned the availability of alternative habitats for displaced species. Gitxaala Nation noted that if harbour porpoise no longer uses Porpoise Channel, it would concurrently lose access to any habitat that is accessed via Porpoise Channel. Metlakatla First Nation raised concerns about the likelihood that construction could stop when marine mammals were observed within the safety radius.

Lax Kw'alaams Band requested that a follow-up program be implemented to monitor effects on federal species at risk, or provide a rationale as to why such a program would not be required.

Public

Members of the public expressed concern over the substantial increase in underwater noise due to vessel traffic, as well as the increased risk of vessel strikes for humpback whales, fin whales, and northern resident killer whales. World Wildlife Fund Canada advised that the characterization of impacts to marine mammals was inadequate, and that little attempt was made to quantify effects.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.7.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency's understanding of the risk to marine mammals from injury or mortality due to collisions with transiting vessels is restricted by the limited location-specific information about when and where marine mammals are present in the area. No data was provided regarding current vessel and marine mammal collisions, however marine mammals in the area are likely to be able to swim away from approaching vessels given their burst swimming speeds. The proponent's assessment showed a correlation between the collision risk to marine mammals and the speed of vessels – lower speeds pose smaller risks of fatal collisions. In considering how to manage these potential effects, the Agency understands that the proponent can influence a vessel's conduct by developing operational limits or other conditions that a vessel must observe for it to be allowed to load or unload at the terminal. Additionally, the Prince Rupert Port Authority and the Pacific Pilotage Authority may set speed profiles for vessels approaching the Port that will take into consideration impacts to marine mammals. Nonetheless, the Agency understands that speed of a vessel is ultimately at the discretion of the pilot. The Agency expects that risks to marine mammals from vessel collisions would be considered in the development of the Prince Rupert Port Authority marine mammal management plan, being led by the Prince Rupert Port Authority.

With regard to direct mortality or physical injury to whales, dolphins, and porpoises from blasting during construction, the Agency notes the proponent's commitment to only blast during specified daylight periods between November 30 and February 15. The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that effects would be further avoided by the implementation of a safety radius for blasting along with monitoring to ensure works are stopped if a marine mammal is sited too close.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada recommended that if a marine mammal is detected within 250 m from a dredging activity that the activity stop. The Agency accepts this recommendation, and expects that the proponent's commitment to limit dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility to between April 15 and July 15 will further reduce the effects to marine mammals from this construction activity.

The Agency notes that some behavioural effects on marine mammals due to underwater noise are expected during at least three of the five years of construction, and daily for a few hours due to noise of vessel berthing and transiting during at least 30 years of operations. During construction and operations, marine mammals may avoid the area either due to the noise, or because prey upon which they are reliant are avoiding the area. It is also possible some marine mammals could also stay in the area and acclimatize to the activities. Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated that there is still some uncertainty as to whether and how much adequate suitable alternate habitat is available for all affected species, in particular for harbour porpoise. The Agency notes the

advice provided by Fisheries and Oceans Canada that harbour porpoise is highly sensitive to underwater noise, shows strong site fidelity, and tends not to undertake large scale movements.

For behavior effects of from pile driving, the Agency concurs with the proponent's plan and Fisheries and Oceans Canada's recommendation to conduct acoustic modelling prior to in-water work to confirm the spatial extent to which construction activities would generate underwater noise levels greater than 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL, and to verify during construction that underwater noise level area always less than 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL within the safety radius in order to reduce the risk to marine mammals.

Given Fisheries and Oceans Canada's advice that methods for detection of marine mammals during periods of low visibility or at night are not reliable, the Agency recommends that the proponent not start impact pile driving at night until such techniques are shown to be effective to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and that daylight be defined as one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset rather than the proponent's use of 7am to 10pm.

Although no critical habitat as defined in the *Species at Risk Act* has been identified within areas affected by the Project, this habitat is used by multiple marine mammal species at risk, including humpback whales, Bigg's killer whales, northern resident killer whales, harbour porpoise, and Loughlin's northern sea lions. Recovery strategies and management plans currently available for whales, dolphins, and porpoises all identify physical disturbance (such as vessel strikes) and underwater noise as threats that may lead to negative population effects. Given that harbour porpoise utilizes the area year-round, Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated it is even more susceptible to behavioural effects from continuous noise.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to marine mammals:

- Develop, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and provide to Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Prince Rupert Port Authority, Aboriginal groups, and the Agency, a Marine Mammal Protection Plan prior to the start of in-water construction activities, that integrates the mitigation measures listed below as well as follow-up and monitoring requirements for marine mammals.
- Implement measures identified in section 6.6 (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on marine mammals.
- Do not exceed 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL at distances greater than 1000 meters of all in-water construction activities year-round.
- Temporarily cease dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility if a whale, dolphin, or porpoise is sighted within 250 metres of dredging activities and re-start dredging only when no whale, dolphin, or porpoise is sighted within 250 metres of dredging activities.
- Prevent or reduce the risks of collisions between LNG vessels and marine mammals, including requiring that LNG vessels associated with the Project respect all speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project, subject to navigational safety. Speed profile applicable to Project operations could be defined by the Prince Rupert Port Authority *Practices and Procedures*, by requirement of pilots while on board, or other future requirements.

- Require that LNG vessels and tug operators report collisions with marine mammals between Triple Island and the marine terminal berths to the Canadian Coast Guard, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Prince Rupert Port Authority within two hours of a collision being observed, and notify Aboriginal groups in writing within two days.
- Develop, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and implement a marine mammal detection program for all in-water construction activities where underwater noise levels are anticipated to exceed 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL to avoid adverse behavioural change in or injury to marine mammals. The marine mammal observation program would include the following:
 - conduct predictive acoustic modelling, prior to the start of in-water construction activities, to identify to what extent in-water construction activities would generate underwater noise levels greater than 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL, including activities occurring simultaneously, and the period(s) of time when these activities will occur;
 - establish and maintain through acoustic monitoring a safety radius of 1000 m or less from the in-water construction activity at which the underwater noise level is predicted to reach 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL;
 - employ qualified marine mammal observers, and require that they detect, through visual and passive acoustic monitoring from locations in and along the perimeter of the safety radius, and report the presence of marine mammals within the safety radius during in-water construction activities;
 - commence in-water impact pile driving or conduct subtidal blasting only during daylight hours (defined as one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset) and not during conditions of low visibility (including fog), unless the proponent demonstrates the effectiveness of additional technologies to detect marine mammals during low visibility conditions to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and requires that marine mammal observers use these technologies;
 - stop or do not start in-water construction activities if a marine mammal is detected in the safety radius by the marine mammal observers and do not re-start in-water construction activities until the marine mammal has moved out of the safety radius and no marine mammals have been detected in the safety radius for a period of at least 30 minutes;
 - implement sound dampening technology and soft-start procedures to reduce adverse effects caused by underwater noise to marine mammals in the safety radius.

The Agency notes that mitigation measures proposed are consistent with applicable recovery strategies and or action plans for federal species at risk. Fisheries and Oceans Canada have stated that mitigation measures would not be enough to reduce the potential significant adverse effects to harbour porpoise.

The proponent used thresholds to determine the significance of residual effects on marine mammals. The Agency's analysis of significance of Project effects does not use the proponent's significance thresholds, but instead relies on a characterization of the potential residual effects on marine mammals with respect to the magnitude, duration, frequency, and reversibility of effects, as well as the resilience of marine mammal populations in the area. See appendix 11.2 and 11.3 for a summary of the assessment.

Considering the mitigation measures described above, the Agency characterizes the residual effects to most marine mammals to be moderate in magnitude. Most marine mammals do not reside in the Project area year-long and thus the use of a safety radius, timing windows for blasting, dredging, and impact pile driving, along with other mitigation measures, are sufficient to reduce effects. While it is possible that some marine mammals may be killed or injured by vessel strikes or blasts, the Agency is satisfied with the proponent's prediction that this is unlikely, along with monitoring and reporting to confirm this prediction. The Agency considers the extent of the residual effects to be regional since avoidance behaviour would potentially include part of southern Chatham Sound during construction, and the shipping route will cross Chatham Sound during operations.

However, for harbour porpoise, the Agency characterizes the residual effects to be high in magnitude as there are a number of individuals that reside year-long in the Project area and harbour porpoise shows behavioural effects at noise levels below the 160 dB re 1 μ Pa rms SPL threshold. The Agency also believes the use of timing windows at the Materials Offloading Facility would not be a useful mitigation to prevent or reduce effects for harbour porpoise due to their year-long presence.

The Agency considers the effects of underwater noise on marine mammals to be continuous in frequency, and medium-term (construction) and long-term (operations) in duration. The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that, while it is likely that alternative habitat is available to marine mammals, uncertainties remain with respect to the quantity and suitability of this habitat, particularly for harbour porpoise. In particular it is uncertain whether or not alternative habitat for harbour porpoise would be suitable as harbour porpoise is found in shallow waters prevalent in the Project area, shows strong site fidelity, and does not like to travel far. Both Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the proponent have indicated that harbour porpoise is particularly sensitive to underwater noise; the potential to disrupt life processes is heightened since harbour porpoise resides in the area year-round. The effects of operation would be long-term, with 350 ships per year transiting and berthing, resulting in underwater noise a few hours per day for at least 30 years.

It is uncertain whether any behavioural effects would be reversible. Information provided by the proponent indicates that some marine mammals can return to areas once avoided. With limited data regarding the reversibility of behavioural and avoidance effects, it is unclear whether some species, particularly harbour porpoise, would ever return to the area.

The Agency has identified a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of predicted effects and determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. During construction and operation, the proponent would be required to monitor and report on marine mammal presence and density and use of habitat as well as the underwater noise levels in those areas, and collect and report data on vessel collisions with marine mammals. If the follow-up program determines that the effects on marine mammals are of concern, further mitigation measures would be necessary. The Agency has also determined that the proponent should monitor the presence, density, and the spatial and temporal habitat use of harbour porpoise within the Project area and compare against control areas within Chatham Sound. The monitoring will provide information on whether harbour porpoise is able to utilize other habitats during construction and operation of the Project. Details of the follow-up program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on marine mammals taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures. However the Agency concludes that the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects to harbour porpoise, given its susceptibility to behavioural effects from underwater noise, its current at risk status, its extensive use of the Project area year-round, and the uncertainty of suitable alternative habitat.

6.8 Terrestrial Species at Risk

The Agency focused its assessment of terrestrial species at risk on habitat loss, mortality, and alteration of movement. Effects on marine species at risk are discussed in sections 6.6 and 6.7.

6.8.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

For terrestrial species, the proponent described potential effects from direct habitat loss or alteration, alteration of movement, and mortality. These effects could occur through land clearing, increased human presence, changes to habitat suitability related to light and sound, and collisions with vehicles, vessels, and infrastructure during construction and operations.

One bat species listed as endangered under the *Species at Risk Act*, the little brown myotis, likely occurs on Lelu Island. Four bird species listed as threatened under the *Species at Risk Act* potentially occur within the local assessment area: common nighthawk, marbled murrelet, northern goshawk (*laingi* subspecies), and olive-sided flycatcher. Four bird species listed as special concern were also identified: ancient murrelet, band-tailed pigeon, great blue heron (*fannini* subspecies), and western screech-owl (*kennicottii* subspecies). Great blue heron and western screech owl were identified in the local assessment area by the proponent, whereas ancient murrelet and band-tailed pigeon were not, but have the potential to occur in the local assessment area.

The proponent included the following species designated by Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada because they may eventually be listed under the *Species at Risk Act*: Keen's long-eared myotis (bat, data deficient), horned grebe (bird, special concern), and western grebe (bird, special concern).

Appendix 11.7 presents habitat requirements and summarizes potential effects for species listed under the *Species at Risk Act* and species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada described in this section.

Habitat Loss

The two bat species at risk, little brown myotis and Keen's long-eared myotis, have been determined by the proponent to have a high likelihood of using the local assessment area for roosting, breeding, and foraging. The proponent used a conservative approach and determined that the Project could result in 172 ha of habitat loss, including potential roosting habitat. The proponent determined that it is unlikely that Keen's long-eared myotis and little brown myotis hibernate in the local assessment area. Both species are expected to use the local assessment area for feeding, breeding, and rearing of young.

The proponent conducted detailed habitat suitability modelling for three bird species listed as threatened or endangered under the *Species at Risk Act*. The proponent determined that less than half of the modelled area, which included Lelu Island and extended 1.5 km from the shoreline to include mainland and adjacent nearshore marine habitats, represented preferred habitat for marbled murrelet, olive-sided flycatcher, and northern goshawk. Of this, 30 percent of suitable habitat for marbled murrelet would be lost or altered within the modelled area, either through direct vegetation removal or through indirect disturbance such as noise and light. Also, 34 percent of suitable habitat for olive-sided flycatcher within the modelled area would be removed or altered, and 30 percent for northern goshawk would be removed or altered (see table 7).

Table 7: Total Habitat Loss (ha) for Threatened Species

	marbled murrelet	olive-sided flycatcher	northern goshawk
Habitat available in local assessment area	305	394	276
Habitat removed	85	104	54
Habitat disturbed	6	29	31
Total habitat lost	91	135	83

Vegetation clearing would have the greatest effect on species associated with terrestrial habitat by removing 164 ha of habitat in the local assessment area. An additional 8 ha of marine habitat (i.e. open ocean and estuarine tidal flat) which is used by some bird and bat species would be removed as a result of the marine terminal construction. Table 8 presents the species associated with each habitat type that would be removed by the Project. Species associated with old coniferous forest, shrub-dominated bog, and treed swamp or bog, would lose 44 ha, 53 ha, and 87 ha respectively. The remaining terrestrial ecosystem communities would be reduced by less than 10 ha.

Table 8: Federal Species at Risk Associated with Habitat Removed by the Project

Habitat Type	Habitat available in the local assessment area (ha)	Habitat removed by the Project (ha)	Species associated with habitat type
Forest – Old Coniferous	201	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little brown myotis • Keen’s long-eared myotis • band-tailed pigeon • great blue heron (<i>fannini</i> subspecies) • marbled murrelet • northern goshawk • olive-sided flycatcher • western screech-owl (<i>kennicottii</i> subspecies)
Marine – Open Ocean	1290	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little brown myotis • ancient murrelet • great blue heron (<i>fannini</i> subspecies) • horned grebe • marbled murrelet • western grebe
Wetland – Aquatic	16	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little brown myotis • Keen’s long-eared myotis

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • common nighthawk • great blue heron (<i>fannini</i> subspecies)
Wetland – Estuarine Tidal Flat	540	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little brown myotis • Keen’s long-eared myotis • common nighthawk • great blue heron (<i>fannini</i> subspecies) • horned grebe • marbled murrelet • western grebe
Wetland – Shrub Dominated Bog	211	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little brown myotis • Keen’s long-eared myotis
Wetland – Treed Swamp or Bog	151	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little brown myotis • Keen’s long-eared myotis • marbled murrelet • olive-sided flycatcher • western screech-owl (<i>kennicottii</i> subspecies)

The proponent indicated that the marbled murrelet is the only species potentially occurring in the local assessment area for which a federal recovery strategy has been developed. As part of this strategy, nesting critical habitat was identified for the species. Based on information provided in the recovery strategy, the proponent determined that no critical habitat was located on Lelu Island, but that a small area (0.13 ha) of potential critical habitat that was previously cleared occurs in the Project area on the mainland where the access road would be located. According to the proponent, the critical habitat has a low likelihood of supporting nesting habitat for marbled murrelet because it is situated between an existing railway and a highway corridor, it is located less than 500 m from shore, and the area is small and elongated resulting in a high proportion of the habitat being exposed at the edges.

The proponent proposed several measures to mitigate the effects of habitat loss on terrestrial federal species at risk including wetland compensation, fish habitat offsetting (to offset some loss of marine habitat used by birds), installation of bat roosting structures, noise buffering measures, and maintaining a 30 m vegetation buffer around the perimeter of Lelu Island (see appendix 11.5 for all mitigation measures proposed by the proponent). The proponent stated that the mitigation measures proposed for habitat loss are in line with the advice in the recovery strategy for marbled murrelet. In addition, federal species at risk have access to a large amount of alternative suitable habitat in the local assessment area and the regional assessment area.

According to the proponent, after the implementation of mitigation measures, the residual effects would occur once, would be low or moderate in magnitude, and restricted to the local assessment area. The proponent concluded that the effects of habitat loss would not affect the sustainability of populations of federal species at risk and as such would not be significant.

Mortality

Vegetation clearing may result in the destruction of nests or roost sites, eggs, and mortality of young. This risk would be greater for species potentially breeding on Lelu Island: little brown myotis, Keen’s long-eared myotis, band-tailed pigeon, marbled murrelet, northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, and western screech-owl.

For bird species, breeding success in the 30 m vegetation buffer around the island perimeter may also decrease as a result of clearing of the interior forests which would create openings and make birds more susceptible to predation. Sensory disturbances such as noise and light could have similar effects on breeding birds in the 30 m vegetation buffer.

Birds, especially passerine and some marine species such as murrelets, would be susceptible to mortality as a result of artificial lighting structures at the LNG facility, at the marine terminal and on vessels, or as a result of flaring. Birds may collide with lighting structures, get incinerated by the flare, or may circle light indefinitely and become exhausted, which would render them more susceptible to predation or injury. Ancient murrelet and marbled murrelet are the most susceptible to light-induced effects. Light-induced mortality on bat species from Project-related lighting is expected to be substantially lower than for birds.

The proponent stated that it would mitigate the effects of mortality by conducting vegetation clearing outside of breeding periods. Light impacts would be mitigated by following objectives established by the Canada Green Building Council LEED guidelines and the International Commission on Illumination, and by limiting exterior lighting where practical and permissible.

Taking into account the mitigation measures proposed, the proponent considers that the magnitude of the effects would be low for all species and restricted to the local assessment area. The proponent concluded that the Project was not likely to affect population sustainability and as such would not cause significant environmental effects.

Alteration of Movement

Noise and physical disturbances in the local assessment area have the potential to disturb species and alter their movement. Species associated with marine habitats (ancient murrelet, great blue heron (*fannini* subspecies), horned grebe, marbled murrelet, western grebe) are the most susceptible to altering their movement pattern as a result of the construction and operation of the marine terminal, including vessel transit. Northern goshawk (*laingi* subspecies), olive-sided flycatcher, and western screech-owl (*kennicotti* subspecies) are also species sensitive to disturbance and could be potentially affected by noise and physical disturbances. Effects from sensory disturbance were considered in the habitat suitability models developed for each species. The proponent notes that bats are highly mobile and anticipated that bat movement would not be impeded by project infrastructure.

The proponent proposed several mitigation measures to reduce effects of the Project on federal species at risk including implementing measures to reduce noise (see appendix 11.5 for all mitigation measures proposed by the proponent).

Taking into account the mitigation measures proposed and the characteristics of the species potentially affected, the proponent concluded that the Project was not likely to affect population sustainability and as such would not cause significant effects to terrestrial species at risk.

6.8.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

With respect to marbled murrelet, Environment and Climate Change Canada commented that forested habitat on Lelu Island, including the 30 m buffer, would not be suitable for nesting for the species after construction. As such, the impact could be greater than estimated but it would not likely significantly affect the regional population. Environment and Climate Change Canada recommended options to offset habitat loss for marbled murrelet in addition to habitat that would be offset through the wetland compensation. These options include a stand-alone offset based on Environment and Climate Change Canada's *Operational Framework for Use of Conservation Allowances*, an offset through the implementation of the wetland compensation plan, or the collection of data (habitat and occupancy) to assess the potential for the species to nest on Lelu Island to determine the need for any offsets.

The range of the little brown myotis spans across Canada and the United States, and also occurs in central Mexico. This species is one of three species of bat that were emergency listed as Endangered on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* in 2014 because of sudden and dramatic declines that are the direct result of white-nose syndrome, a pathological fungus found, to date, only in provinces east of Manitoba. A proposed recovery strategy for the species was posted on Environment and Climate Change Canada's website for a 60-day public comment period on December 30, 2015. In that document, critical habitat has been proposed as hibernacula. There is a schedule of studies to determine if roosts should also be identified as critical habitat. While the single greatest threat to the species is white-nose syndrome in the areas already affected by it, the significance of other threats (e.g. industrial development) to the three species of bats is heightened in all parts of their range because the mortality of a small number of the remaining individuals (particularly adults) could have the ability to impact the survival of local populations, their recovery, and, perhaps, the development of resistance to the fungus that causes white-nose syndrome. Ensuring the viability of western populations is also considered important to recruitment and recovery of eastern populations of the species.

Based on survey work done, bats may be roosting during the period from mid-May to mid-September. To date, no critical habitat has been identified on Lelu Island. Studies suggest that mid-September to mid-October is the period with the lowest risk of bat use of Lelu Island for roosting or hibernating. Environment and Climate Change Canada recommended, therefore, that clearing activities be restricted to a timing window determined in consultation with relevant federal authorities and Aboriginal groups to reduce impacts to little brown myotis. ECCC recommended that timing windows of least risk be based on the results of field surveys to identify summer and winter roosting activities on Lelu Island. Environment and Climate Change Canada further recommended that bat roosting structures be installed and maintained to mitigate effects on little brown myotis, and that a follow-up program be implemented to determine the effectiveness of the bat roosting structures. A wetland compensation program was also recommended to address wetland habitat impacts to the species.

Aboriginal Groups

Metlakatla First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Gitga'at First Nation and Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concerns over effects on marbled murrelet including sensory disturbance and habitat loss due to site clearing, shipping route activity, flaring events, and noise emissions. The groups noted that habitat modelling conducted

for marbled murrelets was considered incomplete, since it did not include an assessment of effects on marine foraging habitat in the areas around Lelu Island.

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Kitsumkalum First Nation also raised concerns over the loss of preferred habitat due to site clearing for northern goshawk and olive-sided flycatcher, since critical habitat has not yet been defined under the *Species at Risk Act*. Lax Kw'alaams Band has asserted that habitat loss for federal species at risk should be considered a significant adverse effect.

The proponent responded that the assessment for threatened or endangered species listed under the *Species at Risk Act* was developed based on best available information at the time of submission. The assessment of marbled murrelets is consistent with the federal recovery strategy. No critical habitat for marbled murrelets is expected to be removed from Lelu Island. Marine foraging behaviour is not anticipated to be impacted, since construction and vessel traffic would avoid sections of Flora Bank frequented by marbled murrelets. Additionally, mitigation measures would be put in place to reduce disturbance to terrestrial wildlife and birds, including federal species at risk.

Both Kitsumkalum First Nation and Lax Kw'alaams Band commented that no surveys had been conducted for bats. The proponent undertook bat surveys and committed to provide the results when available.

Public

One member of the public expressed concern over the inadequacy of marine bird surveys conducted by the proponent, including their duration and spatial extent. The proponent stated that methods used in conducting marine bird surveys met federal and provincial requirements for EA, employed industry-standard methods, and were conservative in their approach.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.8.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Project would reduce habitat available for federal species at risk in the local assessment area and has the potential to alter movement and increase mortality. Although the habitat loss in the local assessment area for some federal species at risk is high, the proponent has committed to mitigate effects on habitat through wetland compensation, fish habitat offsetting, and installing roosting structures for bats. The Agency notes that the recovery strategy for marbled murrelet identified habitat loss as one of the primary threats for this species and that habitat loss as a result of the Project would only be partially compensated for through the proponent's proposed mitigation measures. The Agency accepts the advice of Environment and Climate Change Canada that the additional marbled murrelet nesting habitat loss should be compensated. Considering the compensatory habitat, the residual amount of habitat loss would be low in magnitude and the effects would be restricted to the local assessment area.

The proponent's commitments to restrict vegetation clearing to outside of the breeding season, and to mitigate light and sound emission would reduce mortality of species at risk. The Agency considers the residual effects on mortality of terrestrial species at risk would be localized and low in magnitude, taking into account the mitigation measures proposed.

As for effects due to alteration of movement, the Agency concurs with the proponent that the Project would not be a substantial barrier to species at risk movement. The effects from LNG infrastructure would be limited to the local assessment area and would not block access to habitat available in the regional assessment area.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to terrestrial species at risk:

- Restrict clearing activities to a timing window of least risk determined in consultation with relevant federal authorities and Aboriginal groups so that these activities occur outside of critical periods for little brown myotis.
- In accordance with federal guidance and recovery strategies, compensate for nesting habitat loss for marbled murrelet not already included as part of the wetland compensation plan.
- Install, maintain, and monitor roosting structures in the vicinity of Lelu Island or within the Kaien and Tuck landscape units to compensate for adverse effects to little brown myotis.

The Agency has identified a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures for terrestrial species at risk. During all phases of the Project, the proponent would be required to monitor the little brown myotis, including usage of the roosting structures, to determine the effectiveness of the compensatory roosting habitat.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on terrestrial species at risk taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.

6.9 Human Health

The Agency focused its assessment on effects on human health from a change to the environment caused by the Project on the following:

- Air emissions from Project operations that could result in increased concentrations of air contaminants, leading to health effects from inhalation;
- dredging of sediments at the Materials Offloading Facility that could result in increased levels of contaminants in marine harvested foods species, leading to health effects from consumption; and
- increased noise and light levels during construction and operations that could affect human health and well-being.

6.9.1 *Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects*

Air Quality

Activities from Project operations are expected to increase air emissions that could affect human health through inhalation of air contaminants. According to the proponent, sources of air emissions include power generators, processing feed gas, flare stacks, LNG carriers, vehicles and other mobile, land-based equipment. When inhaled,

air contaminants have the potential to cause respiratory or inflammatory effects, particularly to sensitive individuals such as infants, children, the elderly, and people with pre-existing respiratory or related medical conditions. The proponent committed to mitigating effects on air quality in order to reduce the potential health effects of inhalation of air contaminants (see section 6.1 on air quality).

The proponent estimated the risks to human health from modelled air emissions by calculating a Concentration Ratio of the maximum time-weighted air concentration of a particular air contaminant (measured in micrograms (μg)/ m^3) to a toxicological reference value¹⁶ (also measured in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The Concentration Ratio is a quantitative measure of the non-cancer health risks from inhalation of air contaminants. The proponent determined that a significant effect to human health would result if the Concentration Ratio is expected to exceed 1.0. A Concentration Ratio under 1.0 indicates that modelled concentrations of air contaminants won't exceed health-based standards, guidelines, or objectives.

The proponent modelled air quality effects from the Project and calculated Concentration Ratios for all air contaminants and averaging periods under baseline, Project-only, baseline-plus-Project, and cumulative emissions scenarios. The proponent determined that in both Port Edward and Prince Rupert, no Concentration Ratios are expected to exceed 1.0 under any emissions scenario (see table 9). Therefore, the proponent concluded that there is no human health risk expected from the inhalation of air contaminants as a result of the Project.

Table 9: Maximum Concentration Ratios (CR) in Port Edward and Prince Rupert

Air Contaminant	Averaging Period	Port Edward		Prince Rupert	
		Baseline CR	Baseline-plus-Project CR	Baseline CR	Baseline-plus-Project CR
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hour	0.080	0.080	0.096	0.096
	24-hour	0.125	0.168	0.263	0.263
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	0.084	0.380	0.531	0.534
	24-hour	0.013	0.059	0.077	0.081
	Annual	0.008	0.041	0.032	0.043
Carbon monoxide (CO)	1-hour	0.0003	0.003	0.002	0.002
	8-hour	0.0004	0.004	0.003	0.003
Inhalable particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	0.242	0.246	0.046	0.050
	Annual	0.033	0.038	0.009	0.011
Respirable particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hour	0.106	0.113	0.029	0.036
	Annual	0.047	0.058	0.017	0.023

Marine Harvested Foods

According to the proponent, dredging marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility in Porpoise Channel during Project construction could disturb marine sediments containing historically-deposited dioxins and furans. Although the concentration of dioxins and furans in sediments would not increase from dredging activities, the sediment plume that would result from dredging would increase total suspended solids in the water column.

¹⁶ The toxicological reference values used to calculate Concentration Ratio were based on standards and/or guidance set by the US Environmental Protection Agency, the World Health Organization, as well as national and provincial ambient air quality objectives.

This could temporarily increase marine species' exposure to dioxins and furans. There is some risk that humans who regularly consume marine species from the vicinity of the Project area could be exposed to increased concentrations of dioxins and furans through this pathway.

The proponent measured the baseline health risk from consuming marine harvested foods within the local assessment area by calculating a Hazard Quotient for three commonly-consumed species. The Hazard Quotient is a measure of non-cancer health risks from exposure to chemicals in food. It is the ratio of the estimated daily intake of dioxins and furans from consuming a certain marine harvested food (measured in picograms of toxic equivalents (pg TEQ)/kg of body weight/day) to the maximum tolerable intake for humans set by Health Canada (2.3 pg/TEQ/kg body weight/day)¹⁷. Hazard Quotients for consumption of crabs, prawns, and clams under baseline conditions were calculated for each age group (see table 10). The baseline additive health risk of consuming all three species within the same day was also calculated by summing the Hazard Quotients for each species. A Hazard Quotient above 1.0 would indicate that a person consuming an average amount of a particular species every day for one year would exceed the maximum tolerable intake of dioxins and furans.

Table 10: Baseline Hazard Quotients from Intake of Dioxins and Furans in Marine Harvested Foods

Harvested food	Hazard Quotient (unitless) ¹⁸								
	Toddler			Child			Adult		
	Lower-Bound	Mid-Bound	Upper-Bound	Lower-Bound	Mid-Bound	Upper-Bound	Lower-Bound	Mid-Bound	Upper-Bound
Crab	0.0016	0.0096	0.0176	0.0013	0.0081	0.0148	0.0003	0.0018	0.0033
Prawn	0.0061	0.0934	0.1766	0.0051	0.0787	0.1488	0.0011	0.0175	0.0331
Clam	0.0071	0.0631	0.1084	0.0060	0.0532	0.0913	0.0013	0.0118	0.0203
Additive Risk	0.0148	0.1661	0.3026	0.0124	0.14	0.2549	0.0027	0.0311	0.0567

The proponent considers an increase in human health risk from consuming marine harvested foods due to the Project significant if it results in a Hazard Quotient that exceeds 0.2. In cases where the Hazard Quotient exceeds 0.2 under baseline conditions, the significance threshold is the baseline Hazard Quotient plus 0.2. All Hazard Quotients calculated (see table 10) were below the threshold of 0.2 under baseline conditions, except in two cases. The two exceedances of the 0.2 threshold were upper-bound estimates of the additive risk for toddlers and children consuming multiple species in the same time period. However, these exceedances are considered to be overestimates of the baseline health risk.

¹⁷ The Estimated Daily Intake of dioxins and furans for prawns, crabs and clams found in the local assessment area was calculated based on the baseline concentrations of dioxins and furans in each of these harvested foods, human ingestion rates, consumption frequency, and adult body weight. Adult body weight was assumed to be 76.5 kg, and harvested foods were assumed to be eaten every day for 1 year. Consumption rates for marine harvested foods (in kg/day) were based on figures found in the First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study. Information on this study can be found here: <http://www.fnfnes.ca/>

¹⁸ Many of the marine tissue samples collected did not have detectable concentrations of dioxins and furans. Therefore, three estimates of hazard quotients for each species are provided. Lower-bound calculations assume that non-detectable concentrations of dioxins and furans are equal to zero. Mid-bound and upper-bound calculations assume that non-detectable concentrations of dioxins and furans are 50% or 100% of the detection limit, respectively. In 70% of cases, dioxins and furans were undetectable. Therefore, the upper-bound estimation is likely to be substantially higher than the actual tissue concentration.

The proponent assessed the change to human health risk from consuming marine harvested foods as a result of the Project qualitatively. According to the proponent, a temporary increase in total suspended solids in the water column from dredging activities has the potential to increase concentrations of dioxins and furans in the tissues of marine harvested foods through gill exposure, which in turn would increase the human health risk of consuming them (raise Hazard Quotients relative to baseline). However, the proponent predicted that concentrations of dioxins and furans in sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility area would ultimately decrease as a result of dredging. Concentrations of dioxins and furans are highest in surface sediments, and the proponent plans to remove the top 1 m of sediments in the dredge area for on-land disposal. Suspended sediments from dredging the remaining surface sediments would mix with deeper sediments that contain lower concentrations of these contaminants. This removal and mixing of surface sediments through dredging could reduce marine harvested food species' direct exposure to and uptake of dioxins and furans, leading to a potential reduction in the human health risk from consuming them (lower Hazard Quotients relative to baseline).

Overall, the proponent predicts that any change in the concentrations of dioxins and furans in marine harvested food tissues from baseline levels due to the Project would be minimal, and thus no change in human health risk from consuming these species is expected. Furthermore, Porpoise Channel is under a year-round crab and shellfish harvesting ban due to the area's proximity to Porpoise Harbour, and the potential for red tide toxins to affect shellfish¹⁹. The proponent, however, noted that concerns regarding potential contamination of harvested foods, whether measured or perceived, could affect decisions to consume harvested foods, potentially resulting in nutritional health effects. Mitigation measures to reduce exposure to contaminants for marine species by limiting total suspended solids during dredging would be implemented by the proponent (see appendix 11.5).

The proponent concluded that dredging during Project construction is likely to result in no change to the quality of marine harvested foods with regard to concentrations of dioxins and furans, and therefore no increase in Hazard Quotients from baseline conditions. Therefore, the proponent concluded that the human health risk from consuming marine harvested foods is not expected to increase as a result of the Project.

Noise and Light

Changes to levels of non-chemical stressors such as noise and light could increase annoyance, sensory disturbance, and impact the general well-being of those who are exposed. Noise and light emissions from the Project are expected during all phases of the Project, though emissions are expected to be most acute during the construction phase. Noise and light emissions also have the potential to impact migratory birds (section 6.4), as well as the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (section 6.10).

The proponent indicated that while construction would take place during both daytime and nighttime hours, nighttime construction would be generally limited to quieter activities relative to daytime. The proponent modelled changes to noise levels from multiple receptor locations within the local assessment area for both the construction and operations phase, assuming that no mitigation measures were implemented. Noise modelling results were described in terms of A-weighted decibels (dBA), a measurement of the loudness of sounds as

¹⁹ Further information on the shellfish harvesting closure in the Prince Rupert/Porcher Island areas can be found here: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s4-eng.html>

perceived by humans and animals. The effect on human health from a change in noise levels due to the Project was calculated by determining the change in the percentage of people who would be highly annoyed (%HA) when noise levels reach their maximum at nearby receptors during construction²⁰.

Noise modelling results showed that noise levels during construction reached a maximum of 60.6 dBA (12.6 dBA above baseline levels) and the %HA reached 6.8 percent at one nearby residence, which is above the significance threshold of 6.5 percent based on Health Canada guidance. The %HA threshold was also exceeded at a campsite on Kitson Island. Noise levels during operations are not expected to exceed the %HA threshold at any of the nearby residences.

The proponent also compared nighttime noise levels during construction to the World Health Organization's threshold for sleep disturbance (42 dBA). Nighttime construction is expected to exceed this sleep disturbance threshold at the three residences closest to the Project. However, the proponent indicates that this threshold is based on noise levels outdoors, and that residents who keep their windows closed or partially open would experience lower levels of nighttime noise. While the sleep disturbance threshold may be exceeded during the summer months when windows are often kept open, it is expected that during all other times of year noise levels are not likely to exceed the sleep disturbance threshold. In addition, the proponent indicates that noise levels at the three nearby residences are likely to already be above the sleep disturbance threshold under baseline conditions due to existing development and infrastructure.

The proponent committed to developing noise management strategies to reduce potential effects on human health in the community. It proposed mitigation measures such as limiting pile driving at the mainland bridge and pioneer dock work fronts to daytime hours, using mufflers on construction equipment, using silencers on exhaust vents, erecting sound barriers to redirect noise emissions away from receptors, and implementing noise monitoring and a noise and light complaint mechanism during construction. See appendix 11.5 for a full list of the proponent's proposed mitigation measures.

The proponent indicated that mitigation measures and monitoring activities would be implemented so that the %HA threshold and all noise-related conditions required by the Oil and Gas Commission Facility Permit would be met. Therefore, the proponent concluded that the Project is unlikely to result in significant effects to human health due to noise during construction.

Changes to ambient light were assessed qualitatively. During operations, some lighting is expected to be visible to residents of Port Edward and to the east of Lelu Island. The amount of light spill, glare, and sky glow would be limited due to Project design, mitigation measures, the presence of vegetation, and the natural topography of the area. During nighttime construction, lighting may emulate the intensity of daytime conditions, where required.

Mitigation measures proposed by the proponent to reduce effects from light during operations include retaining a 30 m vegetation buffer around Lelu Island, selecting lighting fixtures and designing the facility to reduce spill-over light, and using a centralized lighting control system to selectively turn off lights when not required. Mitigation measures to reduce effects from light during construction include selecting construction lighting to

²⁰ %HA, an estimate of annoyance and complaint levels based on sound levels, was calculated using a formula recommended by Health Canada.

reduce spill-over light, use of directed lighting, shielded fixtures, and cut-off luminaires where appropriate, limiting pile construction and other bridge construction that requires extensive lighting to daytime hours, and implementing a noise and light complaint mechanism.

An effect from Project lighting was considered significant by the proponent if thresholds for lighting in a suburban environment from *CIE 150:2003 Guide on the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations* were exceeded resulting in conditions more typical of an urban environment. The proponent committed to avoid excess construction light emanating to Port Edward by taking into account the thresholds for rural environments contained in this guidance, subject to safety requirements. Therefore the proponent concluded that effects on ambient light from the Project would be not significant. While there is no significance threshold specific to human health for ambient lighting, effects on human health from light emissions are characterized as low, and therefore not significant.

Summary of Residual Human Health Effects

Due to the presence of sensitive receptors such as children, the elderly, and people with respiratory difficulty, the proponent characterized human health as being low in resilience. Changes are expected to be low to moderate in magnitude, local to regional in extent, long-term in duration, and continuous in frequency. The proponent considered effects on human health from changes to the environment as a result of the Project to be not significant.

6.9.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Health Canada stated that there may be population-level health risks below ambient standards and objectives for PM_{2.5} and NO₂. Therefore, Health Canada suggested that proposed air quality management measures be targeted at minimizing emissions of these air contaminants, even if they meet the relevant air quality standards.

Health Canada indicated that there are several uncertainties with the proponent's Human Health Risk Assessment that could lead to an underestimation of the baseline human health risk from the consumption of marine harvested foods. The proponent was requested to conduct further baseline tissue sampling, taking into account Health Canada's numerous methodological recommendations. In response, the proponent committed to conducting a follow-up program for marine harvested foods to verify that there would be no change in human health risk from their consumption. Health Canada indicated that they are supportive of this commitment, as any Hazard Quotient found to exceed 0.2 may warrant further assessment.

With regards to construction noise, Health Canada concurred with the proponent that residual effects due to noise may occur at residential locations. Health Canada indicated that the proponent's proposed noise complaint mechanism should have a reporting and follow-up requirement to ensure that complaints are addressed.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation all expressed concerns that marine sediment dredging and disposal at sea could lead to potential contamination or perceived contamination of marine harvested foods. In turn, this could impact their diet and

nutrition and thus their asserted rights related to human health. Metlakatla First Nation and Lax Kw'alaams Band expressed particular concern over the lack of a cumulative effects assessment for the human health impacts of dredging. In response, the proponent plans to implement a follow-up program to verify that harvested foods are not contaminated as a result of dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility. The proponent also committed to ensuring that Aboriginal groups and members of the public are properly informed of the results of this follow-up program to reduce the risk of perceived contamination.

Metlakatla First Nation requested that both arsenic and copper, which exceeded Interim Sediment Quality Guidelines in some sediment samples, be included in tissue analyses for marine harvested foods. In response, the proponent committed to analyzing dioxins and furans, arsenic, and copper in harvested foods species for the follow-up program for marine harvested foods.

Lax Kw'alaams Band requested that a species of prawn be included in the follow-up program for marine harvested foods, as well as Dungeness crab and a species of groundfish. They also requested that marine harvested foods sampling occur during dredging activities, as well as before and after, and that the sampling radius be expanded from 500 m around the dredge site to 3 km.

Metlakatla First Nation and Lax Kw'alaams Band expressed concern over the lack of traditional use information in the human health assessment, specifically the lack of community-specific harvested foods consumption data. They were concerned that, in using a study of Aboriginal groups' consumption patterns that is general to all of B.C., health risks from eating harvested foods could be underestimated. The proponent stated that the Human Health Risk Assessment used ingestion rates based on the upper 95th percentile of average daily ingestion rates. In the proponent's view, this represents a conservative approach for the estimation of contaminant exposure.

Gitga'at First Nation expressed concern that since Dungeness crabs are highly mobile, and the proponent plans to relocate them prior to construction, the pre and post-construction tissue results may be inconclusive. They recommended that cage studies with filter-feeding bivalves be used to evaluate the potential for contaminant uptake.

Public

Members of the public expressed concerns over the potential for human health effects from dredging sediment containing historically-deposited dioxins and furans. In particular, the public was concerned that dredging would lead to increased concentrations of dioxins and furans in marine harvested foods, leading to negative health effects for those who eat them. The proponent indicated that harvested foods tissues would remain healthy to consume in large quantities. They committed to verify this prediction through the follow-up program for marine harvested foods.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.9.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

As the Concentration Ratio for air contaminants does not exceed 1.0 in any modelling scenario, all predicted maximum concentrations of air contaminants remain below health-based objectives. According to the proponent, the maximum Concentration Ratio as a result of the Project is 0.534, for 1-hour concentrations of

NO₂. Although resilience to changes in air quality may be low due to the presence of sensitive receptors (children, the elderly, and those with respiratory health issues), the Agency notes that mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce emissions of air contaminants (see section 6.1 on air quality). The Agency also notes that the provincial government is funding a scientific study on the cumulative effects of industrial air emissions on the environment and human health within the Prince Rupert airshed, in which the proponent would participate.

While Porpoise Channel is under a year-round crab and shellfish harvesting ban, Aboriginal groups may still continue to harvest marine species in their traditional areas. The baseline Hazard Quotient was found to be below 0.2, except in two cases with upper-bound estimates. While increased levels of total suspended solids in the water column due to dredging could temporarily increase marine harvested food species' uptake of dioxins and furans through their gills, skin, and mouth, removal of the top 1 m of surface sediments and mixing of any remaining surface sediments with deeper sediments that have lower concentrations of dioxins and furans could lower uptake. The Agency notes that mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce dispersion of sediment during dredging activities (see section 6.6 on marine fish and fish habitat). The Agency finds that it is unlikely that consumption of marine harvested foods would lead to increased health risks due to the Project.

The Agency notes that there were some methodological issues with baseline data collection and analysis of baseline marine harvested food tissue samples, as well as a lack of quantitative modelling to predict future Project-related changes to health risks from consuming marine harvested foods. There was also concern expressed by Aboriginal groups and members of the public regarding the possibility of harvested foods contamination, both real and perceived. To address these concerns, and verify the predictions made regarding the health risk from consuming marine harvested foods, the Agency supports the proponent's commitment to conduct a follow-up program.

The maximum modelled nighttime noise level during construction exceeds Health Canada's threshold for annoyance from noise at two nearby receptors, including one residence. However, the proponent indicated that mitigation measures had not been included in the noise modelling, except where it is considered to be a standard feature of equipment. The Agency notes the proponent's commitment to implement mitigation measures to ensure that noise levels during construction meet the %HA threshold, including a commitment to not conduct impact pile driving at night at the two work fronts closest to human receptors (see appendix 11.5). In addition, the proponent will be required to comply with any noise-related conditions in the Facility Permit issued by the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission. The Agency finds that residual human health effects due to noise may occur at three residences after the implementation of mitigation measures. In addition, the Agency notes that there is some remaining uncertainty as to whether the proposed mitigation measures will be adequate to ensure that the %HA threshold is not exceeded.

The Agency notes that no quantitative assessment on ambient light, or resulting health effects, was conducted. This is due to the fact that the proponent has not developed a final lighting design for the construction or operations phases of the Project. While some lighting during construction and operations is expected to be visible to residents of Port Edward and receptors directly across from Lelu Island, the amount of light spill, glare, and sky glow would be limited due to the implementation of mitigation measures, the presence of vegetation, and the natural topography of the area. However, the Agency notes that there is some remaining uncertainty regarding the effects of light on human health, due to the qualitative nature of the proponent's assessment.

To address the uncertainties regarding the human health effects of noise and light emissions, particularly during nighttime construction, the Agency supports the proponent's commitment to implement a complaint mechanism to ensure that concerns of nearby residents regarding noise and light emission during construction are addressed in a timely manner to reduce any human health effects such as stress and sleep disturbance. In addition, the proponent would be required to implement a follow-up program in consultation with Aboriginal groups, federal authorities, and local stakeholders to monitor noise emissions during construction.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to human health:

- Implement mitigation measures to reduce and control air emissions, identified in section 6.1 of this report.
- Implement mitigation measures to reduce the effects of dredging, identified in section 6.6 of this report.
- Comply with the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission's *Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation* operational noise requirements, and take in to account best management practices for construction noise from the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission's *Noise Control Best Practices Guideline*. Best management practices to reduce construction noise include:
 - Limit nighttime construction activity to low noise activities.
 - Fit all construction equipment having gas or diesel engines with a muffler system.
 - If diesel generators are required, equip enclosed units with ventilation, combustion air inlets and gas exhaust silencers.
 - Use vibro-hammer piling equipment for piling operations.
 - Equip exhaust vents with commercially available silencers.
- Limit impact pile driving at the Lelu Island bridge and the pioneer dock to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
- Implement a noise and light complaint protocol to address any complaints regarding noise and light emissions in a timely manner during the construction phase of the Project.
- Install and manage exterior lighting from all Project components to prevent excessive emanation of light, taking in to account the International Commission on Illumination's *CIE 150:2003 Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations* for rural areas, while meeting worker' safety and marine transportation and aviation safety requirements.

The Agency determines that if residual health effects do occur from the Project, they would be low to moderate in magnitude, reversible, and occur continuously over the life of the Project.

The Agency has identified a follow-up program for marine harvested foods in Porpoise Channel to verify that dredging of marine sediment would not result in an increased health risk from consuming marine harvested foods. In addition, the Agency has identified a follow-up program for construction noise to verify that noise generated during construction activities would not result in significant effects to human health. Further details on follow-up programs can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause environmental changes that lead to significant effects on human health, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.

6.10 Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes

The Agency focused its assessment of the effects of changes to the environment caused by the Project on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes on aspects that support the practice of traditional activities in the preferred locations and ways of Aboriginal peoples: access, resource quantity and quality, and the sensory environment (e.g., noise, ambient light and visual quality). Traditional activities considered include fishing and marine harvesting, hunting and trapping, and plant gathering.

6.10.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Fishing and Marine Harvesting

Marine species fished or harvested for Aboriginal food, social, and ceremonial purposes within the local assessment area include salmon, cod, halibut, ground fish, clams, abalone, crabs, shrimp, prawns, and cockles.

Access to Waters and Resources for Traditional Fishing and Marine Harvesting

According to the proponent, construction, operation, and decommissioning activities may alter accessibility to fishing and marine harvesting sites in the Project area, particularly sites located in the waters surrounding Lelu Island or those accessible by navigating through Porpoise Channel, Lelu and Stapledon Sloughs, and Flora Bank. Navigation through Porpoise Channel is of particular concern because the average width of the channel is approximately 300 m. It is also the main navigation channel to and from Porpoise Harbour. Access routes to and from fishing and marine harvesting sites located further from the Project site may also be impacted, if they pass through the Project area.

Accessibility to fishing and marine harvesting sites would be affected by the following Project-related activities:

- During construction: marine traffic associated with transportation of dredged sediment (approximately 85 return barge trips over a 7 month period, weather dependent); transportation of material, equipment, and personnel; and use of other construction and support vessels.
- During operations: marine traffic associated with shipping (up to one LNG carrier per day, plus associated pilot and tug boats and refueling vessels for at least 30 years) and use of temporary anchorages within the Prince Rupert Inner Harbour and Chatham Sound during inclement weather.
- During decommissioning: if infrastructure is removed, marine traffic associated with dismantling of marine terminal berths and removal of material from Lelu Island.

The presence of a control zone around construction sites, where navigation would be prohibited for safety reasons, would temporarily impede navigation. However, this zone would be of limited size (50 m) and would not extend into the navigable portion of Porpoise Channel. During operations, a navigation control zone around marine infrastructure would be enforced for safety reasons through a network of cameras and patrol vessels. Smaller fishing vessels would not be precluded from navigating along LNG carriers during transit but would be

expected to comply with the *Collision Regulations*. Further, based on the results of three-dimensional hydrodynamic and sediment modelling, the proponent concluded that potential changes to sediment deposition resulting from the placement of the marine terminal infrastructure would be limited in magnitude and spatial extent (i.e. within tens of metres of the southwest tower and anchor block) and not expected to affect navigation. The use of erosion protection measures would further decrease the actual extent of erosion and subsequent deposition. According to the proponent, navigation across the rest of the Prince Rupert Harbour would remain unaffected during and following construction of the Project.

Changes in accessibility to fishing and marine harvesting sites could lead Aboriginal users to alter their fishing and marine harvesting activities to avoid interactions with construction activities or LNG carriers. Aboriginal users may also have to increase their efforts (in terms of increased time and fuel costs) to reach alternative fishing and marine harvesting sites located further away.

Mitigation Measures

Measures proposed by the proponent to reduce potential effects on access to fishing and marine harvesting sites include the implementation of a Marine Communications Plan and aids to navigation to inform Aboriginal users of navigational traffic restrictions during construction and operation and of the presence of Project-related infrastructure.

The provision of sufficient clearance (11.3 m) under the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge would allow safe passage at high tide for boats up to the size of gillnetters. The height of the clearance was determined using a representative sample of the typical vessels currently using this navigation route and based on feedback from marine users. For the suspension bridge, the location of the navigable span was selected based on data collected on current boat traffic and feedback from marine users.

The Prince Rupert Port Authority would coordinate construction and operation in the marine environment through the Construction Coordination Committee and the Port Operations Committee to minimize temporary interferences in Port waters so that they do not unduly inconvenience navigation. The committees, chaired by the Port Authority, would include the proponent and its contractors, nearby tenants, Aboriginal groups, and other stakeholders that may be potentially affected by construction and operation activities within the Port's limits. The committees would coordinate construction and operation activities and manage conflicts where potential overlaps between multiple projects occur.

Quantity and Quality of Waters and Resources for Traditional Fishing and Marine Harvesting

The proponent stated that in-water construction and shipping may affect the quantity and quality of marine resources that are of importance to Aboriginal users through direct mortality, habitat alteration, and movement disruption (see section 6.6 on marine fish and fish habitat).

Although the quantity of marine resources available for fishing and marine harvesting may be reduced during construction activities in the waters around Lelu Island (e.g., altered distribution of fish due to elevated total suspended solid levels), the proponent stated that the viability of harvestable local and regional fish populations would not be affected by the Project. Nevertheless, the proponent stated that Aboriginal users may have to increase their efforts to reach alternative fishing sites located further away if fish and marine resource stocks in their preferred fishing and marine harvesting sites are temporarily affected by Project activities.

Section 6.9 considers the human health effects of the Project on marine harvested foods due to potential mobilization of contaminants present in sediments. According to the proponent, the concentration of contaminants found in marine harvested foods (such as groundfish and shellfish) is not expected to increase as a result of the Project. However, Aboriginal users may forego consumption of marine harvested foods harvested near the Project area if they perceive that marine resources may be contaminated. Perceived changes in the quality of marine resources could also lead to avoidance of use of the area and increased efforts to reach alternate fishing and marine harvesting sites.

Mitigation Measures

The proponent proposed measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on the quantity and quality of marine resources, including measures to address changes in sediment and water quality and changes to marine resources (see section 6.6 on marine fish and fish habitat). According to the proponent, fish habitat offset measures would support and enhance the sustainability and ongoing productivity of fish and fish habitat that are part of or support Aboriginal fisheries.

The proponent committed to informing Aboriginal users about the risks posed by Project activities on the quality and quantity of marine harvested foods, including the potential for contamination, displacement of harvested resources, and changes in access to sites where marine foods are harvested. The proposed marine fish, fish habitat and marine mammals follow-up program would verify the predictions and extent of effects on marine fish and the marine habitat, and determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. The proponent committed to sharing monitoring results with Aboriginal groups. Similarly, the proposed marine harvested foods follow-up program would verify the predictions made regarding changes to human health risk due to consumption of traditional marine foods harvested near the dredge footprint, and inform Aboriginal users of the results.

The proponent concluded that the Project would result in a negligible reduction in the quantity of marine resources currently harvested by Aboriginal peoples.

Sensory Environment for Traditional Fishing and Marine Harvesting

The proponent said that construction, operation, and decommissioning would affect the sensory environment within which Aboriginal users undertake fishing and marine harvesting activities in several ways:

- Noise would increase in areas where fishing and marine harvesting are undertaken (e.g. increased vessel traffic), but noise related to construction and operation is not expected to exceed Health Canada's suggested noise standards for annoyance at all but two of the modelled sites (see section 6.9 on human health).
- Ambient light would change due to construction activities and the presence of Project infrastructure but existing lighting in Port Edward would continue to be the greatest source of unnatural light in the area. Surrounding areas would remain characteristic of a rural/sub-rural and natural/rural environment (see section 6.9 on human health).
- Visual quality would be affected by altering the topography and vegetation patterns of the Project site and the marine areas in which the marine terminal would be built. The Project would also introduce new industrial interventions that, depending on the viewing angle, would be out of scale and not characteristic of the current landscape.

- Air quality would be affected by the release of air contaminants, but changes to air quality are not expected to exceed applicable air quality objectives at any time and no changes to health of Aboriginal users are expected as a result (see section 6.9 on human health).

Changes to the sensory environment, mainly changes to visual quality and increased presence of marine traffic, may affect Aboriginal users' perception of safety and solitude. As a result, the proponent predicted that the expectations that Aboriginal peoples have when they practice traditional fishing and marine harvesting, such as aesthetic, social, or spiritual expectations, may be negatively affected by sensory changes caused by the Project.

Mitigation Measures

The proponent proposed measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on the sensory environment, including measures to reduce changes to noise and ambient light levels (such as timing of construction activities, design of the facilities, and construction and operation practices). Measures to reduce the effects on visual quality include reducing excessive light spill, glare, or sky glow from the suspension bridge, maintaining a vegetation buffer around Lelu Island, and minimizing the visual bulk of Project infrastructure (e.g., through reducing the height of the suspension bridge's towers compared to other bridge-type options, reducing the height of the LNG facility components to ensure maximum screening by the vegetation buffer, and relocating the flare stack to the south side of the Project site). Measures to mitigate changes to air quality are included in section 6.1.

Proponent Conclusion

Taking into consideration the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the proponent concluded that the Project would result in noticeable adverse changes to fishing and marine harvesting practices in the waters immediately surrounding Lelu Island and along the shipping route for LNG carriers in Chatham Sound. However, given the localized and time-limited nature of predicted changes, expected to occur primarily during construction, it is anticipated that Aboriginal users would move to different locations within existing fishing areas to avoid Project activities and infrastructure around Lelu Island, near the suspension bridge and trestle, along the shipping routes, and around the disposal at sea site at Brown Passage, as opposed to having to move to completely new fishing areas located further away. As a result, only small changes in efforts deployed (in terms of time and fuel costs) to practice fishing and marine harvesting activities are predicted. Aboriginal users may also alter the timing of their fishing and marine harvesting activities to avoid interactions with LNG carriers.

The proponent concluded that the Project would result in a negligible reduction in the quantity of marine resources currently harvested by Aboriginal peoples.

The proponent does not expect that the Project would affect the ability of Aboriginal users to collect and share traditional knowledge, given expected limited interference with fishing and marine harvesting practices resulting from changes in access to and quantity of marine resources. On the other hand, reductions in fishing and marine harvesting success and perceived consumption safety risks may reduce the ability of Aboriginal users to trade and share harvested foods, thereby affecting levels of reciprocity, trust, and social networks within and between Aboriginal groups.

The proponent defined a significant adverse residual effect on the current use of land and resources for traditional purposes as one that would result in consequential changes, lasting far in the future, in how Aboriginal users carry out their traditional activities in their preferred locations and ways. The proponent

concluded that the effects of the Project on fishing and marine harvesting practices would not be significant because, while residual effects are expected to last for the length of the Project, they would be limited to the local assessment area and are predicted to result in little discernible change in these practices.

Hunting and Trapping

The proponent identified terrestrial mammals and bird species that are used for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples and which are present on Lelu Island or nearby. These species include black-tailed deer, black bear, Pacific marten, grey wolf, marine birds, songbirds and raptors. At present, only a small number of Aboriginal users currently hunt on Lelu Island. Aboriginal users also hunt marine mammals, such as sea lions, harbour seal, humpback and killer whales.

Access to Lands and Resources for Traditional Hunting and Trapping

Access to hunting and trapping on Lelu Island, including hunting for seals along the shores, would not be possible for the life of the Project because the entire island would be under federal lease. Project activities may interfere with marine access to other hunting and trapping sites, including those for hunting marine mammals, reachable by navigating through Porpoise Channel, Lelu and Stapledon Sloughs, and Flora Bank. Impacts on marine access to these other sites would be similar to those on the accessibility to fishing and marine harvesting sites. Other than Lelu Island, the Project is not expected to interfere with land access to hunting and trapping sites in the area.

Quantity and Quality of Lands and Resources for Traditional Hunting and Trapping

The proponent described that construction on Lelu Island, including on-land disposal of marine sediments, and the presence of Project-related infrastructure would remove vegetation, resulting in the loss of terrestrial wildlife habitat and affecting species of importance for Aboriginal users. Increased human presence, sensory disturbances related to light and sound, and collisions with vehicles and infrastructure during construction and operations may also adversely affect species of importance.

The proponent stated that Aboriginal users may find reduced numbers of marine mammals in preferred hunting areas due to noise-related alteration of movement during construction and operations. However, the proponent anticipated that individual marine mammals would exhibit localized behavioural changes for only short periods of time and these effects are not expected to affect population viability (see section 6.7 on marine mammals).

Sensory Environment for Traditional Hunting and Trapping

According to the proponent, changes to the sensory environment would affect hunting and trapping activities in the area the same way that they would affect fishing and marine harvesting activities. They may affect Aboriginal users' perception of safety and solitude when they practice traditional hunting and trapping activities. As a result, the proponent predicted that the expectations that Aboriginal peoples have when they practice traditional hunting and trapping activities, such as aesthetic, social or spiritual expectations, may be negatively affected by sensory changes caused by the Project.

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures applicable to the effects of the Project on marine access to traditional hunting and trapping sites and the sensory environment in which hunting and trapping are practiced would be the same as those proposed with respect to fishing and marine harvesting. Proposed mitigation measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on marine mammals are addressed in section 6.7.

Measures proposed by the proponent to mitigate the effects of the Project on terrestrial wildlife and bird species of importance for Aboriginal hunters and trappers would include measures to reduce mortality and habitat loss, such as ensuring that vegetation clearing activities take place outside breeding seasons and compensating for wetland habitat loss (see section 6.3 on vegetation, section 6.4 on migratory birds, and section 6.8 on terrestrial species at risk). The quantity of terrestrial resources available to Aboriginal users within their preferred use locations is expected to be reduced by a very small extent and only in the local assessment area.

Marine mammal hunting sites, and the timing of when these sites are used, are expected to change if marine mammals alter their distribution and behaviour in response to noise related to construction and shipping traffic. A shift in the location of resources or where hunting and trapping activities are practiced would increase the effort (in terms of time and fuel costs) necessary to practice these activities in the traditional manner elsewhere and would affect the ability of Aboriginal users to gather and share traditional knowledge associated with these sites and resources.

The proponent considered that Aboriginal users should be able to plan ahead for when they may have to shift locations given that information on Project activities would be communicated in advance. Reduced availability of preferred species in preferred locations would reduce, to a small degree, opportunities for social and community bonding among Aboriginal users currently practicing hunting and trapping activities at these locations and opportunities to share and trade harvested foods. The overall abundance and population viability of species of importance for hunting and trapping is not expected to be limited in other locations in the regional assessment area.

Proponent Conclusion

Taking into consideration the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the proponent concluded that the Project would result in a shift of hunting and trapping activities away from Lelu Island and other locations where marine-based access may be interrupted or disturbed. For the small number of Aboriginal users who currently hunt on Lelu Island, the inability to do so for the life of the Project would affect the collection and sharing of traditional knowledge associated with the island.

The proponent concluded that the effects of the Project on hunting and trapping practices would not be significant because, while residual effects are expected to last for the length of the Project, they would be limited to the local assessment area and are predicted to result in little discernible change in these practices for a majority of Aboriginal users. Only a small number of individuals would have to relocate their hunting activities away from Lelu Island. The Project would result in a negligible reduction in the quantity of marine mammals currently hunted by Aboriginal peoples.

Traditional Use Plant Gathering

The proponent inventoried traditional plants commonly used by Aboriginal users in the region including: trees, such as hemlock, Sitka spruce, and cedar; shrubs, such as various berries, juniper, and Labrador tea; and herbs. The proponent also gathered information on plants used by Aboriginal peoples from traditional use studies received from Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation.

Access to Lands and Resources for Traditional Use Plant Gathering

The proponent noted that Lelu Island would be completely removed as a gathering site during the life of the Project because the entire island would be under federal lands lease. The proponent concluded that construction, operation, and decommissioning activities may reduce the marine access to other traditional use plant gathering sites reachable by navigating through Porpoise Channel, Lelu and Stapledon Sloughs, and Flora Bank. Other than Lelu Island, the Project is not expected to interfere with land access to traditional use plant gathering sites.

Quantity and Quality of Lands and Resources for Traditional Use Plant Gathering

The physical integrity of gathering sites located outside of Lelu Island would not be affected by the Project and would remain available for traditional use. Traditional use plants found on Lelu Island would persist outside of Lelu Island and remain regionally common and abundant as less than 0.4 percent of the regional assessment area would be cleared as a result of the Project.

Sensory Environment for Traditional Use Plant Gathering

Changes to the sensory environment, mainly changes to visual quality and increased presence of marine traffic, may affect Aboriginal users' perception of safety and solitude when they practice traditional gathering activities. As a result, the expectations that Aboriginal peoples have when they practice traditional gathering activities, such as aesthetic, social, or spiritual expectations, may be negatively affected by sensory changes caused by the Project.

Mitigation Measures and Proponent Conclusion

The mitigation measures applicable to the effects of the Project on marine access to traditional use plant gathering sites and the sensory environment in which traditional use plant gathering activities are practiced would be the same as those proposed with respect to fishing and marine harvesting and hunting and trapping. The proponent said that land access to sites where traditional use plants may be gathered within the traditional territories of potentially-affected Aboriginal groups would be facilitated through incorporation, to the greatest extent feasible, of traditional use plants in detailed wetland compensation designs and the implementation of local trail or parks improvements as part of the proposed wetland compensation plan.

Taking into consideration the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the proponent concluded that the Project would result in displacement of Aboriginal users from preferred terrestrial gathering locations, especially from Lelu Island. Interference with marine access to preferred terrestrial gathering sites and disturbances to the sensory environment may also result in location and timing changes and, in turn, increased effort to reach alternative sites and reduced success, depending on the nature of the resources in alternative locations. Taken together, the proponent stated that these changes may affect the extent to which Aboriginal gathering activities satisfy expectations relating to aesthetic experiences, traditional knowledge, cultural distinctiveness and continuity, social cohesion and Aboriginal peoples' sense of place, feelings of solitude and ability to commune with the natural environment.

The proponent concluded that the effects of the Project on gathering practices would not be significant because residual effects are predicted to result in discernible, but not consequential change to these practices and other terrestrial gathering locations have been identified in the vicinity of the Project.

6.10.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

According to Transport Canada, navigation over Flora Bank and through Stapledon Slough must be protected in order to accommodate the need by Aboriginal users to travel from Flora Bank to Porpoise Harbour, and from Port Edward into Chatham Sound and areas of Porpoise Channel and Kitson Island. Transport Canada is of the opinion that the design of the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge, as proposed by the proponent, would ensure that navigation remains possible along these routes. Transport Canada agreed with the proponent's determination that the Project would not cause significant adverse environmental effects on navigation, as long as the full list of mitigation measures related to navigation proposed by the proponent are adhered to throughout the life of the Project. Transport Canada encouraged the use of the Construction Coordination Committee and the Port Operations Committee led by the Prince Rupert Port Authority to ensure Aboriginal users are aware of the day to day construction and operation activities. In addition, to manage concerns regarding potential navigational hazards over Flora Bank, Transport Canada suggested that the proponent conduct an elevation survey of the area post-construction and on an annual basis thereafter.

Transport Canada noted that the proposed trestle re-alignment and trestle extension, combined with the proposed control zones, would require smaller vessels to travel a further 300 m when coming or going into Porpoise Channel. It is unknown what the implications of these changes would be on navigation-related activities but the Project still not extend into current navigation channels.

The Prince Rupert Port Authority agreed with the proponent's determination of significance and likelihood of environmental effects with respect to navigation. The Port Authority noted that the interim control zones for local marine traffic are initially planned for a 250 m radius around the loading arm of the marine terminal berths and a 150 m offset from the trestle and suspension bridge. This would exclude the dedicated transit zone under the suspension bridge. Final control zones would be established pending assessment of final design in consultation with the proponent, the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission, and the Port Authority.

The Port Authority indicated that it would require the proponent to participate in a Construction Coordination Committee and a Port Operations Committee. The Port Authority would also work with the proponent and the Canadian Coast Guard to communicate navigational safety notifications to users, including Aboriginal users. Additional mitigation measures would be employed for certain construction activities to ensure mariner safety is maximized and impacts to navigation are minimized, for example, use of patrol boats or on-water traffic control.

Aboriginal Groups

All Aboriginal groups participating in the EA provided information to describe the importance of the Project area for the current practice of traditional activities, especially with respect to travelling within and through the Project area to access traditional sites for harvesting or cultural purposes. For example:

- The Project area overlaps with the asserted traditional territories of several Aboriginal groups.
- This area was and continues to be used extensively for resource harvesting and cultural and social purposes. Historic canoe routes and transportation corridors in the area of Lelu Island, which continue to be used today by Aboriginal groups, may be affected by the increase in vessel traffic in Chatham Sound.

- Lelu Island is a highly valued and sacred site which Aboriginal groups rely on for environmental and cultural purposes.
- The Project area is used to harvest resources to feed community members and for other activities such as feasts and teaching youth.
- The Project may alter crab habitat and the salmon migration routes that members depend on for their food security.

Access to Waters and Lands Used for Traditional Activities

Aboriginal groups stated that the Project would interrupt traditional travel routes and would impede their ability to access sites where their members practice traditional activities. Interference would be caused by Project activities and infrastructure (including LNG carriers travelling to and from the marine terminal). Marine users expressed navigation safety concerns related to increased marine traffic, risks of an accident, and wake effects. The Project may also adversely affect the practice of marine resource harvesting, for example, by interfering with fishing gear.

Lax Kw'alaams Band stated that, while the proponent focused on changes to sediment deposition in the vicinity of the marine terminal infrastructure to conclude there would be no adverse effects to navigation, it did not consider Aboriginal peoples' perceptions of risk and anticipated unwillingness to use and navigate through a more heavily industrialized area. According to Kitsumkalum First Nation, the threat of a marine accident can cause a significant amount of stress on individuals using the waters for traditional purposes. Metlakatla First Nation noted that the proponent did not consider how disruption of small vessel navigation and accessibility may affect the practice of traditional activities and intergenerational knowledge transmission.

Kitsumkalum First Nation stated that its members should be made aware, through communication from the proponent, when navigation routes may be obstructed by construction activities to minimize impacts on access to traditional activity sites. Kitsumkalum First Nation also noted that marine access restrictions would be imposed by the Prince Rupert Port Authority, not only the proponent. Kitsumkalum First Nation requested clarity on the jurisdictional role of the Prince Rupert Port Authority and information on any potential restrictions to navigation.

Metlakatla First Nation stated that while traditional use plants are abundant in the local area, access to gathering sites is increasingly limited. Completely restricting access to Lelu Island for the life of the Project would further affect the ability of Aboriginal users to gather traditional use plants.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation stated that any adverse residual effects of the Project on access to traditional activity sites lasting more than 25 years (i.e. a human generation) should be considered permanent and irreversible because the Project would preclude in-situ transfer of knowledge, such as knowledge of travel routes or harvest sites, to subsequent generations.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation disagreed with the proponent that the effects of the Project on the current use lands and resources by Aboriginal users would not be significant because other locations where similar traditional activities can be practiced would remain accessible and available in the area. Aboriginal groups considered that this conclusion does not acknowledge the uniqueness of areas currently being used; the level of dependency Aboriginal users may have for one area over another; and,

whether alternate areas can adequately compensate for the loss of preferred areas. The proponent's conclusion assumed that all areas are of equal ecological quality and cultural importance and all are equally accessible by Aboriginal users, which is rarely the case. Aboriginal groups noted that traditional law prohibits accessing alternate sites that may reside in the territories governed by other Aboriginal groups, tribes or clan leaders without permission.

Quantity and Quality of Resources Used for Traditional Activities

All Aboriginal groups commented that the Project would threaten the resources on which the practice of their traditional activities depend, including marine fish, marine mammals, shellfish, wildlife, marine birds, and traditional plants. The abundance, composition and distribution of these resources could be affected, according to the Aboriginal groups, through increased risk of mortality, sensory disturbance, reduced habitat availability and quality, increased predator access, changes to population dynamics, degraded ecological health, decreased ecosystem productivity, and alteration of movement patterns. The contamination of the marine ecosystem by toxic sediments during dredging and disposal activities would also jeopardize the viability and sustainability of these resources. Kitselas First Nation noted the importance for Aboriginal groups to be kept informed of the results of the proposed follow-up program for marine harvested foods because the Project is located within their traditional food harvesting area. Gitga'at First Nation noted that the Project may also affect cultural practices that rely on those resources, such as feasting areas and the transfer of traditional knowledge.

All Aboriginal groups identified that uncertainties in the assessment of the effects of the Project on the quality and quantity of marine resources, including uncertainties related to the hydrodynamic modelling predictions, translate into uncertainties in the assessment of the effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes because traditional harvesting practices, for food or cultural purposes, depend on the viability of marine resources. Similarly, Metlakatla First Nation stated that any effects on fish health resulting from adverse impacts to Flora Bank could have significant adverse environmental effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, in turn leading to effects on the socio-economic, health and cultural well-being of its members. Metlakatla First Nation and Gitxaala Nation also recommended that, should the Project be allowed to proceed, the proponent be required to undertake monitoring of changes in sedimentation, erosion and fish utilization patterns, as well as Aboriginal fisheries (e.g., success rates of Aboriginal harvesters), and that Aboriginal groups be fully involved in the design and implementation of that monitoring.

Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation and Kitselas First Nation noted the lack of information on eulachon, a species of importance to Aboriginal groups. Without adequate baseline information, Aboriginal groups stated that it was not possible to adequately assess the effects of the Project on the species, develop mitigation measures, determine the significance of these effects in relation to current use for traditional purposes, and implement monitoring.

Lax Kw'alaams Band noted that the proponent's conclusion that the Project would not cause significant adverse effects to current use of marine resources relies greatly on the success of offsetting measures for fish habitat. Lax Kw'alaams Band cautioned however that, even if overall productivity is maintained, offsetting measures may affect the availability of harvested species by displacing certain habitat types from harvesting areas. Metlakatla First Nation was concerned that disposal activities at Brown Passage may adversely and irreversibly affect resources that sustain traditional activities in this area, such as fishing, marine mammal hunting and intertidal

and seaweed harvesting, through disposal of dredged sediment that may be contaminated and increased sediment in the water column. Metlakatla First Nation also noted that disposal activities may interfere with harvesting activities and navigation by Aboriginal peoples. The proponent noted that Brown Passage is a disposal site that has been historically approved by Environment and Climate Change Canada and that any disposal activities would meet Environment and Climate Change Canada's criteria for the protection of the marine environment.

According to Lax Kw'alaams Band, the proponent did not assess how the disposal on Lelu Island of marine sediments may affect Aboriginal peoples' perception of effects to surrounding water quality, contamination of traditional foods, and the resulting avoidance of use by traditional harvesters.

Metlakatla First Nation indicated that the proponent's commitment to provide funding for the Burns Bog restoration initiative, located outside of the regional assessment area, would not compensate for the loss of wetland-dependent resources on Lelu Island, on which some traditional activities depend. Lax Kw'alaams Band indicated that compensation for lost wetlands should take place within ecologically similar area or areas, identified in partnership with local Aboriginal groups. The proponent clarified that this proposal is no longer being considered and that all wetland compensation would occur in the region of the Project.

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Gitxaala Nation stated that assessing the effects of the Project and proposing mitigation measures only in relation to biophysical resources as a substitute for assessing the ability of Aboriginal users to continue to practice traditional activities is inadequate. This approach underestimates the effects on the overall conditions required for those practices to continue and does not address the multiple factors at play (such as perceived risks) that determine whether traditional use would still occur, and how it might be affected. Aboriginal groups were of the opinion that the specific conditions required for maintaining Aboriginal use, culture and rights may be far more sensitive than those needed only to maintain the ecological persistence and function of biophysical resources.

Lax Kw'alaams Band stated that any reductions in resources are likely to affect its members' traditional practices, even if these resources continue to persist elsewhere or may not be reflected in overall declining population viability. A variety of different resources must exist in sufficient amounts in Lax Kw'alaams traditional territory for its members to be able to meaningfully practice their traditional activities.

Gitxaala Nation stated that the proponent should not conclude that the effects of the Project on traditional harvesting would be negligible based on the fact that Gitxaala members rely less on marine resources from the area of the Project than they did historically. Rather, the decreased reliance may be the result of a diminution of resources available in the area. According to Gitxaala Nation, considering the amount of current use as the rationale for determining that the effects of the Project on traditional harvesting would be negligible may inhibit future revitalization efforts and, therefore, may adversely affect Gitxaala governance, which depends in part on maintaining the integrity of marine resources throughout their traditional territory.

Lax Kw'alaams Band considered that the assessment, conclusions and mitigation measures related to the effects of the Project on species and harvesting sites of importance to Aboriginal users are inadequate because Lax Kw'alaams traditional knowledge and traditional use information was not incorporated into the assessment. Lax Kw'alaams Band also stated that the use in the EA of traditional knowledge and traditional use information from

Metlakatla First Nation as a substitute for assessing the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Lax Kw'alaams members was inappropriate because it assumes that both groups practice traditional activities in similar ways. This assumption, according to Lax Kw'alaams Band, cannot be substantiated and does not reflect the extent and depth of Lax Kw'alaams' use, interest and values in the area.

Kitsumkalum First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation stated that the proponent did not accurately represent the traditional knowledge and traditional use information that the groups provided through traditional use studies. Gitxaala Nation for example stated that the proponent's assessment did not include effects pathways relevant to Gitxaala members, such as the impacts of the Project on their sense of place, the marine species they consider important and the travel routes, haul-outs and anchorage sites they use.

Upriver Aboriginal groups raised concern that effects from the Project on salmon could lead to a decline in salmon populations throughout the Skeena River watershed. This could in turn affect these Aboriginal groups' traditional harvesting practices.

Sensory Environment

Lax Kw'alaams Band noted that visual quality is a human response that differs depending on the values and experience of the various affected parties. The proponent should have actively sought the input of Aboriginal users to determine whether they would remain willing to use the area, in spite of a degraded visual quality. According to Gitxaala Nation and Metlakatla First Nation, planning objectives are not a substitute for a meaningful assessment of effects on visual quality on Aboriginal users. Metlakatla First Nation was of the view that Aboriginal groups were not adequately consulted on the development of the 2011 Prince Rupert Port Authority Land Use Management Plan, which determined that industrial development was a planning objective for the area of Lelu Island. Changes to the visual aspects of Aboriginal cultural landscapes can contribute to perceived risk and alienation factors reducing the ability and willingness to practice traditional activities.

According to Lax Kw'alaams Band, the magnitude of the effects of the Project on visual quality should be considered high because the landscape would be transformed from an almost exclusively natural one to a heavily industrialized one. Lax Kw'alaams Band also commented that the proponent did not address how sensory disturbances related to air quality (e.g., colour, density, cloud, vapour, odour, taste, and deposition) could alter the experience of traditional users and change their practices. Lax Kw'alaams Band and Metlakatla First Nation indicated that excessive noise levels in areas adjacent to Lelu Island could result in Aboriginal users avoiding the area or affect the safety or health of these users.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.10.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency expects Aboriginal users would be able to maintain the ability to navigate in the waters surrounding Lelu Island and along the shipping routes to access traditional activity sites, with some localised and temporary exceptions due to the presence of Project infrastructure and control zones. Increase in marine traffic related to construction, operation, or decommissioning activities could interfere or create congestion with Aboriginal vessels.

Aboriginal users would not be precluded from navigating alongside Project-related vessels, but the Agency recognizes that it is unknown whether Aboriginal users would be willing to navigate through the Project area because of perceived safety risks and decrease in the quality of the experience. The Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to inform Aboriginal users of marine activities and traffic and access restrictions associated with Project construction and operations, such as adherence to marine communication protocols developed in consultation with the Prince Rupert Port Authority, may alleviate perceived safety risks about navigating in and through an industrial area. Such measures, along with measures implemented by the Prince Rupert Port Authority and designed to inform Aboriginal groups of access restrictions enacted by the Port, may help Aboriginal users to coordinate the location and timing of their traditional activities, minimize effort, and maintain satisfaction with their traditional experience.

The presence of the marine terminal could represent a permanent impediment for existing navigation routes, especially to and from Flora Bank, and to the practice of traditional activities because the structures would remain in place for the life of the Project (i.e. longer than one human generation). Without mitigation, marine access to some traditional activity sites, as well as the traditional knowledge associated with existing navigation routes, could be lost. However the proponent stated that there would be sufficient clearance under the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge to allow current marine resource use patterns to be maintained. As such, the Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to allow continued navigation under the suspension bridge and Lelu Island bridge are necessary to ensure that existing navigation routes can continue to be used. The Agency recognises that the presence of the two bridges, even when designed for navigating underneath, may require adaptations from Aboriginal users when navigating to reach traditional activity sites. In the event that the Prince Rupert Port Authority eventually restricts passage under the bridges due to safety and security concerns, the Agency understands that it may do so in consultation with affected users.

The Agency acknowledges that it may not be possible for Aboriginal users who are currently practising traditional activities in areas that would be affected by the Project to use alternate areas, either temporarily or permanently, because these areas may be governed by other Aboriginal groups, houses or tribes and this would amount to trespassing. While the proponent stated that Aboriginal users would be able to adapt to restrictions imposed by the Project, the extent to which this would actually be feasible is not known. For example, the Agency notes that Aboriginal users may not be able to modify the timing of their fishing activities to avoid interactions with LNG carriers along the shipping routes as fishing must follow the tides.

Many of the Aboriginal groups provided traditional use studies to the proponent. The Agency requested that the proponent consider information from these reports in their assessment, including an analysis of preferred or alternate locations and timing of traditional uses within the area of the Project, through iterative information requests. In addition to the Proponent's assessment, the Agency relied on information regarding use and effects pathways provided directly to it by Aboriginal groups throughout the EA process.

The Agency recognizes that the maintenance of traditional practices, and cultural elements related to these practices, of all Aboriginal groups involved in the EA process is dependent in part on marine resources remaining available in the area of the Project in sufficient numbers and in safe conditions for consumption. With respect to marine fish and invertebrates (such as shellfish) and fish habitat, the Agency concludes that effects would be of moderate magnitude, local in extent, medium-term relative to fish spawning cycles, reversible and occurring over a wide range of frequencies. The Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to maintain water

quality, manage effects from blasting, crushing, and underwater noise, and protect fish and fish habitat are necessary to avoid significant adverse environmental effects on marine fish and invertebrates (see section 6.6 on marine fish and fish habitat). However, the Agency recognizes that harvestable species may not be available in the preferred harvesting locations and times of Aboriginal users in the Project area.

The Agency notes that there are some uncertainties about the extent to which traditional fisheries may be adversely affected by the Project given concerns identified by Aboriginal groups regarding the effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat. The Agency also recognises that the area of the Project represents a highly-valued area for Aboriginal marine fish harvesters, including from a cultural standpoint, and several Aboriginal groups expressed significant concern regarding the possibility of traditional fisheries being adversely affected by the Project. To address these concerns, the Agency considers that a follow-up program is necessary to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional fisheries. The follow-up program should be distinct from the proposed follow-up on marine fish and fish habitat so that it can address the various factors that may influence traditional activities beyond the availability and quality of marine resources, such as access and sensory effects.

Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans, and taking into consideration the proponent's commitment to use mitigation and offsetting measures and continued monitoring and follow-up programs, the Agency considers the likelihood of residual effects to Aboriginal fisheries, including salmon in the upper Skeena River watershed, to be low. The identification of measures, through the EA process, to avoid or mitigate potential effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat in the vicinity of the Project, including salmon, would contribute to minimizing or avoiding adverse effects on the traditional harvesting practices of Aboriginal groups both in the Project area and upriver.

With respect to marine mammals, including sea lions and seals, the Agency concludes that effects from Project activities, such as underwater noise or collisions with LNG vessels, could kill or injure marine mammals, or cause them to avoid the Project area for various periods of time. The Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to minimize physical injury, mortality, and behavioural change are necessary to avoid significant adverse environmental effects on marine mammals generally, but that the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects to harbour porpoise (see section 6.7 on marine mammals). The Agency did not receive information to indicate that harbour porpoise is a species used for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples in the Project area.

Lelu Island would not be accessible for traditional use for the life of the Project. Given that this would be for longer than a human generation, the Agency considers this a permanent loss for Aboriginal users. While no mitigation measures are possible for this loss, other locations, where the same traditional activities that are currently being practiced on Lelu Island can be practiced, and where the same terrestrial resources exist and can persist, would remain available and unaffected by the Project.

With respect to traditional use plants, the Agency concurs with the proponent's conclusion that the effects from the Project would be small in scale relative to the amount of undisturbed ecosystems in the regional assessment area (see section 6.3 on vegetation). The Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to include traditional use plants in wetland compensation and provide access to these new restored or created wetlands for the purposes of gathering traditional use plants would be beneficial to Aboriginal users who may currently

be gathering traditional use plants on Lelu Island. The Agency also considers that compensating for wetland functions lost as a result of the Project entirely within the Kaien Landscape Unit (or, if compensation options cannot be fully implemented within this region, in immediately adjacent regions) would increase the potential of restored or created wetlands to become traditional use sites for locally affected Aboriginal groups.

With respect to terrestrial wildlife, the Agency considers that the amount of habitat that would be removed by the Project is small compared to habitat available in the region. Further, the Project infrastructure would not be a substantial barrier to bird movement, and Project-induced mortality of birds and other terrestrial species that may be hunted or harvested by Aboriginal users would be localized and low in magnitude taking into account the mitigation measures proposed (see section 6.4 on migratory birds and section 6.8 on terrestrial species at risk).

The Agency concurs with the proponent that it is unlikely that consumption of marine harvested foods would lead to increased health risks due to the Project. The Agency considers mitigation measures designed to reduce dispersion of sediment from construction (during dredging) and operations necessary to avoid significant adverse environmental effects on the quality of marine harvested foods (see section 6.9 on human health). The Agency also considers that reporting the results of the marine harvested foods follow-up program to Aboriginal groups could alleviate perceived safety risks about consuming marine harvested foods harvested from the Project area and reduce impacts on the quality of Aboriginal users' traditional experience.

The Agency recognizes that the Project would alter the visual landscape across the entirety of the local assessment area and that this change would be a cause for concern for Aboriginal users. The Agency considers that effects on visual quality would be mitigated by not clearing vegetation or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, by controlling exterior lighting from all Project components to prevent excessive emanation of light, subject to regulatory and safety requirements, and by implementing noise reduction measures and a noise complaint mechanism. Although the experience of Aboriginal users may be affected by changes to the sensory environment, the Agency is of the opinion that they would be able to continue to practice their activities, albeit in an increasingly industrial landscape. Measures designed to reduce the effects on visual quality and noise and light levels would help preserve the experience of Aboriginal users to the greatest extent possible.

Unlike for other Aboriginal groups, the Agency notes that Lax Kw'alaams Band and the proponent did not come to an agreement during the EA process on the development of a Project-specific traditional use study to inform the assessment of Project effects on the current use of lands and resources by Lax Kw'alaams members. The proponent relied on publicly available information. The Agency acknowledges the position of Lax Kw'alaams Band that the proponent did not have sufficient information to support a credible and informed assessment of Project effects on Lax Kw'alaams' current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Agency received a considerable number of comments from Lax Kw'alaams Band during the EA process and used information gathered through these comments, in addition to the collective amount of information received about current Aboriginal use in the area of the Project, to support its analysis and conclusion.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures with respect to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes:

- Build the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge to a height and width that can accommodate vessels with an air draft (distance from water surface to highest point on a vessel) of 11.3 m from the highest high water level.
- Develop and implement marine communication protocols for all phases of the Project in consultation with Aboriginal groups and other marine users, to be approved by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. At a minimum, the communication protocols would be developed for the purpose of communicating information related to navigation between the marine terminal and Triple Islands to Aboriginal groups and other local marine users, including:
 - location and timing of Project-related construction activities, including temporary restrictions imposed on navigation due to construction, routing advisories and alternate routes;
 - Project-related safety procedures, such as aids to navigation and updated navigational charts;
 - areas where navigation may be controlled for safety reasons;
 - speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project and general schedules regarding the operation of LNG carriers associated with the Project; and
 - ways to provide feedback to the proponent on adverse effects related to navigation experienced by Aboriginal groups and other local marine users and ways for the Proponent to respond to the feedback received in a timely manner.
- Implement measures identified in section 6.6 (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on water quality, marine fish and fish habitat, and marine harvested foods.
- Implement measures identified in section 6.7 (Marine Mammals) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on marine mammals.
- Implement measures identified in section 6.3 to compensate for wetland functions lost as a result of the Project.
- Incorporate traditional use plants in the wetland compensation or progressive reclamation activities and provide access to those sites to Aboriginal peoples for the purposes of gathering traditional use plants.
- Implement measures identified in section 6.4 (Migratory Birds) and section 6.8 (Terrestrial Species at Risk) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on birds and other terrestrial wildlife.
- Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points, or for safety or security considerations.
- Incorporate and implement noise and light reduction measures during all phases of the Project and develop and implement a noise and light complaint mechanism.
- Design and manage exterior lighting from all Project components during construction and operation to prevent excessive emanation of light, while meeting safety requirements.
- Provide Aboriginal groups with a Project implementation schedule 30 days prior to construction and at any time when revision(s) or update(s) to this schedule are provided to the Agency.

In response to the uncertainties and concerns regarding perceived risk to marine resources in the area of the Project, the Agency has identified a follow-up program to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional fisheries. The Agency has also identified follow-up programs to verify the accuracy of predicted effects and determine the effectiveness of certain measures taken to mitigate the adverse environmental effects related to valued components that are important for the continued practice of traditional activities. Other follow-up programs relevant to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes

include: marine harvested foods, marine fish, fish habitat and marine mammals, sediment erosion and deposition, migratory birds, terrestrial species at risk, noise and wetland compensation. Further details about the follow-up programs can be found in section 9. The Agency considers that the involvement of Aboriginal groups in the design and implementation of follow-up and monitoring programs related to traditional fisheries and marine resources could contribute to increasing the confidence of Aboriginal groups in the results of the EA related to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.

The Agency considers that the sum of residual effects on each traditional use identified would impact the Aboriginal perspective on the importance, uniqueness and overall cultural value of the area. Specifically the Agency views the collective impact from the identified residual effects on traditional uses in an area of historic and cultural importance to Metlakatla First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Gitxaala Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation and Gitga'at First Nation as having a potentially moderate impact on their view of the cultural integrity of the landscape, and thus cultural association to the land.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes taking into account the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

6.11 Socio-economic Conditions

The Agency focused its assessment of the effects on socio-economic conditions as a result of changes caused by the Project to the environment on commercial and recreational fisheries and recreation and marine-based tourism opportunities.

6.11.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Fisheries

The proponent stated that the Project has the potential to adversely affect commercial and recreational fisheries through interference with navigation and reduction of the quantity and quality of fisheries resources. For commercial fishers, including for Aboriginal groups holding communal commercial fishing licences, this may translate into increased cost of business and reduced business revenues and employment. Lax Kw'alaams Band also owns a fish processing plant, which is supplied in part by fish and seafood harvested through commercial fishing licences allocated within the area of the Project. Species of importance for commercial fisheries in the area of the Project include salmon, Dungeness crab, and shrimp. Target species for commercial Aboriginal fishers include halibut, salmon, rockfish, herring, red sea urchin, crab, shrimp, and prawn.

Access to fishing grounds may be affected to the extent that routes to and from these sites overlap with Project marine components and activities in the waters surrounding Lelu Island. Mitigation measures would help to make these interferences temporary and localised. These measures would include provision of sufficient clearance under the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge, implementation of a Marine Communications Plan to keep fishers aware of Project-related components and activities, and the coordination of construction

and operation-related marine traffic through the Prince Rupert Port Authority's Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee.

The proponent stated that the quantity of marine resources available at fishing grounds in the waters surrounding Lelu Island may be reduced during construction due to altered distribution of fish. However, the proponent does not expect the viability of marine fish and invertebrate populations to be affected. Section 6.6 addresses measures proposed by the proponent to mitigate the effects of the Project on marine species that may be targeted by commercial and recreational fishing. The range of fish habitat offset measures identified by the proponent would support and enhance the sustainability and ongoing productivity of fish and fish habitat that are part of or support commercial and recreational fisheries.

The Project also has the potential to affect the availability of marine waters in which commercial and recreational fisheries occur. The presence of construction work sites and of the marine terminal may restrict commercial and recreational fisheries activities normally taking place nearby. The proponent stated that these restrictions would be of a limited extent compared to the other fishing grounds that would remain available and unaffected by the Project. For example, the areal extent of the marine terminal control zone would represent approximately 0.35 percent of the designated salmon fishing management area and 5.2 percent of the designated management areas for fishing of Dungeness crab, humpback shrimp, and pink shrimp.

According to the proponent, the presence of the marine terminal control zone within a salmon fishing area would not limit the fishing effort (in terms of the number of boats per day), available salmon quota, or substantially alter traffic patterns of fishers in the area. The marine terminal control zone would not encroach over an area that is particularly important for salmon fishing because the portion located within Agnew Bank is too shallow to allow for effective salmon fishing by gillnetters, the most prominent type of gear used by salmon fishers in the area.

Dungeness crab stock within and adjacent to the marine terminal control zone would still be accessible through local trapping efforts, since male Dungeness crabs are highly mobile and they may move into traps relocated by fishers to other areas adjacent to the marine terminal control zone.

The proponent also stated that since humpback shrimp trapping takes place in nearshore waters between depths of 40 to 100 m, and the area covered by the marine terminal control zone would extend only to a maximum depth of approximately 35 m, the effects on the humpback shrimp trap fishing are expected to be minimal because little shrimp trap fishing takes place in that area. Similarly, the area covered by the marine terminal control zone is not known to be ideal for pink shrimp trawl fishing because it is either shallow or too steep sloping. As a result, effects on trap fishing for shrimp are predicted to be minimal.

The proponent predicted that the Project would not affect the quality of harvested marine resources. Existing sediment chemical compounds exposed during dredging or vessel berthing and departure are not expected to pose any toxicological risks from the consumption of marine animals as these sediments have levels of contamination that are within human health guidelines. The proponent proposed mitigation measures to address the effects of the Project on sediment and water quality, which would address the effects of the Project on the quality of harvested marine resources.

While interference with access to fishing grounds and movements of harvested species outside of preferred fishing locations may affect the business costs of commercial fishing enterprises by increasing the amount of effort necessary (in terms of fuel and time) to practice commercial fishing, the proponent predicted that commercial fisheries revenues and business costs should not change from baseline conditions because these effects would be minimal, temporary, and localised. As no changes to commercial fishing revenue or expenses are anticipated, the proponent also predicted that there would be no residual effects on the income or employment of commercial fishers.

The proponent defined a significant adverse residual effect on marine resource use as one that would result in a permanent and prohibited impairment to marine use in areas of high importance, for example, an area defined for regular or frequent use by local fishers. The proponent concluded that the effects of the Project on commercial and recreational fisheries would not be significant.

Recreation and Marine-Based Tourism Opportunities

Access to recreational activities on Lelu Island, of which none were identified during the EA, would be restricted for at least the life of the Project as the entire island would be subject to a federal lease. Vessel traffic monitoring by the Prince Rupert Port Authority shows that approximately 4500 recreation vessels travelled within the Porpoise Harbour area (Lelu Slough, Porpoise Channel, and Flora Bank) between April and November 2013 (the majority in July and August). Recreationists navigating through these areas to reach recreation sites beyond Lelu Island could experience temporary and localised interference because of Project activities and the presence of Project infrastructure. The proponent predicted that access to Kitson Island, a popular recreational site located approximately 2 km southwest of the Project, would be affected only by intermittent interference caused by the Project on navigation.

Mitigation measures proposed by the proponent to address the effects of the Project on access to recreation sites include provision of sufficient clearance underneath the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge and implementation of a Marine Communications Plan and appropriate signage to inform recreational boaters of the presence of Project components and activities.

The Project may affect the sensory environment in which recreation and marine-based tourism opportunities occur. The proponent stated that use and enjoyment of Lelu Island's surrounding waters, and other islands used for recreational and tourism purposes, such as Kitson Island and the ferry and cruise ships routes to and from Prince Rupert, could be affected because people may be less likely to frequent sites where visual quality is degraded. The Project would affect visual quality through vegetation removal, grading and infrastructure development, presence of lighting and ongoing LNG carrier operations. The homogenous vegetation, flat topography of Lelu Island, steep slopes of surrounding viewpoints, and limited local screening mean that there is minimal opportunity to integrate industrial developments into the landscape. The Project would also introduce new industrial human interventions that, depending on the viewing angle, would be out of scale and uncharacteristic of the current landscape. In total, 91 percent of the local assessment area is expected to have a view of one or more of the Project components (marine terminal, facility, and shipping routes).

Measures to mitigate the effects on visual quality are limited because of the exposed nature of the Project, the relatively flat topography of Lelu Island, the amount of vegetation clearing that is required to accommodate the Project components, the dimensions of these components, and the high number of large vessel movements

associated with Project activities. Measures to reduce the effects on visual quality would include controlling light spill, glare, or sky glow from the suspension bridge and maintaining a vegetation buffer around Lelu Island. Other measures have been integrated into the Project design, such as reducing the height of the suspension bridge's towers compared to other bridge-type options, reducing the height of the LNG facility components to ensure maximum screening by the vegetation buffer, and relocating the flare stack to the south side of the Project site. The proponent stated that industrial development is a planning objective for the area according to the 2011 Prince Rupert Port Authority Land Use Management Plan and there are no requirements in the various community and land use plans currently in place to preserve visual quality.

Increased light and noise levels during all phases of the Project may also affect the sensory environment in which recreational and tourism activities occur in the area of the Project. Kitson Island was considered a receptor when assessing increase in light and noise levels. Considering the implementation of mitigation measures aimed at attenuating these increases to the greatest extent possible, the proponent predicted that the noise effects from the Project at Kitson Island would be in compliance with federal and provincial guidelines and it is unlikely that Project-related sky glow visible from Kitson Island would be typical of an urban environment (as defined by international guidelines for light being emitted from facilities).

Restricted access to Lelu Island and marine areas adjacent to the marine terminal is not expected to reduce the overall supply of recreational areas or infrastructure within the local assessment area in such a magnitude that the remaining supply of recreational areas would be insufficient to meet the demand of the local population.

The proponent defined a significant adverse residual effect on recreation and marine-based tourism as one that would result in a permanent and prohibited impairment to marine use in areas of high importance, for example, an area defined for regular or frequent use by recreationalists. The proponent concluded that the effects of the Project on recreational and marine-based tourism opportunities would not be significant.

6.11.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Fisheries and Oceans Canada noted that there is a high level of fishing activity in the Project area for Dungeness crab, shrimp and salmon because of the high concentration of fish and the ease of access. Fisheries and Oceans Canada stated that the impacts associated with the presence of the marine terminal would be localized, resulting in low risks to commercial fisheries, including commercial fisheries, provided that uncertainties are addressed through monitoring. Fisheries and Oceans Canada also stated that the proponent identified appropriate offsetting measures to maintain the sustainability and ongoing productivity of fisheries, including commercial fisheries.

The Prince Rupert Port Authority stated that the proponent would be required to participate in the Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee led by the Port Authority to address potential effects of construction and operation activities on marine users, including commercial fishers, within the Port's boundaries.

Aboriginal Groups

Metlakatla First Nation indicated that commercial fisheries are important as a way of life and a source of food and income for its members and that this industry remains one of the most important employers for the

community. Metlakatla commercial fishers are already on the margin of economic viability and the Project may further affect Metlakatla commercial fisheries by causing incremental negative impacts on fish habitat, by impeding access to fishing grounds, by causing damage to fishing gear (from increased competition for space and congestion), and through negative impacts of recreational fisheries pressure by in-migrant Project workers (mostly near Prince Rupert). These effects have the potential to increase the costs of commercial fisheries and reduce revenues. Metlakatla First Nation also stated that the marine terminal would not cause a large loss of marine space for commercial fisheries as not much fishing occurs in the space planned for the marine terminal. Metlakatla First Nation expected that adherence to the Canadian Coast Guard's and the Port of Prince Rupert Authority's rules about the conduct of commercial fisheries in shipping areas by fishers and large vessels alike would minimize, but not completely eliminate, gear damage.

Kitsumkalum First Nation and Gitga'at First Nation stated that commercial fishers may use the affected areas at very specific or short periods of time. In these cases, even short-term impediments could require considerable efforts for fishers to seek alternate fishing grounds, with a potential loss of fishing opportunities and economic consequences.

Lax Kw'alaams Band commented that the sale of seafood from the Prince Rupert area requires the impression of pristine, uncontaminated waters and seafood by consumers. The Project has the potential to tarnish that image through real or perceived contamination risks, which could result in adverse impacts to commercial fisheries. Lax Kw'alaams Band stressed that the Project is in the vicinity of the Skeena River, which is the second largest salmon producing river in Canada. While commercial salmon fish stocks have declined in the past two decades, the Skeena salmon fishing industry still supports the Band's commercial fishing industry.

All Aboriginal groups identified that uncertainties in the assessment of effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat translate into uncertainties in the assessment of the effects on fisheries. Moreover, Aboriginal groups stated that effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat may impact their asserted rights to derive economic benefits from the area. Metlakatla First Nation and Gitxaala Nation also recommended that, should the Project be allowed to proceed, the proponent be required to undertake monitoring of changes in sedimentation, erosion and fish utilization patterns, as well as Aboriginal fisheries (e.g., on the success rates of Aboriginal harvesters), and that Aboriginal groups be fully involved in the design and implementation of that monitoring.

Lax Kw'alaams Band commented that adverse impacts to visual quality may negatively affect tourism potential in the region. The proponent responded that while the experience of visitors to the Project area may be negatively affected by the presence of Project infrastructure, the activities that visitors practice in the area would not be impaired. The proponent did not receive any information indicating that Aboriginal groups are currently involved in marine-based tourism in the area of the Project.

Upriver Aboriginal groups raised concern that effects from the Project on salmon could lead to a decline in salmon populations throughout the Skeena River watershed. This could in turn affect these Aboriginal groups' traditional harvesting practices.

Public

Members of the public expressed concerns that the Project may threaten the viability and related economic benefits of commercial fisheries in the region because Project infrastructure may impede navigation and access to fishing grounds. They also commented that the Project may resuspend sediments, including potentially contaminated sediments from local pulp mills, due to dredging and disposal of these sediments at sea, which could negatively affect fish health and fish availability. Recreational fisheries depend on the accessibility and biological integrity of fishing grounds.

Members of the public commented that the Project would be in direct conflict with the recreational, environmental and aesthetic values of Kitson Island, a marine provincial park used by kayakers, tourists, Aboriginal and local residents.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.11.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency agrees with the proponent that changes in access to fishing grounds would be temporary and localised. The marine terminal and the Lelu Island bridge could represent a long-term impediment to accessing fishing grounds and recreation and marine-based tourism sites. However, the Agency considers the mitigation measures designed to allow continued navigation under the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge necessary to ensure that existing navigation routes can continue to be used. In the event that the Prince Rupert Port Authority eventually restricts passage under the bridges due to safety and security concerns, the Agency understands that it may do so in consultation with affected users.

The Agency considers that mitigation measures intended to inform marine resource users of marine traffic associated with Project construction and operation activities, such as adherence to marine communication protocols developed in consultation with the Prince Rupert Port Authority, may alleviate perceived safety risks about navigating in and through an industrial area. Such measures, along with measures implemented by the Prince Rupert Port Authority and designed to inform marine users of access restrictions enacted by the Port, may also help marine users to coordinate the location and timing of their activities, minimize their effort, and maintain satisfaction with their fishing or recreational experience.

With respect to marine fish and invertebrates (such as shellfish) species that may be targeted by commercial and recreational fisheries, the Agency concludes that effects would be of moderate magnitude, local in extent, medium-term relative to fish spawning cycles, reversible and occurring over a wide range of frequencies. The Agency considers that measures designed to mitigate adverse environmental effects on marine fish and fish habitat due to changes to water quality, to reduce effects from blasting, crushing, and noise in the marine environment, and to protect marine fish habitat are necessary to avoid significant adverse environmental effects on fisheries. However, considering the uncertainties related to the extent to which fisheries opportunities may be adversely affected by the Project linked to uncertainties in the assessment of the effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat, the Agency considers that the Proponent should implement a follow-up program to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for fishing.

The Agency concurs with the proponent that it is unlikely that consumption of marine fish and invertebrates from the dredged area, including species that may be targeted by commercial or recreational fisheries, would lead to increased health risks due to the Project. The Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to reduce dispersion of sediment from construction (during dredging) and operations are necessary to avoid significant adverse environmental effects on the quality of consumable marine fish and invertebrates (see section 6.9 on human health). The Agency also considers that reporting the results of the marine harvested foods follow-up program to the public could alleviate perceived safety risks about consuming marine fish and invertebrates harvested from the area of the Project.

Although the experience of fishers and recreationists may be affected by changes to the sensory environment, including visual quality, the Agency is of the opinion that they would be able to continue their activities, potentially adjusting the way they practice these activities in close proximity to an industrial landscape. The Agency considers that measures designed to reduce the Project's contributions to degraded visual quality and to increased noise and light levels would help preserve the experience of fishers and recreationists to the greatest extent possible.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to socio-economic conditions:

- Build the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge to a height and width that can accommodate vessels with an aircraft (distance from water surface to highest point on a vessel) of 11.3 m from the highest high water level.
- Develop and implement marine communication protocols for all phases of the Project to be approved by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. At a minimum, the communication protocols would be developed for the purpose of communicating information related to navigation between the marine terminal and Triple Islands to Aboriginal groups and other local marine users, including:
 - location and timing of Project construction activities, including temporary restrictions to navigation due to construction, routing advisories, and alternate routes;
 - Project safety procedures, such as aids to navigation and updated navigational charts;
 - areas where navigation may be controlled for safety reasons;
 - speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project and general schedules of the operation of LNG carriers associated with the Project; and
 - ways to provide feedback to the proponent on adverse effects related to navigation experienced by Aboriginal groups and other local marine users and ways for the Proponent to respond to the feedback received in a timely manner.
- Implement measures identified in section 6.6 (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on water quality, marine fish and fish habitat, and marine harvested foods.
- Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points, or for safety or security considerations.
- Incorporate and implement noise and light reduction measures during all phases of the Project and develop and implement a noise and light complaint mechanism.

- Design and manage exterior lighting from all Project components during construction and operation to prevent excessive emanation of light, while meeting marine and aviation safety requirements.

The Agency has identified the need for a follow-up program to verify that the Project does not result in decreased fisheries opportunities. The Agency also identified follow-up programs to verify the accuracy of predictions and determine the effectiveness of measures to mitigate adverse environmental effects on valued components that are of importance for the continued practice of fisheries in the area. Other follow-up programs relevant to socio-economic conditions include marine harvested foods, marine fish, fish habitat and marine mammals, and noise. Further details about the follow-up program can be found in section 9.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on socio-economic conditions taking into account the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

6.12 Physical and Cultural Heritage and Historical and Archeological Sites and Structures

The Agency focused its assessment of the effects on physical and cultural heritage and historical, archeological, paleontological or architectural sites or structures on changes caused by the Project to the environment on Culturally Modified Trees and archeological and historical resources. The Prince Rupert Port Authority manages archaeological and heritage resources on Lelu Island, while archaeological and heritage resources on the mainland, which is provincial Crown land, would be subject to the requirements of British Columbia's *Heritage Conservation Act*.

6.12.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Culturally Modified Trees

The presence of a high concentration of Culturally Modified Trees on Lelu Island makes it a culturally important landscape for Aboriginal peoples. Archeological field inventories identified approximately 550 Culturally Modified Trees on the island. Vegetation clearing would affect approximately 300 of them.

The proposed 30 m vegetation buffer around Lelu Island would preserve Culturally Modified Trees identified within that perimeter (approximately 245 trees). The buffer would have access areas for entrance and exit to the Lelu Island bridge, marine terminal, Materials Offloading Facility, pioneer dock, and pipeline; but no impacts on Culturally Modified Trees are expected within these gaps in the buffer area. The proponent could grant access to Culturally Modified Trees preserved in the 30 m vegetation buffer to Aboriginal groups for cultural or scientific purposes.

Detailed recording of Culturally Modified Trees previously identified to be removed would be conducted before Project construction starts through systematic data recovery studies in accordance with the requirements of B.C.'s *Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees*. The proponent also agreed to follow guidelines approved by Metlakatla First Nation for collecting samples of Culturally Modified Trees.

Systematic data recovery would include stem round collection, direct dating, cataloguing, and monitoring of removal by archaeologists and Aboriginal representatives. Stem rounds or full trees would be provided to interested Aboriginal groups if requested. The proponent undertook preparatory work in the winter of 2015, in collaboration with representatives from Aboriginal groups, by marking all Culturally Modified Trees located outside of the vegetation buffer.

In the event that previously unrecorded Culturally Modified Trees are encountered during construction, a Chance-Find Protocol would apply and work would cease until the tree(s) can be assessed by a professional archaeologist. Given the visibility of Culturally Modified Trees and the high likelihood that all Culturally Modified Trees were recorded during archaeological field inventories, the proponent was of the opinion that there was a low likelihood that the Project would affect previously unrecorded Culturally Modified Trees.

The proponent indicated that mandatory directions to personnel involved in ground disturbing activities that may affect Culturally Modified Trees would be included in the proponent's Archeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan. The Plan would define procedures and practices for the removal of archaeological materials (primarily Culturally Modified Trees) and outline the Chance-Find Protocol.

While the Project may destroy or disturb some Culturally Modified Trees, little contextual information would be lost because critical data would be recorded before irreversible impacts occur. As a result, none of the information associated with the trees and related Aboriginal historical use of the area would be lost. However, the removal of Culturally Modified Trees would reduce Aboriginal peoples' ability to collect and transmit traditional knowledge associated with these trees and would not satisfy their expectation that these trees should be kept intact as signs of cultural distinctiveness and continuity.

The proponent defined a significant adverse residual effect on archaeological and heritage resources (including Culturally Modified Trees) as one that would result in any unmitigated Project-related disturbance to, or destruction of, the archaeological or heritage resources. Application of systematic data recovery procedures and a Chance-Find Protocol for Culturally Modified Trees would ensure that knowledge, stories, and cultural continuity associated with these trees are not lost. The proponent concluded that the effects of the Project on Culturally Modified Trees would not be significant.

Archeological and Historical Resources

Two stone artifacts were found on Lelu Island. Shell middens, burial sites, and other archaeological or historical resources were not, and are not, anticipated. Abandoned dwellings, abandoned derelict boats, and box traps are present on the island or in the intertidal area, but were not found to be of archaeological or historical significance. The proponent noted that the type of traditional activities that have taken place on Lelu Island over time, as reported in the traditional use studies submitted by Aboriginal groups, such as hunting and berry picking, would likely have left only minimal material evidence on the landscape. Still, ground disturbance or compaction of sediments could destroy or disturb previously unrecorded terrestrial or underwater resources of archaeological or historical value.

The proponent indicated that wake erosion is not expected to disturb previously unrecorded underwater archaeological or historical resources. The proponent determined that the height and frequency of wake waves generated by Project vessels would be within the range of naturally occurring wind and swell generated waves. Furthermore, existing speed limits in effect in Porpoise Harbour and Porpoise Channel would keep wake waves to a minimum. Additional archaeological inventories would be completed in intertidal areas before in-water construction starts.

The proponent stated that the proposed vegetation buffer around Lelu Island would prevent any impacts to archaeological or historical resources that may be present in that area. Systematic data recovery studies and a Chance-Find Protocol would apply if previously unrecorded terrestrial or underwater archaeological or historical resources are encountered during construction. The proponent indicated it would work with professional archaeologists and representatives of Aboriginal groups so that the nature and integrity of the chance finds, if any, are accurately assessed and preserved.

Mandatory directions to personnel involved in ground disturbing activities that may affect archaeological or historical resources would be included in the Archeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan. As with Culturally Modified Trees, the proponent predicted that little contextual information would be lost about any potential previously unrecorded terrestrial or underwater resources of archaeological or historical value because measures would be in place to gather that information before the archeological or historical resources is removed from its context.

The proponent concluded that the effects of the Project on archaeological or historical resources would not be significant.

6.12.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

The Prince Rupert Port Authority would require the proponent to implement a protection plan for archeological and historical resources, which would include provisions for a Chance-Find Protocol, for any Project-related activities conducted in areas under the Port Authority's jurisdiction that have the potential to disturb archaeological or historical resources. The Prince Rupert Port Authority stated that it was satisfied that the proponent's commitments made during the EA process would meet the Port Authority's requirements relating to the protection of archaeological or historical resources.

Parks Canada Agency agreed with the findings of the archaeological studies provided by the proponent that the area of the Project has low potential for finding significant²¹ archaeological or historical resources. Parks Canada agreed that with the implementation of proposed mitigation, the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on archaeological and historical resources, including Culturally Modified Trees.

²¹ According to Parks Canada, a significant archeological or historical resource is one that is determined, on the basis of heritage value, to be directly associated with an important aspect or aspects of human history or culture. Heritage value is the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations.

With respect to the proposed Chance-Find Protocol, Parks Canada Agency recommended that the nature of any previously unrecorded archaeological or historical resources found during construction be documented and assessed against other recorded sites in the area. If the finds are determined by an archeologist to be significant, mitigation measures (e.g., archeological recording) should be implemented before the archaeological or historical resource is removed from its context or further impacted. Parks Canada also indicated that, given the amount of Culturally Modified Trees to be affected and the concerns expressed by Aboriginal groups, it would be prudent for the proponent to involve trained Aboriginal cultural workers in on-site monitoring during construction in case previously unrecorded Culturally Modified Trees are found and when trees must be removed from the site.

Parks Canada also recommended that the proposed Chance-Find Protocol require Project personnel to be trained in the identification of archaeological and historical resources in the event that a trained archaeologist is not always present on-site. The proponent confirmed that its proposed Archeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan would describe the types of archaeological and heritage resources that may be encountered during land altering activities. Project personnel would receive training and exposure to archeological and historical resources.

Aboriginal Groups

All Aboriginal groups noted that the high concentration of Culturally Modified Trees on Lelu Island demonstrates the long-term and continuous traditional use of the island as a resource gathering location. The removal of Culturally Modified Trees would represent a break in the continuity of use of the Project area by Aboriginal peoples from pre-contact through to contemporary times. The cultural significance of Culturally Modified Trees is based on their in-situ presence on Lelu Island and the broad range of traditional heritage activities related to the use and management of the island that these trees represent. Because of this, according to Aboriginal groups, all of Lelu Island should be considered a cultural site that would be permanently and irreparably altered by the Project. Aboriginal groups also stated that alterations to the cultural landscape brought on by the Project would impact their asserted rights to cultural integrity.

Aboriginal groups also noted that Culturally Modified Trees, when kept intact, are integral to a number of modern-day processes, including land claims, treaty negotiations, education initiatives, cultural revitalization, and research.

Aboriginal groups considered that the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent are inadequate because they would only address the impacts to physical heritage resources, not the impacts to attributes of cultural heritage associated with Culturally Modified Trees, such as language, beliefs, and knowledge. An assessment of the effects of the Project on physical and cultural heritage that is based solely on scientific values (e.g., the number, size, and variety of features) and that rely on regulatory standards and practices, as advocated by the proponent, could not adequately incorporate Aboriginal values and interests in cultural resource protection and management.

Aboriginal groups recommended that a complete impact assessment, considering cultural, economic, educational, and scientific factors related to Culturally Modified Trees, be conducted prior to any land altering or

clearing activities. According to Lax Kw'alaams Band, a comprehensive archaeological inventory for the island and adjacent areas, including intertidal and subtidal areas impacted by shoreline developments such as bridges and trestles, should be conducted prior to construction because reliance on construction workers to identify archeological or historical features during construction, as proposed in the Chance-Find Protocol, is unacceptable. The results of these additional studies should be provided to Aboriginal groups so that they can be given the opportunity to participate in the development of a future mitigation strategy.

Metlakatla First Nation recommended the implementation of a multi-step mitigation strategy to protect physical and cultural heritage features: avoid physical and cultural heritage sites; minimize impacts by reducing the Project area; involve Aboriginal archeological monitors and traditional knowledge holders throughout Project development, construction, and operations; and, when impacts are unavoidable, provide support for programs to preserve the transfer of traditional knowledge and to promote cultural heritage programs, infrastructure, and events.

The proponent committed to continue to work with Aboriginal groups to integrate specific mitigation for the protection of archaeological or historical resources, including Culturally Modified Trees. The proponent's proposed Archaeological Resource and Heritage Resource Management Plan were jointly developed in collaboration with Metlakatla First Nation and Lax Kw'alaams Band. The plan would provide for Aboriginal representatives to be involved in the management and monitoring of Project activities that could affect archaeological or historical resources.

Aboriginal groups considered that the removal of hundreds of Culturally Modified Trees from Lelu Island should be considered significant. The destruction or disturbance of Culturally Modified Trees would represent an infringement of past and future uses of the Project area by Aboriginal peoples and much of the value of Culturally Modified Trees is in their in-situ context; they do not believe that written records can mitigate for this loss. The proponent stated that its intent when mitigating the effects of the Project on physical or cultural heritage and historical, archeological, paleontological, or architectural sites or structures, including Culturally Modified Trees, would be to protect cultural and heritage resources by preserving the knowledge, including knowledge related to traditional use and occupancy, that these resources represent.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

6.12.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Project would affect approximately 300 Culturally Modified Trees and has the potential to affect previously unrecorded terrestrial or underwater archaeological or historical resources.

The Agency concurs with Aboriginal groups, notably Lax Kw'alaams Band and Metlakatla First Nation, that the presence of Culturally Modified Trees on Lelu Island represents a physical evidence of occupation and use, and that the inherent values that these trees represent reside, in part, in their in-situ context. As such, the Agency agrees with the proponent and Aboriginal groups that impacts on Culturally Modified Trees should be minimized to the greatest extent possible through avoidance. Not clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the

high water mark around the island would preserve approximately 250 Culturally Modified Trees. The Agency notes that the proponent could grant access to Culturally Modified Trees preserved in the 30 m vegetation buffer to Aboriginal groups for cultural or scientific purposes.

For the approximately 300 Culturally Modified Trees that would be removed should the Project ultimately be permitted to proceed, the Agency is of the opinion that destruction or disturbance before systematic investigation and data recovery can be conducted would represent a significant adverse environmental effect. As such, the Agency considers that mitigation measures designed to record, date, retain, catalogue, and share information about potentially affected Culturally Modified Trees and to involve Aboriginal group representatives in on-site monitoring of construction activities are necessary to ensure that the Project would not result in significant adverse environmental effects.

The Agency considers it important that information retained through systematic data recovery procedures, as well as whole felled trees, portions of trees or samples if requested, be shared with Aboriginal groups given the cultural importance of Culturally Modified Trees. The Agency also considers it important that the proponent establish procedures for the preservation and sharing with Aboriginal groups of information and materials of cultural importance recovered as part of Project implementation. The Agency notes that representatives from Aboriginal groups are already involved in ongoing work by the proponent to refine the inventory of Culturally Modified Trees present on Lelu Island and to prepare for detailed sampling of the trees to be affected by the Project. The Agency notes that the proponent committed to follow procedures approved by Metlakatla First Nation for the management, sampling and recording of Culturally Modified Trees.

The Agency also considers that mitigation measures related to the implementation of a Chance-Find Protocol, which includes stop-work procedures upon discovery, for encounter of previously unrecorded Culturally Modified Trees are necessary to ensure that the Project would not result in significant adverse environmental effects. The Agency recommends that all measures related to the implementation of measures to record, date, retain, catalogue, and share information about physical and cultural heritage features and structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance should be undertaken by qualified individuals, such as qualified archeologists.

Similarly, with respect to other archeological or historical resources, the Agency considers that avoiding clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark around the island, the use of systematic data recovery procedures to retain information before disturbances occur and the implementation of a Chance-Find Protocol would ensure that the Project would not result in significant adverse environmental effects.

The Agency has considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public in identifying the following key mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to physical and cultural heritage and archeological or historical resources:

- Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark except for required access points or for safety or security considerations.

- Develop and implement, following consultation with the Prince Rupert Port Authority and Aboriginal groups, an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan that would include:
 - a description of the types of archaeological and historical resources (including Culturally Modified Trees) that may be encountered during construction activities on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area affected by the Project;
 - procedures for the identification and removal of structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance (including Culturally Modified Trees) that may be affected by construction activities on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area affected by the Project;
 - how Aboriginal group representatives would be involved in pre-construction surveys of Lelu Island and the intertidal area affected by the Project and in on-site monitoring of site preparation and construction activities that may affect physical and cultural heritage features and historical and archeological sites and structures, subject to the safety requirements of the Project construction site;
 - procedures for the preservation and sharing of information about physical and cultural heritage features or structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance (including Culturally Modified Trees) recovered by the proponent before activities affect them; and
 - a Chance-Find Protocol for when previously unidentified structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance (including Culturally Modified Trees) are encountered during construction activities on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area affected by the Project.
- At a minimum, the Chance-Find Protocol should require the proponent to determine the heritage value of the archeological or historical site or feature that has been found and, if the find is determined to be of important heritage value, implement information recovery measures in consultation with Aboriginal groups to collect information about the find before it is removed from its context or impacted further.
- Require that qualified individuals undertake the activities that are part of the Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on physical and cultural heritage and sites or structures of historical and archeological importance taking into account the implementation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

7 Other Effects Considered

7.1 Effects of Accidents and Malfunctions

Pursuant to paragraph 19(1)(a) of CEAA 2012, the EA must take into account the environmental effects of accidents and malfunctions that may occur in connection with the Project.

7.1.1 *Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects*

The proponent considered five credible accident and malfunction scenarios as described below. In characterizing the environmental effects and associated significance of each scenario, the proponent conservatively assumed that mitigation measures are not fully effective and no response measures are in place to minimize or reduce effects. In the event of an actual emergency, the proponent stated that it would rapidly activate emergency response procedures with the objective of protecting and saving people, the environment, and the long-term operability of assets and reputation, in that order.

Emergency Flaring and LNG Facility Shutdown

Emergency flaring involves routing the gas stream to one or more flare stacks and is used to prevent the accumulation of gases that could pose a hazard to humans or the environment. This could occur as a result of a fire, loss of containment, gas leak, pressure safety valve release, or emergency shutdown. In the worst-case scenario, all three LNG production trains would be shut down and feed gas would be redirected to the main flare stack for up to one hour. The likelihood of the worst-case scenario is very low and unlikely to occur during the lifetime of the Project. Smaller flaring events (shorter duration and much smaller gas volumes) could occur up to ten times per year.

The emergency flaring and shutdown scenario would result in emissions of carbon monoxide, particulates, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide, but all parameters would be below ambient air quality objectives. Flaring events would also produce greenhouse gases, as well as noise and light that could be heard and seen from outside the facility. Given the short-term duration (up to one hour), reversibility and infrequent nature of such an event, the proponent determined that effects on air quality and human health would not be significant. Effects on migratory birds from flaring are discussed in section 6.4.

Explosion or Fire

Major accidents at LNG facilities are very rare. LNG is not explosive, except in poorly ventilated, confined conditions when natural gas vapours are present within the range of flammability and exposed to an ignition source. The worst-case scenario is a vapour cloud explosion or fire that would result in human deaths outside the facility. The proponent determined that the probability of such a scenario was very low with a recurrence of less than one death per ten million years in Port Edward and a recurrence of one death between one and ten million years on Ridley Island. Alternately, if LNG were to quickly absorb heat, for example from mixing with a water body, a rapid phase transition could occur where the LNG converts from liquid to gaseous phase resulting in a physical explosion without combustion. Such an explosion can be severe, but it is generally localized.

Modelled air emissions for the worst-case explosion or fire were below ambient air quality objectives. Should a fire escape the facility boundary and ignite a wildfire, the riparian buffer around the perimeter of the island could be lost, as well as any Culturally Modified Trees in that buffer. Terrestrial wildlife and birds with limited ability to leave the island (e.g. amphibians and nesting birds) could be injured or killed, however it is unlikely that the sustainability of wildlife populations would be threatened. In the case of a rapid phase transition, there could be acoustic effects on marine organisms, possibly resulting in marine mammal and fish mortalities. The proponent said that the effects on marine resources would be localised and short-term and would not affect population sustainability. Navigation and access to sites for current use of land and resources for traditional purposes could also be interrupted, but only temporarily and over small areas.

Fuel or Hazardous Material Spill

A number of hazardous materials would be used or generated on site, such as motor fuel, hydraulic fluid, spent solvents, hydrocarbon-contaminated waste water, and mercury. A fuel or hazardous material spill would likely be contained within the Project area, but a large spill could result in environmental effects on the surrounding area. The worst-case scenario is a spill of 12 000L of diesel fuel on Lelu Island, with subsequent migration to the surrounding marine environment.

Vegetation including Culturally Modified Trees directly affected by the spill could be harmed or destroyed. Terrestrial wildlife, marine birds, and human health could be affected by acute exposure to hazardous materials. However, such effects are unlikely given the efforts to be taken to isolate any spills. Because the two watercourses on Lelu Island that are classified as fish streams would be infilled, there are no anticipated effects on freshwater aquatic resources from such spills. In the unlikely event that a fuel spill was not retained within the facility, or in the event of a release of fuel or oily bilge water directly from a vessel, effects on marine organisms living on the water surface and in the water column from liquid hydrocarbon product would likely be localized but could be as serious as mortality. If a fuel or hazardous material spill were to occur over Flora Bank at low tide during a period of high juvenile salmon abundance, the proponent determined that there could be significant effects on local salmon populations but notes that this is a very unlikely scenario. Effects on marine resources could in turn have effects on commercial, recreational and Aboriginal marine use.

LNG Spill

The proponent indicated that LNG could be spilled from leaks in the upland storage facility (180 000m³ LNG), along the loading line, or at the loading arm that connects to the berthed vessels. The credible worst-case scenario is the full rupture of the supply loading line at the marine terminal, resulting in the release of 800 m³ of LNG over a four-minute period likely into the marine environment. This scenario could occur if a berthed vessel suddenly pulled away from the marine terminal berth or drifted off from its mooring during loading operations. Such an event is very unlikely with a probability of recurrence of 7.6 times in 10 million years.

At atmospheric conditions, released LNG would initially be heavier than air, causing it to sink and hug the land or water surface, potentially causing localised freezing of the immediate area before it warmed up. With warming, the vapour would become lighter than air and start dispersing into the atmosphere within 30 seconds. Unlike gasoline or diesel fuel, an LNG spill would not result in soil contamination or leave any residue once evaporated. As described earlier, if LNG were to quickly absorb heat, for example from mixing with a water body, a rapid phase transition could occur.

An LNG spill could result in effects on human health from inhalation of natural gas, including drowsiness, headaches, dizziness, or frostbite; however, this would be limited to people in the area very close to the spill site as LNG would rapidly evaporate and disperse. No long-term effect on air quality is predicted as LNG vapour would disperse quickly to the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases would be emitted, but the emissions would be minor in comparison with emissions during operations. An LNG spill could also cause injury or acute mortality of terrestrial wildlife and marine birds through inhalation and asphyxiation from concentrated vapours in the immediate vicinity of the spill site, or localized freezing. The proponent concluded that effects of a terrestrial LNG spill to wildlife would not be significant as it would occur only in the immediate vicinity of the spill and is not likely to affect population sustainability.

A release of LNG to the marine environment is not expected to result in toxic effects on marine biota, but could result in physical injury or mortality to marine mammals, fish, birds and vegetation through freezing, combustion, or explosion. These effects would be localized and unlikely to affect population sustainability. If an LNG spill were to occur over Flora Bank at low tide during a period of high juvenile salmon abundance, the proponent determined that there could be significant effects on local salmon populations but notes that this is a very unlikely scenario. Effects on marine resources could in turn have effects on commercial, recreational and Aboriginal marine use.

Marine Vessel Grounding, Collision, or Allision

The proponent considered two main scenarios related to the shipping of LNG in B.C. coastal waters: grounding or vessel allision²² with the marine terminal, and collision of an LNG carrier with another vessel.

The worst-case consequence from the grounding of an LNG carrier would be the release of 1250 m³ of heavy oil fuel and up to 43 000 m³ of LNG if one of the five storage tanks were to rupture to the marine environment. While Canadian regulations prohibit LNG carriers from using heavy oil fuel, most still carry heavy oil for use on the open sea. Effects of a heavy oil spill into the marine environment would depend on various factors such as the volume released, the environmental conditions, and the overlap of the release in space and time with marine species and their vulnerable life history stages (e.g. during juvenile salmon out-migration from the Skeena River). Possible effects of an LNG, fuel, or other hazardous material spill are explained above. The proponent stated that the grounding of an LNG vessel is unlikely given the excellent safety record of these vessels, with only two serious groundings in the last 30 years.

The proponent did not find the allision of an LNG carrier with the terminal a credible worst-case scenario because vessels near the terminal would be moving very slowly and would be under the control of tugs and experienced pilots. In the event of a side-on impact with the dock structure, it is unlikely that the allision would have sufficient energy to result in a failure of the containment tanks. An allision between a non-Project vessel and the trestle or marine terminal berths' loading platform could possibly result in the rupture of the LNG pipeline. Effects of an LNG spill to the marine environment are discussed above.

²² The running of one ship upon a structure or another ship that is stationary. This is distinguished from collision which is the running of two vessels against each other.

The worst-case vessel collision scenario would involve the side-on hit of an LNG carrier by another large vessel of sufficient mass (e.g. bulk carrier) anywhere along the shipping route, resulting in a spill of up to 43 000 m³ of LNG and 3750 m³ of heavy fuel oil for both vessels. Possible effects of an LNG, fuel or hazardous material spill are explained above.

Aircraft Collision with the Flare Stack or the Bridge Towers

The worst-case scenario of an accident involving an aircraft would be a collision with the flare stack or the bridge towers. The flare stack extends up to 181 m above ground level, and has potential for thermal effects during flaring up to 641 m above ground level. The two suspension bridge towers extend 140 m above sea level. Aircraft in the area operate from three bases with the closest (Prince Rupert Airport) located 13 km northwest of the bridge and 15 km northwest of the flare stack. Aircraft approaching or departing from this airport to the southeast would fly over the marine terminal. However, because the flare stack and bridge are more than 10 km away from the end of the runway, they are well outside the established obstacle limitation surface for the airport. Thermal radiation from an emergency flaring event would also be located far enough away from the runway to have no effect on aviation. Aircraft and seaplanes using airspace in the vicinity of Lelu Island would be able to avoid the bridge and flare stack as they would with any other obstacle. The proponent stated that it is not aware of any incident involving small aircraft and flare towers. The proponent considered the likelihood of an aircraft collision with the facility infrastructure to be very low.

Potential effects of an aircraft collision with facility infrastructure would be the same as those identified for the other accidents and malfunctions described above (e.g. fire, explosion, spill) depending on the severity and nature of the damage.

Mitigation Measures and Proponent's Significance Assessment

The focus of mitigation is design measures to reduce the risk of the above accidents and malfunctions from occurring. The proponent identified a suite of accident and spill prevention design measures, such as engineering controls, emergency detection and shut-down systems, spill containment barriers, fire prevention and protection measures, use of marine vessel pilots and tugs, collision prevention and navigation safety aids, and cargo containment systems on LNG carriers. If an accident or malfunction does occur, response capabilities and contingency plans detailed in an Emergency Response Plan are anticipated to greatly reduce the likelihood of serious injury to people and the environment. A complete list of mitigation measures committed to by the proponent is provided in appendix 11.5. Additionally the proponent is participating in Technical Review Process of Marine Terminal Systems and Transshipment Sites (TERMPOL) to identify and improve upon Project elements that could pose a threat to a ship's hull and cargo containment system and the environment while navigating in Canadian waters. Additional mitigation measures may be identified through the TERMPOL process.

While a major accident, such as an explosion at the facility, a fuel, hazardous material or LNG spill over Flora Bank, or a marine vessel collision, collision or grounding, could have significant adverse effects under certain circumstances, such events were considered highly unlikely. Taking project design, prevention measures, and emergency response procedures into account, the proponent concluded that significant project-specific or cumulative effects due to accidents or malfunctions are not likely.

7.1.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Transport Canada requested additional information on the impact of accidents and malfunctions on navigation. This included impacts to air navigation in the event of emergency flaring and to marine navigation in the event of a vessel grounding and/or LNG spill. Regarding impacts to air navigation, the proponent stated that the nearest airport is 13 km from Lelu Island, and no interaction between flaring and air navigation is expected at this distance. Small sea-planes would be able to avoid using the area to avoid associated risks. In the event of a spill, response efforts would likely restrict access to the area in the short-term, and therefore, according to the proponent, effects on navigation are not expected to be significant. However, the proponent noted that if regulator concerns prompted fishery closures, effects on marine resource use could be significant.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Gitga'at First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concerns about effects, mitigation measures, and cleanup procedures for spills of LNG and other hazardous materials. Gitga'at First Nation expressed concern about spills of bunker fuels and LNG carrier wreckage. In response, the proponent stated that a marine LNG spill would result in localized freezing, which could result in injury or mortality to marine wildlife and vegetation. However, this localized freezing would not be expected to affect population sustainability. Mitigation measures include emergency shutdown systems to prevent or limit the size of spills, and collision and spill prevention design mitigations for LNG carriers.

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Gitga'at First Nation expressed concern over the lack of information on LNG explosions. The proponent explained that risks of explosions had been taken into consideration and that mitigation measures for LNG fires or explosions focus on reducing the likelihood of vessel collisions and reducing the likelihood of an LNG spill.

Public

Members of the public expressed concerns over the potential for explosions. Others expressed confidence in the proponent's ability to ensure the facility's safety and adequately mitigate effects of accidents and malfunctions. T. Buck Suzuki Foundation and Prince Rupert Environmental Society jointly submitted a report to the Agency that requests an independent marine risk assessment be completed that takes in to account the new berth location, increased risks due to anchoring, and the current vessel incident rates in Prince Rupert Harbour. The report also discusses the potential for effects due to marine spills.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

7.1.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency is satisfied with the characterization of accidents and malfunctions provided by the proponent. The proponent has responded to government authorities, Aboriginal, and public comments. The Agency concurs with the proponent that some accidents and malfunctions could result in significant adverse environmental

effects, but that the likelihood of such events is low to negligible when mitigation measures, proposed Project design, and the response actions that the proponent has committed to are taken in to account.

The Agency has identified key mitigation measures that would require the proponent to take all reasonable measures to prevent accidents and malfunctions that may result in adverse environmental effects and implement emergency response procedures and contingencies developed in relation to the Project.

The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to result in significant adverse environmental effects as a result of accidents and malfunctions, taking into account the likelihood of occurrence, the proposed Project design, implementation of mitigation measures, and the response actions to which the proponent has committed.

7.2 Effects of the Environment on the Project

Environmental factors that could potentially affect the Project and lead to adverse environmental effects include extreme weather events, seismic activity, tsunamis, and effects of climate change. These factors may damage land-based and marine infrastructure and increase the potential for accidents and malfunctions which could cause a facility shutdown, a vessel accident, or a potential spill. See section 7.1 for potential adverse environmental effects of accidents and malfunctions.

7.2.1 Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

The proponent evaluated several factors that could have an effect on the Project including: severe precipitation; fog; winds, tides and storms; seismic activity and tsunamis; and climate change. The proponent indicated that the Project would be designed to meet relevant engineering codes and standards such as the National Building Code of Canada, and the Canadian Standards Association and B.C. Oil and Gas Commission standards, to withstand routine and extreme physical environmental conditions.

Severe Precipitation

The Project would be designed to sustain structural loadings created by extreme snowfall and freezing rain as well as rainfall up to 126.4 mm in a single day and 17.6 mm in one hour. Mitigation would include provisions for site drainage, sedimentation and erosion control. Storm water runoff from plant areas subject to oil contamination would be collected and treated separately, while the clean runoff water would be collected in surface ditches for discharge to the ocean via drainage pathways.

Fog

The Project area is subject to fog which could reduce visibility and affect navigation safety. The closest monitoring station recorded an annual average of 188.6 hours of fog, with most fog occurring from July to October. LNG carriers would comply with all relevant regulations and requirements of the Prince Rupert Port Authority pertaining to navigation in reduced visibility such as standard of watch keeping and use of equipment such as radar, automatic identification systems, and fog signals.

Wind, Tides, and Storms

Lelu Island is not protected from high winds and heavy sea conditions which could affect several aspects of the shipping operations, and render the use of marine terminal hazardous. The proponent has committed to ensuring LNG carriers operate within project-specific environmental limits for wind and wave height. The Project would be designed in accordance with applicable building codes and standards to accommodate extreme wind and sea conditions.

Seismic Activity and Tsunamis

The Project is located in an area which experiences high seismic activity relative to other regions of Canada. Most earthquakes are small and rarely cause damage to infrastructure in nearby communities; however, several large seismic events (greater than magnitude 7) have been recorded in the area since 1880. Several tsunami events have also been recorded in the last century with the largest creating a 5 m wave in the immediate vicinity of Lelu Island.

The Project would be designed to meet applicable engineering standards which are based on the level of risk for an earthquake in the region and the likelihood of it happening. Bridge design criteria for both the access bridge between Lelu Island and the mainland and the suspension bridge would include collapse prevention for a severe earthquake event.

A tsunami event would affect the Project by causing mass wasting, shoreline erosion, flooding and possible damage to infrastructure. Although there are no standards for addressing a tsunami hazard, the proponent indicated the Project would be designed to accommodate effects of a 5 m tsunami and for substantial wave energy actions on fixed marine infrastructure.

Climate Change

Climate models suggest that the north coast of B.C. would experience an increase in annual temperature and precipitation of 1° to 4°C and 10 to 20 percent per cent, respectively, along with changes in wind speed and direction which could influence the existing pattern of air dispersion. Increase in temperatures could also contribute to an estimated sea level rise of between 0.26 to 0.82 m by 2100. Other changes could include increased storm intensity and overall changes in coastal stability (e.g. surface winds, waves, ice conditions). The Project would be designed to accommodate a 0.6 m sea level rise. Given that the Project would already incorporate safety factors to sustain extreme weather events, events resulting from climate change would be adequately addressed.

7.2.2 Comments Received

Government Authorities

Natural Resources Canada was satisfied that the Project design would incorporate safety features for a 5 m wave height earthquake induced tsunami. However, Natural Resources Canada recommended that the potential for occurrence of submarine slope failures as a possible tsunami source for Lelu Island be assessed. Natural Resources Canada explained that submarine landslides often produce waves at the local level that are larger than earthquake tsunamis. The proponent responded that landslide generated tsunamis do not travel large distances and, given that the slopes of Lelu Island do not feature steep fjord walls prone to landslide and submarine failures, such events were unlikely to affect the Project. The proponent undertook tsunami modelling

for local submarine and subaerial landslide sources for the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission as requirements to support the application for an Export Facility Permit.

Natural Resources Canada asked the proponent to identify the likelihood of encountering gas pockets during construction of the marine terminal and the potential effects on the Project associated with these. The proponent indicated that the likelihood of gas pockets occurring around the marine terminal was low. If a gas pocket is encountered it could affect the structural stability of the marine terminal infrastructure and it would have to be mitigated through engineering design. Natural Resources Canada was satisfied with the information provided.

Aboriginal Groups

Metlakatla First Nation and Gitxaala Nation commented that the rainfall of 126 mm in a day might not be sufficient given the predicted increase of 10 to 20 percent in precipitation due to climate change. They indicated that the design tolerance should allow for a 20 percent increase over historic extremes. The proponent explained that the Project was designed to accommodate an increase of seven percent from the highest rainfall event recorded at the Prince Rupert Airport and that the Project would be able to cope with a 10 to 20 percent increase in precipitation predicted for the next century by updating infrastructure if needed.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

7.2.3 Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency is satisfied that the proponent has adequately identified potential effects of the environment on the Project and that the final design of the Project would account for these effects. The Agency agrees with the proponent that it would be able to adapt to changes in the environment over the life of the Project by updating infrastructure as required.

7.3 Cumulative Environmental Effects

A cumulative environmental effects assessment determines if environmental effects are likely to result from the Project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out. The proponent's assessment of cumulative effects took into consideration the Agency's Operational Policy Statement, *Assessing Cumulative Environmental Effects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*.

7.3.1 Approach and Scope

The proponent considered past, current, and future projects and activities in the evaluation of cumulative effects. These included industrial operations, marine terminals, marine vessel traffic, forestry, and fishing. No regional studies, as described in sections 73 and 74 of CEAA 2012, are available for consideration. The existing and reasonably foreseeable projects identified by the proponent are listed in table 11; those in Prince Rupert are shown in figure 3. The Agency acknowledges that since the proponent's assessment of cumulative effects described in its EIS, other reasonably foreseeable projects in the Prince Rupert region have been identified as reasonably foreseeable and others will no longer be proceeding. The Agency is satisfied that for the purposes of this EA, the proponent has conducted a sufficient cumulative effects assessment. Cumulative effects

assessments for projects that follow will take into account the information on existing and reasonably foreseeable projects available at that time.

Table 11: Summary of Existing and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Identified by the Proponent

Project	Description
Atlin Terminal	Operational tourism center and dock for small ships in Prince Rupert
CN Rail Line	Operational rail line
Canpotex Potash Export Terminal	Identified, but project not proceeding
Douglas Channel LNG	Proposed LNG project with a floating LNG export facility located in Douglas Channel near Kitimat
Enbridge Northern Gateway Project	Proposed oil export terminal in Kitimat
Fairview Container Terminal Phase I	Conversion from a bulk and break-bulk terminal to an operational intermodal container terminal
Fairview Container Terminal Phase II	Approved container terminal expansion project currently undergoing permitting
Kitimat LNG Terminal Project	Approved LNG export facility on Bish Cove, south of Kitimat
LNG Canada Project	Approved LNG export facility in the District of Kitimat
Mount McDonald Wind Power Project	Approved wind energy project that has not proceeded to permitting or development at this time
NaiKun Wind Energy Project	Approved cable landing for the offshore wind energy project. The project has not proceeded to the permitting or development phase
Northland Cruise Terminal	Operational cruise ship terminal
Odin Seafood	Operational commercial seafood packaging facility
Pinnacle Pellet Inc.	Operational wood pellet transfer, export, and storage facility on Kaien Island
Prince Rupert LNG Project	Proposed LNG export facility on Ridley Island
Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Project	Approved incoming pipeline to supply natural gas directly to Pacific NorthWest LNG Project
Prince Rupert Ferry Terminal	Operational ferry terminal for B.C. Ferries and Alaska Ferries
Prince Rupert Industrial Park	Operational industrial area containing a saw mill, car manufacturer facility, and car mechanics shop
Prince Rupert Grain Ltd.	Operational grain storage and handling terminal
Ridley Island Log Sort	Operational dry land log sort
Ridley Terminals Inc.	Operational coal, petroleum coke, wood pellets storage, and handling terminal
Rio Tinto Alcan Aluminium Smelter and Modernization Project	Approved project for a modernized facility to update and expand the smelter
WatCo Pulp Mill	Proposed reuse of non-operational Skeena/China Cellulose pulp mill for shipment of metallurgical coal, grain, potash and other commodities
Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission Project	Approved incoming pipeline to supply natural gas directly to proposed Prince Rupert LNG Project

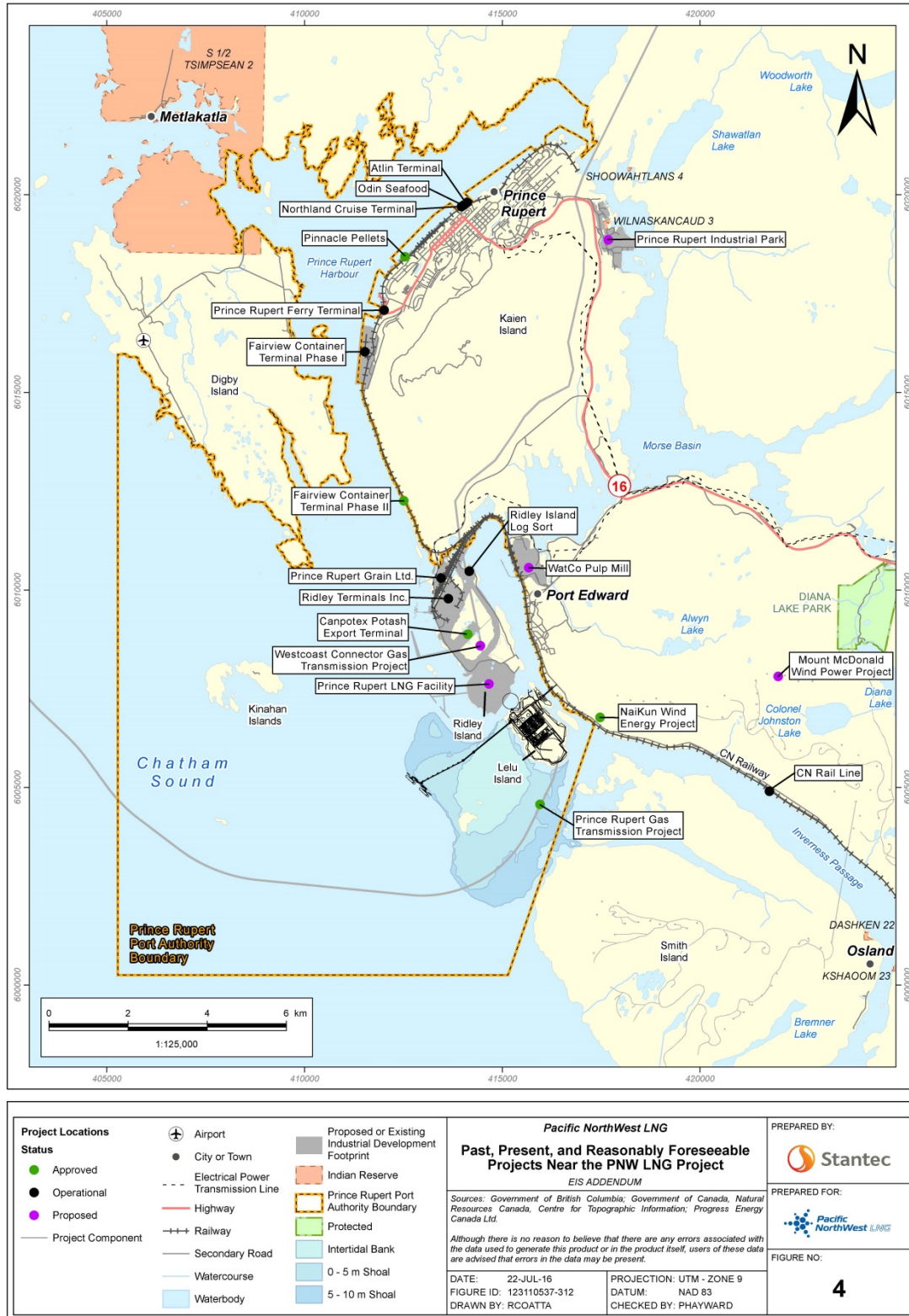


Figure 4: Past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects near the PNW LNG Project (Stantec)

The Agency focused its cumulative effects assessment on four valued components: freshwater fish and fish habitat; marine fish and fish habitat (including species at risk and marine plants); marine mammals (including species at risk); and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Agency's rationale for including these valued components in the cumulative effects assessment was based on the following criteria: level of concern expressed by the public, Aboriginal groups, and government agencies; health, status or condition of the valued component; whether the cumulative effects are likely to occur; potential significance of cumulative environmental effects; and potential mitigation or follow-up.

7.3.2 Cumulative Effects – Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat

Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

Air emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from multiple projects within the Prince Rupert area may react with water and oxygen to form acidic compounds of sulfate (SO₄) and NO_x in freshwater bodies. Under some circumstances, acid deposition can lead to acidification and/or eutrophication of freshwater bodies²³. Acidification and eutrophication can in turn lead to fish habitat loss and increased fish mortality. The B.C. Ministry of Environment has set a critical load for acid deposition of 150 equivalents per hectare per year (eq/ha/year). Above this critical load, B.C. Ministry of Environment suggests that freshwater bodies may be vulnerable to acidification and/or eutrophication and recommends further assessment.

Under the cumulative air emissions modelling scenario, the proponent identified exceedances of critical load for acid deposition in two areas within the boundaries of the regional assessment area: one on the western edge of Kaien Island (Area A), and one on Ridley Island (Area B) (see figure 5). Area A is located over the B.C. and Alaska Ferries terminal and the Fairview Terminal. Area B is located over Prince Rupert Grain Ltd., Ridley Island Coal Terminal, and Prince Rupert LNG. Under the modelled cumulative emissions scenario, acid deposition reaches a maximum predicted annual average of 251 eq/ha/yr in Area B, 101 units above the critical load threshold for acid deposition.

The proponent conducted a desktop study which identified six watercourses within Area A, which are considered unlikely to support any resident or anadromous fish populations. Area B contains a number of small watercourses, and at least one fish-bearing creek (Hays Creek).

The proponent characterized the residual cumulative effects as permanent, but with no measureable adverse effect on the function or use of fish habitat or reduction in the size of the fish population. The proponent characterized freshwater systems in the area as occurring in a viable/undisturbed ecosystem with high resiliency. The proponent concluded that because most of the watercourses potentially affected by acidification and eutrophication from cumulative effects are unlikely to support resident or anadromous fish populations, except for the headwaters of Hays Creek, the Project is not expected to contribute to a cumulative change in fish mortality or a net loss in fishery productivity. Therefore, the proponent concluded no significant cumulative

²³ Acidification is the process by which pH and buffering capacity of freshwater systems decrease. Eutrophication occurs from excessive inputs of nitrogen, which promotes excessive algal growth and decay and can lead to low oxygen levels.

effects on fish and fish habitat. The proponent proposed a follow-up program for freshwater fish and fish habitat to confirm this determination.

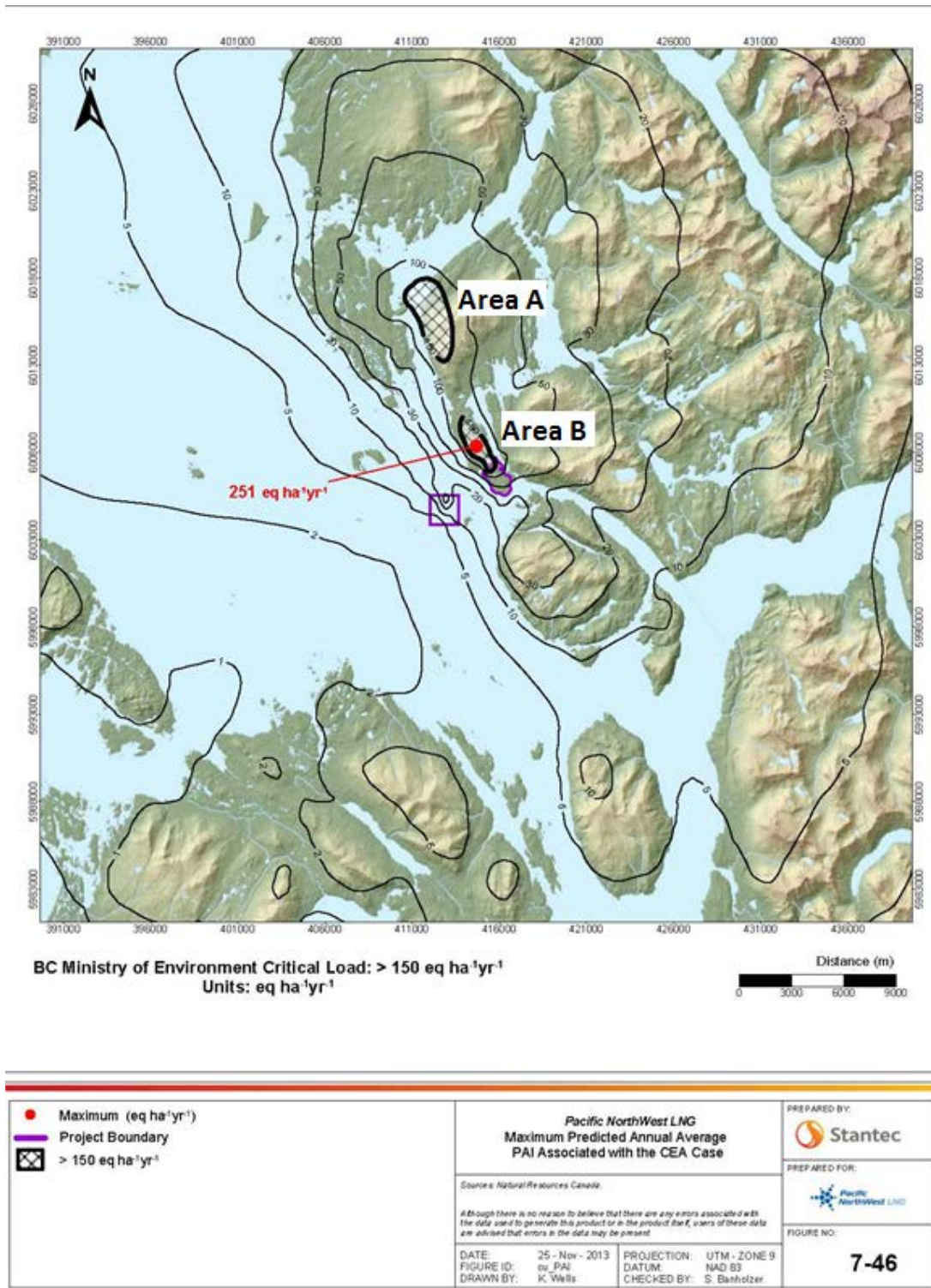


Figure 5: Areas of Exceedance of Critical Load (Cumulative Scenario) (Stantec). Area labels added by the Agency.

Comments Received

Government Authorities

Comments were received from both federal and provincial authorities regarding the adequacy of the cumulative effects assessment for acidification and eutrophication of freshwater bodies. Environment and Climate Change Canada and the B.C. Ministry of Environment requested that a monitoring program for both Hays Creek and Wolf Creek systems be developed to address short and/or long-term cumulative effects from acid deposition. They also recommended further studies to determine the accuracy of the desktop review of potential fish habitat in areas of critical load exceedances under cumulative emissions scenarios, as they believe the analysis is data deficient. The B.C. Ministry of Environment suggested baseline water chemistry analysis of Alwyn Lake indicates that it is highly susceptible to acidification and eutrophication, and that other freshwater bodies within the regional assessment area are likely susceptible as well.

The proponent committed to conduct a follow-up program to verify predictions, and assess both Project and cumulative effects on freshwater bodies from deposition of acidic compounds. The proponent also committed to conducting baseline habitat use studies on fish-bearing streams and lakes within the regional assessment area, including Wolf Creek system, Hays Creek system, Alwyn Lake, and two headwater lakes on Kaien Island.

Aboriginal Groups

Both Lax Kw'alaams Band and Kitsumkalum First Nation requested that further assessment of acidification and eutrophication be conducted. Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concern about the exceedance of critical load under the cumulative emissions scenario, and stressed the need for further analysis of cumulative effects. As mentioned above, the proponent has committed to a follow-up program to verify their prediction that there will be no significant adverse effects to freshwater fish and fish habitat from acidification and eutrophication in the freshwater bodies identified.

Public

Members of the public expressed concern that multiple projects within the Prince Rupert area could lead to acid rain and acidification of freshwater bodies. The T. Buck Suzuki Foundation recommended that the cumulative effects of acidification from all proposed LNG projects be assessed by the B.C. Ministry of Environment, and that a comprehensive strategy be developed to address acidification issues.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

Agency Analysis and Conclusions

The Agency notes that modelling results suggest critical load exceedances for acid deposition under the cumulative emissions scenario in two locations. There is some uncertainty with regards to the proponent's prediction of the cumulative effects of acid deposition in freshwater bodies in the regional assessment area as the proponent did not field-verify their desktop study of fish habitat, or conduct an effects assessment for any freshwater bodies in this area, with the exception of Alwyn Lake. The resiliency of the ecosystem is predicted to be high by the proponent; however, baseline water chemistry assessment of Alwyn Lake indicated that the lake is highly susceptible to acidification and eutrophication. There is also at least one creek system (Hays Creek) within the regional assessment area that is important habitat for numerous fish species.

The Agency considered the mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, advice from expert federal authorities, and comments received from Aboriginal groups and the public, and identified the mitigation measures referenced in section 6.1 as necessary to limit emissions of SO₂ and NO_x and avoid cumulative impacts to freshwater fish and fish habitat. The Agency agrees with the proponent that a follow-up program is necessary to verify the prediction that acidification and eutrophication of freshwater bodies within the local assessment area would not occur as a result of Project or cumulative emissions. Further details about this program can be found in section 9.

The B.C. Ministry of Environment has announced plans to study the cumulative effects of existing and proposed industrial air emissions in the Prince Rupert airshed to help inform future decisions on industrial development, including proposed LNG facilities. The study will assess the impact of different emissions scenarios on surface water, soils, vegetation and human health. It is expected that the proponent would participate in this study.

To prevent significant adverse cumulative effects from the Project, the Agency has determined that the proponent should participate, at the request of relevant federal authorities, in regional initiatives related to the monitoring, assessment, or management of cumulative environmental effects likely to result from the Project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out, should there be any such initiative during the construction and operations phases of the Project.

The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and a follow-up program for freshwater fish and fish habitat.

7.3.3 Cumulative Effects – Marine Fish and Fish Habitat including Species at Risk and Marine Plants

Proponent's Assessment of Cumulative Environmental Effects

The proponent determined that cumulative effects due to changes in sediment and water quality are not anticipated as Project dredging and disposal activities were not expected to overlap in both time and space with other projects. Disposal of sediment from the Fairview Phase II Project, just north of Lelu Island, could overlap with disposal from the Project at Brown Passage. The proponent expected that regulators would establish timing windows for sediment disposal activities to avoid an overlap of suspended sediment plumes.

The proponent also identified potential cumulative effects of direct mortality or physical injury, including hearing loss and ruptured swim bladders as a result of underwater noise from pile installation and blasting, should the timing of construction for multiple projects overlap. The proponent determined that some invertebrates and sedentary or slow moving fish were likely to be injured or killed by construction activities, but that this would only occur in the area immediately around such activities. The proponent described affected species as locally abundant and likely to recolonize and recover via the creation of productive offsetting habitat.

The proponent also considered cumulative effects of behaviour change to marine fish due to underwater noise during blasting, dredging, pile driving, berthing, and shipping from multiple projects. The zone of behavioural avoidance for fish would vary depending on the species, the source level and frequency of noise generating activity for each project, and the degree of overlap of affected areas. The proponent noted that the extent of the overlap is not known. The proponent did not expect that behaviour changes would affect population viability for the affected marine species given their large geographic ranges.

The proponent determined that no cumulative effects assessment was required for changes to fish habitat. The residual effects of the Project, taking into consideration the implementation of fish habitat offsetting measures, were described by the proponent as negligible. The proponent indicated that productivity within the area would be maintained.

The proponent concluded no significant residual cumulative effects because: there would be no changes to sediment or water quality that would result in a toxicological risk to aquatic life; there would not be a high likelihood of affecting fish population viability; and there would not be a high likelihood of causing mortality to a species at risk.

Comments Received

Government Authorities

Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that potentially significant effects in the form of serious harm (as defined in the *Fisheries Act*) would be offset as required under the *Fisheries Act* for the Project and for other projects in the area. In reviewing future applications for serious harm to fish in the area, Fisheries and Oceans Canada will determine whether effects of those other projects can be offset, and how much offsetting would be required, taking into consideration the status of the fisheries.

The Prince Rupert Port Authority advised that arrivals and departures of vessels are staggered based on navigational safety concerns, not to reduce underwater noise. The Prince Rupert Port Authority has started to develop a Prince Rupert Port Authority marine mammal management plan, a component of which will be the monitoring and evaluation of marine noise. The Prince Rupert Port Authority advised that resulting management actions with respect to the reduction or mitigation of marine noise may also be of benefit to marine fish.

The Prince Rupert Port Authority is developing a Port of Prince Rupert *Dredged Sediment Management Guide* for future projects with input from Aboriginal groups and government agencies. The Guide would include alternate uses for sediment from dredging activities, identification of potential locations for disposal, and guidance on other sediment management issues.

The Prince Rupert Port Authority indicated that it would require the proponent to participate in a Construction Coordination Committee and a Port Operations Committee to address potential effects of construction and operation activities on marine users, including commercial fishers, within the Port's boundaries.

Environment and Climate Change Canada will continue to invite Aboriginal groups to join departmental staff conducting environmental effect monitoring related to approved disposal at sea activities at Brown Passage and will share the results. Environment and Climate Change Canada advised that the timing windows within which

sediment deposition is allowed, as defined in disposal at sea permits, should not be relied upon to manage cumulative effects.

Aboriginal Groups

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Metlakatla First Nation expressed concern about cumulative effects from any spatial or temporal overlap from multiple dredging and pile driving activities. Both have stated that there was a lack of evidence provided regarding cumulative effects on fish and fish habitat, particularly within the Skeena River estuary. Gitxaala Nation and Metlakatla First Nation both asserted that effects did not have to overlap in both time and space to be cumulative. Metlakatla First Nation requested that the proponent provide a schedule for dredging to ensure that temporal overlap with other projects is avoided and that they be involved in on-site monitoring and management of dredging and disposal activities. Kitsumkalum First Nation commented that the proponent should be required to self-govern the timing of disposal at sea activities to ensure no overlap with disposal from other projects.

Lax Kw'alaams Band and Kitsumkalum First Nation requested that the proponent conduct modelling to assess the cumulative effects of underwater noise to fish and marine mammal behavior from multiple projects in the Prince Rupert area. Kitsumkalum First Nation requested that a follow-up and monitoring program be implemented to address uncertainty regarding cumulative effects of underwater noise.

Metlakatla First Nation suggested that the proponent be required to coordinate construction activities with nearby projects, such as the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission line, in order to coordinate marine traffic, area closures, and disposal at sea activities, so as to minimize effects such as increased underwater noise. Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation also suggested that the proponent be required to participate in regional initiatives pertaining to cumulative effects for marine fish and fish habitat, as well as air quality, fishing, and traditional use.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, and Gitxaala Nation requested that a cumulative risk assessment be completed to assess the risk that infrastructure associated with multiple projects could lead to oceanographic changes that could destabilize Flora Bank.

Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, and Gitxaala Nation also expressed disagreement with the limited size of the regional assessment area used for the assessment of cumulative effects on marine resources.

To provide multi-project oversight, Lax Kw'alaams Band asserted that the development of an independent environmental monitoring system for the Prince Rupert Harbour area was essential and stated that Lax Kw'alaams Band must be engaged in the design and implementation of this program.

Public

World Wildlife Fund Canada expressed concern about the general methodology used in conducting cumulative effects assessment for marine species. It stated that the cumulative effects assessment should be conducted for multiple projects as well as for multiple concurrent effects including mortality/injury from blasting, behavioral changes, and chemical contamination. It stated that the assessment relies too heavily on qualitative analysis. World Wildlife Fund Canada expressed particular concern over the assessment of cumulative effects from underwater noise, including noise from blasting, pile driving, dredging, construction vessel movement, shipping,

and berthing, and disagreed with the proponent's assertion that a cumulative effects assessment for fish habitat was not required.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups, the public and the proponent during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency finds that effects on marine fish as a result of Project effects interacting with effects from other projects are possible.

With regard to water quality, the Agency is of the view that effects from the Project are not likely to interact with effects from other projects because dredging and blasting at the Materials Offloading Facility will only be carried out during periods of least risk to fish, modelled effects to water quality from such activities are short term in duration and limited in geographic extent, and other projects could be required to abide by similar conditions if undergoing a federal EA.

For effects from disposal at sea, the Agency expects that such activities would only be carried out during appropriate timing windows in an unconfined area where fish could easily avoid any temporary poor water quality conditions. Environment and Climate Change Canada would require a permit that could require further measures to mitigate effects to water quality. Environment and Climate Change Canada indicated that the permitted timing of disposal should not be relied upon to mitigate cumulative effects of multiple projects. The Agency also notes that there are other mechanisms that could also manage water quality effects, including the Prince Rupert Port Authority's *Dredged Sediment Management Guide* to provide guidance for sediment disposal, as well as the general coordination discussions at the Port's Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee.

The Agency is not concerned about the cumulative effects to sediment quality that could affect fish because sediment with higher levels of dioxins and furans would be disposed of on Lelu Island as opposed to disposal at Brown Passage. The minimal contaminants in the remaining sediment would not pose a significant risk to fish when disposed of at Brown Passage, with or without further disposal at sea from other projects.

Regarding potential effects of injury, mortality, or to behaviour from underwater noise and light, the Agency notes these effects would be mitigated by applying noise thresholds for fish injury, noise reduction technologies at times when juveniles are expected to be using the area, and light spillage prevention for the marine environment. With these measures, the areas expected to be affected are limited in geographic extent and not expected to overlap with effects from other projects. Any effects would be reversible once construction has finished. The Agency anticipates that many of the other proposed projects would undergo an EA and be required to abide by conditions to mitigate potential effects. The Agency is recommending that the proponent participate in any regional initiatives for monitoring, assessment, or management of cumulative effects, when requested to do so by relevant federal authorities. The Agency expects that the proponent will participate in the general coordination discussions at the Port's Construction Coordination Committee and the Port Operations Committee.

With regard to effects on fish habitat for the Project and for other projects in the area, potentially significant effects in the form of serious harm (as defined in *Fisheries Act*) would be offset as required by Fisheries and

Oceans Canada under the *Fisheries Act*. The Agency also understands that if the proponent determines that the Project would cause serious harm to fish habitat at Brown Passage or to subtidal eelgrass under the suspension bridge, it would have to apply for a permit from Fisheries and Oceans Canada to mitigate the serious harm. In reviewing future applications from other proponents for serious harm to fish in the area, Fisheries and Oceans Canada will determine whether effects can be offset, and how much offsetting would be required, taking into consideration the status of the fisheries. As such, the Agency determines that the cumulative effects to fish habitat would be mitigated.

The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on marine fish and fish habitat, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and a follow-up program.

7.3.4 Cumulative Effects – Marine Mammals

Proponent's Assessment of Environmental Effects

The proponent noted that cumulative effects associated with collisions between marine mammals and LNG carriers or other shipping vessels could result in direct mortality or physical injury of marine mammals. All shipping traffic to Prince Rupert will use routes commonly used by deep sea traffic from the open ocean, around Triple Island on the west side of Chatham Sound, and across the Sound. The Prince Rupert Port Authority expects that shipping would increase from an estimated 500²⁴ to 2000 ships annually by 2025, of which the Project would account for 350. The proponent concluded that mitigation measures (e.g. speed profiles, course alterations) expected of all projects would generally limit the likelihood of mortalities and population level effects on marine mammals. For individuals of any species at risk, the proponent determined that there is not a high likelihood of death as a result of a vessel collision during the life of the Project.

The proponent also identified potential cumulative effects of direct mortality or physical injury, such as from hearing loss due to underwater noise from pile installation and blasting during construction. The proponent indicated that impact pile driving occurring concurrently would result in larger areas where marine mammals especially harbour seals could experience hearing loss. The proponent concluded that injury to other marine mammals is possible but not likely as other similar projects are expected to implement mitigation measures such as bubble curtains to reduce effects on marine mammals.

The proponent also considered cumulative effects of behaviour change due to underwater noise from blasting, dredging, and pile driving during construction, and berthing and shipping during operations. Given the expected increase in underwater noise from multiple projects in the area, behaviour could be affected over larger areas and for longer durations when other projects are taken into account. The loud noises during construction and operations could lead to avoidance of the area, increase stress, and interfere with marine mammals' ability to find prey or effectively communicate. The zone of behavioural avoidance would vary depending on the species, the level and frequency of noise generated, and the degree of overlap of affected areas.

²⁴ This estimate does not include tugs, ferries, water taxis, cruise ships, fishing vessels, or recreational vessels.

The proponent identified harbour porpoise as particularly sensitive to acoustic disturbance, and indicated that the Project will contribute to cumulative effects causing changes in behaviour to harbour porpoise during the construction phase. However, the proponent indicated that alternative habitat for harbour porpoise is available in Chatham Sound. The proponent does not expect that behaviour changes would affect population viability for harbour porpoise given its large geographic ranges, and the availability of alternative habitat.

The proponent indicated that mitigation measures are expected to reduce the magnitude of effects on marine mammals, and that other projects in the region have been or are likely to be required to implement similar mitigation measures. The proponent does not expect that residual cumulative effects to marine mammals would result in mortality to species at risk or affect population viability for the affected marine species given their large geographic ranges, and the availability of alternative habitat. The proponent concluded cumulative effects on marine resources, including marine mammals, would be not significant.

Comments Received

Government Authorities

Fisheries and Oceans Canada agreed with the proponent that concurrent construction and operation of the Project with present and future developments may increase the risk of marine mammal injury, death, and behavioural change. It advised that there is uncertainty regarding the potential effects on marine mammal populations because of knowledge gaps regarding: the current rate of marine mammal injury and death resulting from shipping and marine development; marine mammal population densities; and, the importance of the area potentially affected by the Project to some marine mammals. Fisheries and Oceans Canada expressed particular concern regarding effects to harbour porpoise, given its susceptibility to acoustic disturbance, its status as a federal species at risk, its extensive use of the Project area year-round, and uncertainty regarding the suitability of alternative habitat in the area. It indicated that after the implementation of mitigation measures there would remain a medium to high risk of the Project having significant adverse effects to harbour porpoise.

As part of its ongoing environmental sustainability improvements, the Prince Rupert Port Authority has started to develop a Prince Rupert Port Authority marine mammal management plan to reduce risks to marine mammal populations from port operations, including underwater noise and vessel collisions. The Port Authority will update its *Practices and Procedures* with any new requirements applicable to vessels within the port limits of Prince Rupert.

The Pacific Pilotage Authority advised that it will work with the Prince Rupert Port Authority to develop speed profiles required for vessels under pilotage to the Port, as needed. It indicated that speeds of vessels while under pilotage are at the discretion of the pilot.

Aboriginal Groups

Gitga'at First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Gitxaala Nation, and Metlakatla First Nation expressed concern about the cumulative impacts from ship strikes to whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Metlakatla First Nation expressed particular concern about vessel strikes and underwater noise around Triple Island where vessels would converge to take on Pilotage Authority pilots. Lax Kw'alaams Band raised concern about the cumulative effects of vessel traffic on marine mammals in Porpoise Channel near the Materials Offloading Facility. Gitxaala Nation and

Metlakatla First Nation requested that reduced vessel speed in the area under pilotage be included as a mitigation measure to prevent vessel strikes.

Gitxaala Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, and Kitsumkalum First Nation expressed concern that the cumulative effects of underwater noise on marine mammals from construction were assessed by the proponent as 'not significant' but with a low level of certainty. Lax Kw'alaams requested that a comprehensive, region-wide study be conducted on the cumulative effects from underwater noise and increased suspended solids to marine mammals. They proposed that this cumulative effects study should include measures for adaptive management, and should be implemented in consultation with Aboriginal groups and federal authorities.

Metlakatla First Nation expressed concern about the criteria used to assess significance as it believed that if marine mammals leave the assessment area permanently due to cumulative effects from multiple projects it should be considered a significant adverse effect, even if it does not threaten population viability.

To provide multi-project oversight, Lax Kw'alaams asserted that the development of an independent environmental monitoring system for the Prince Rupert Harbour area was essential and stated that it must be engaged in the design and implementation of this program.

Gitxaala Nation, Metlakatla First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation indicated that the use of the local assessment area as the spatial scope for the cumulative effects assessment for marine mammals was inadequate, and that the proponent may underestimate cumulative effects from vessel noise and vessel strikes, and the effects of multiple, interacting disturbances.

Public

World Wildlife Fund Canada expressed concern about the cumulative effects assessment for marine mammals. It stated that the cumulative effects assessments should be conducted for multiple projects as well as for multiple concurrent effects, including mortality and injury from blasting, ship strikes, behavioral changes that may result in decreased ability to feed and communicate, and chemical contamination.

World Wildlife Fund Canada expressed particular concern over the effects from underwater noise from multiple activities across multiple projects, including blasting, pile driving, dredging, construction vessel movement, shipping, and berthing. It indicated that the manner in which these stressors combine temporally and spatially to impact valued components was not assessed adequately by the proponent.

Agency Analysis and Conclusions

Cumulative effects on marine mammals include impacts from vessel collisions and underwater noise. Many of the marine mammals that seasonally frequent the area are federally listed as threatened species at risk (humpback whale, Bigg's killer whale, northern resident killer whale). Although no marine mammal critical habitat as defined in the *Species at Risk Act* has been identified, Chatham Sound is identified as important to humpback whales, northern resident killer whales, and sea lions in Fisheries and Oceans Canada's *Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area Atlas*.

The Agency finds that the increase in large vessel traffic in the Prince Rupert Port to 2000 vessels a year by 2025 could be reasonably expected to increase the likelihood of vessel collisions with marine mammals. The Agency accepts the advice of Fisheries and Oceans Canada that the level of risk is uncertain given the knowledge gaps

related to marine mammal population density, and injury and death resulting from shipping and marine development. LNG vessels en route to and from the marine terminal berths would be required to respect speed profiles established by the Prince Rupert Port Authority, the pilots, or other regulatory agencies. The Agency expects risks to marine mammals to be taken into consideration in the development of any speed profiles.

Given the number of large, industrial projects proposed in the Prince Rupert area, underwater noise along the east side of Chatham Sound could increase, potentially resulting in cumulative effects of physical injury, such as permanent hearing loss to marine mammals. Underwater noise would likely be greatest and most continuous during construction activities (e.g. blasting and impact pile driving), which could occur for multiple projects close together or at the same time in the next decade. Physical injury effects during construction would be reduced through implementation of a marine mammal detection program in which the proponent maintains a safety radius and stops noisy activities when marine mammals come too close. Underwater noise from vessels transiting and berthing, which could continue daily for decades, is less likely to result in permanent hearing loss.

Regarding potential marine mammal behavioural changes, the Agency notes the uncertainty regarding how marine mammals would respond to the increase in underwater noise, including if and for how long they would avoid an area, the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and the suitability of alternative habitats described by the proponent. With likely continued development of the Port of Prince Rupert, it is uncertain if marine mammals would avoid the area permanently, avoid the area temporarily and return, or remain in the area by adapting to new conditions. The Agency agrees, however, that the implementation of mitigation measures by future projects would help alleviate any significant adverse effects for marine mammals.

Given the comparatively high susceptibility of harbour porpoise to acoustic disturbance and its year-round abundance in the shallow waters around the Project area, the residual cumulative effects to harbour porpoise from underwater noise during construction are expected to be more pronounced when compared to other marine mammals. Considering that behavioural effects of overlapping Projects are expected to occur over a larger area and for a longer period of time, it is also not clear whether these habitats would remain suitable. The Agency accepts Fisheries and Oceans Canada's advice and concludes that the Project is likely to result in significant adverse effects to harbour porpoise. Given this conclusion, the Agency determines that any further effects from other projects or activities likely to occur in combination with the already significant adverse effects of the Project would likely result in significant adverse cumulative effects to harbour porpoise.

Initiatives underway by the Prince Rupert Port Authority will aid management of cumulative effects to marine mammals. The Agency expects that development of the Prince Rupert Port Authority marine mammal management plan will improve knowledge of marine mammal use and dependency on the harbour area, that cumulative effects on marine mammals will be considered by the Port's Environmental Stewardship Committee, and that implementation of the Port's updated *Practices and Procedures* will help to reduce effects of underwater noise to marine mammals.

Given the uncertainties with regard to the cumulative effects assessment recognized by the Agency, the proponent, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, a follow-up program is necessary to verify predictions regarding the Project's contributions to cumulative effects on marine mammals, including harbor porpoise. The program should include reporting of marine vessel strikes, monitoring and reporting of marine mammal presence, density and habitat use during construction and operations, and corrective actions if the results identify concerns.

Furthermore, the proponent should participate, at the request of federal authorities, in initiatives related to the monitoring, assessment, or management of cumulative environmental effects likely to result from the Project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out, should there be any such initiative during the construction and operations phases of the Project.

The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on most marine mammals, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and a follow-up program, as well as the marine mammal management plan initiated by the Prince Rupert Port Authority that would help manage these effects. However, the Agency concludes that the Project is likely to result in significant adverse cumulative environmental effects to harbour porpoise, given its susceptibility to behavioural effects from underwater noise, its current at risk status, its extensive use of the Project area year-round, and the uncertainty of suitable alternative habitat.

7.3.5 Cumulative Effects – Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes

Proponent's Assessment of Cumulative Environmental Effects

The proponent said that the Project's residual effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes could interact cumulatively with the effects of other projects or activities involving either offshore construction or marine traffic, or both. This could interfere with Aboriginal users' marine-based access to sites where traditional activities are practiced and influence the timing of when these sites are used. For example, the Westcoast Connector and Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Projects could result in added, but temporary barriers and inconvenience (while the pipelines are being constructed in marine waters) for Aboriginal users travelling from Port Edward into Chatham Sound to access traditional activity sites. The proponent noted that the water lots assigned to both the Project and the proposed Prince Rupert LNG Project on Ridley Island, located on the opposite side of Porpoise Channel, have been designed to maintain full access to the channel and not overlap, should the two construction periods occur at the same time. As such, access restrictions to and from Porpoise Harbour are not anticipated.

The proponent indicated that the Prince Rupert Port Authority would manage the number of vessels from other proponents that have the potential to overlap during construction activities with vessels from the Project. The Project's contribution to increased marine shipping within the Prince Rupert harbour's limits would be one additional LNG carrier per day (or 350 LNG carriers per year) at full build out within routes commonly used by deep sea traffic between Lelu Island and Triple Island. The proponent concluded that the Project would incrementally add to interference with Aboriginal peoples' marine-based access to preferred locations where traditional activities are practiced.

The Project's residual effects on the availability of waters and resources on which the practice of traditional activities depend could also act cumulatively with the effects of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects or activities. For example, incremental industrial development may interfere with the availability of sites available for fishing. The proponent noted that the Project is not expected to contribute to cumulative effects on fish habitat and, as a result, fishing resources, because of Project-specific mitigation measures,

including fish habitat offset measures. Cumulative effects on marine fish are addressed in section 7.3.3. According to the proponent, cumulative effects are anticipated to affect the quantity of marine mammals available for harvest by Aboriginal peoples in their preferred harvesting locations, but these effects are not predicted to have an effect on population viability or general availability of marine mammals for traditional harvesting within the region. Displacement of marine mammals from Aboriginal users' preferred harvesting locations may contribute to cumulative effects on their harvesting success and the effort involved in harvesting activities. Cumulative effects on marine mammals are addressed in section 7.3.4.

According to the proponent, the Project's contribution to cumulative effects on change in habitat, mortality, and alteration of movement of terrestrial wildlife and marine birds would be local and would affect only a small portion of the regional population that is available for traditional harvesting. The Project's contribution to overall development within the regional assessment area for terrestrial wildlife and marine birds is 175 ha (or 0.1 percent). Similarly, while the Project would result in the loss of traditional use plants on Lelu Island, these losses would represent very small proportions of the total amount of these vegetation communities within the regional assessment area. Removal of Lelu Island as a gathering site for traditional use plants would be partially mitigated through the incorporation of traditional use plants in wetland compensation projects and trail or parks improvement initiatives to facilitate access to restored or created wetlands in the Prince Rupert area. The proponent noted some uncertainty with regard to how other proposed projects may cumulatively affect traditional use gathering locations other than Lelu Island and access to these locations.

The Project's facility on Lelu Island, the marine terminal and LNG carriers, together with the effects of other operational, approved, and reasonably foreseeable projects or activities within the regional assessment area would result in alterations to the sensory environment, including to visual quality. However, the proponent stated that these developments largely occur within the boundaries of the Port of Prince Rupert, which is scheduled for current and future industrial expansion. The proponent plans to mitigate the Project's contribution to cumulative sensory disturbances through measures designed to limit increase of noise and ambient light levels.

Taken together, the cumulative reductions in access and availability of marine-based sites and resources (marine mammals) and increase in sensory disturbances may affect Aboriginal users' degree of satisfaction related to the practice of traditional activities and the ability of Aboriginal users to gather and share traditional knowledge associated with the sites and activities being impacted. The proponent also noted that Aboriginal social cohesion is expected to experience cumulative adverse effects due to cumulative reductions in opportunities for families and others to practice traditional activities together and for Aboriginal peoples to trade and share harvested foods.

The proponent stated that the Construction Coordination Committee and the Port Operations Committee, led by the Prince Rupert Port Authority, and ongoing land and marine use planning processes, in which Aboriginal groups are involved, would help to mitigate cumulative effects on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Port Authority would require all proponents to submit information related to their planned activities, including sequencing, numbers of vessels, traffic routes, fuel requirements, and timeframes, in order to prevent or resolve conflicts between overlapping activities. According to the proponent, land and marine use planning processes can help to mitigate effects on Aboriginal peoples' use of lands and resources

through communication during construction and operation and future water use planning and zoning. The proponent also agreed to participate in government-led cumulative effects management processes to address issues of concern to Aboriginal groups.

The proponent defined a significant adverse cumulative effect on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes as one that would affect the viability or sustainability of the traditional use of lands and resources by Aboriginal peoples within the regional assessment area. The proponent concluded that cumulative effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes would not be significant; however, the proponent noted a high degree of uncertainty with regard to how other projects considered in the cumulative effects assessment may cumulatively affect current Aboriginal traditional use of lands and resources. The proponent also acknowledged that confidence in its predictions can be affected by the fact that human behaviours are difficult to predict.

Comments Received

Aboriginal Groups

All Aboriginal groups noted that their ability to practice their culture and the resources on which the practice of their traditional activities depends have been considerably diminished by existing development within their traditional territories, particularly in the Prince Rupert area. They stated that the effects from the Project, in conjunction with other existing and foreseeable industrial developments, would result in cumulative environmental effects on waters, lands, and resources that are of importance to Aboriginal peoples and in additional serious effects on their members' ability to harvest resources within the Project area, as they have done for generations. Gitga'at First Nation noted the need for an oversight mechanism to insure that day-to-day transits of all LNG carriers and other vessels minimize disruptive interactions with local marine traffic and marine activities and, to the extent reasonable, harmonize with the marine transportation activities of local Aboriginal groups and other communities.

Lax Kw'alaams Band stated that uncertainties in the assessment of the effects of the Project on marine resources translate into uncertainties in the assessment of cumulative effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. Metlakatla First Nation expressed concerns that the general availability of marine species on which the practice of its members' traditional activities depend would be affected as various marine species relocate from the area due to cumulative effects of multiple overlapping projects. Lax Kw'alaams Band stated that the increased cumulative risks of vessels navigating through the Prince Rupert area and introducing alien or invasive species through exchange of ballast waters could adversely affect marine resources on which the livelihoods, local economy, health and well-being of its members depend.

Kitsumkalum First Nation also stated that the possibility of multiple years of offshore construction activities in the Prince Rupert area and Skeena River estuary could cause cumulative effects on water quality or fish and fish habitat that remain through several life cycles of fish species of importance for the practice of traditional activities by Aboriginal peoples. Given these implications, Kitsumkalum First Nation recommended that a more in-depth cumulative effects assessment for changes in sediment and water quality and changes to fish and fish habitat be provided and that additional mitigation measures be presented.

Kitsumkalum First Nation also noted that cumulative effects on the habitat of non-harvested species that may hold an important spiritual connection for Aboriginal peoples, such as killer whales, could be detrimental to Aboriginal peoples' sense of place and relationships with the lands and waters.

Metlakatla First Nation expressed concerns that increased marine activities from the Project, in combination with marine-based activities from other existing, proposed or foreseeable development, could lead to diversion of marine traffic through Metlakatla Pass (located northeast of Digby Island) in order to avoid navigation interferences and obstructions in and around Chatham Sound and Porpoise Channel. Metlakatla Pass is an important location for Metlakatla members to practice traditional activities and increased traffic through the Pass could affect members' navigation and safety and the resources on which these traditional activities depend. The proponent indicated there was no evidence to suggest diversion of traffic through Metlakatla Pass and noted that going through Metlakatla Pass would require more time and increase costs for fuel. It stated that the Project's contribution to cumulative effects is unlikely. The proponent also noted that Prince Rupert Port Authority's navigation procedures and policies, such as those related to vessel speeds, would apply to any vessels that use the Pass, and this would help alleviate the safety and erosion concerns that Metlakatla First Nation has raised. The proponent also reported that the Prince Rupert Port Authority monitors speed and enforces speed limits within its boundaries, especially during high traffic months in the summer.

Metlakatla First Nation stated that the proponent's assessment of cumulative effects was deficient because it did not take into consideration the incremental potential for cumulative effects to become significant if several projects, all with minimal residual impacts, move forward at the same time.

Comments received from Aboriginal groups during and after the public comment period on the Draft EA Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

Agency Analysis and Conclusion

The Agency has determined that there would be residual cumulative effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources within the regional assessment area. These residual effects are described in section 6.10. The Agency agrees with the proponent's analysis and proposed mitigation measures for the following reasons:

- The Project's contribution to increased interference with navigation would be minimized by the measures included in section 6.10, including designing the suspension bridge and Lelu Island bridge to allow for the passage of small vessels underneath and implementing a Marine Communications Plan.
- The number of vessels from various projects that have the potential to overlap during construction activities was not available to the proponent for the EA process. However, potentially affected Aboriginal groups would be provided the opportunity to participate in the Prince Rupert Port Authority led Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee. The proponent would be required by the Port Authority to participate in the Construction Coordination Committee and provide information to the Port Authority on their activities in order to resolve conflicts and coordinate the implementation of mitigation measures related to navigation.
- The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on marine fish and fish habitat, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and a follow-up program (see section 7.3.3 on cumulative effects on marine fish and fish habitat).

- The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on marine mammals, except harbour porpoise, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and a follow-up program, as well as the marine mammal management program initiated by the Prince Rupert Port Authority that would help manage these effects. The Agency concludes that the Project is likely to result in significant adverse cumulative environmental effects to harbour porpoise (see section 7.3.4 on cumulative effects on marine mammals). The Agency did not receive information to the effect that harbour porpoise is a species used for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples in the Project area.
- The Agency acknowledges that displacement of marine resources from preferred harvesting sites due to cumulative effects could adversely affect the experience of Aboriginal users. For example, displacement of marine resources from preferred harvesting may increase the effort needed to reach other unaffected harvesting sites and decrease the satisfaction level of Aboriginal users (including their ability to gather and share traditional knowledge associated with their primary harvesting sites). The Agency acknowledges that it is unknown whether Aboriginal users would be willing to relocate their activities to other harvesting sites.
- Development features currently occupy 1,944 ha (or 1 percent) of the regional assessment area for terrestrial wildlife and marine birds, and an additional 478 ha of development is planned in the reasonably foreseeable future. The Project's contribution to overall development within the regional assessment area for terrestrial wildlife and marine birds would be 175 ha (or 0.1 percent). The contribution of the Project to cumulative effects on terrestrial resources would only affect small portions of their regional populations and they would remain available for harvesting within the region. The Agency acknowledges that it is unknown whether Aboriginal users would be willing to relocate their activities to other harvesting sites.
- Lelu Island and Ridley Island are designated in the Prince Rupert Port Authority 2020 Land Use Management Plan as potential sites for future industrial development. The Agency recognizes that this designation can lead to the degradation of visual quality. The Project's contribution to decreased visual quality would be minimized through the maintenance of a vegetation buffer around Lelu Island.

The Agency notes that a number of initiatives to manage cumulative effects are planned for the Prince Rupert area, including the Prince Rupert Port Authority's *Dredged Sediment Management Guide* to provide guidance for sediment disposal, the Prince Rupert Port Authority Marine Mammal Management Plan to reduce risks to marine mammal populations from port operations and Environment and Climate Change Canada's plans to develop a cumulative effects monitoring program in the Skeena area. These initiatives relate to elements of the environment that are of importance for the continued practice of traditional activities in the region, including the health of the marine environment.

To prevent significant adverse cumulative effects from the Project, the Agency has determined that the proponent should participate, at the request of relevant federal authorities, in regional initiatives related to the monitoring, assessment, or management of cumulative environmental effects likely to result from the Project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out, should there be any such initiative during the construction and operations phases of the Project.

The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.

8 Impacts on Potential or Established Aboriginal Rights or Title

8.1 Potential or Established Aboriginal Rights or Title in the Project Area

The Agency identified six Aboriginal groups that assert potential or established Aboriginal rights or title on Lelu Island and on the marine environment surrounding Lelu Island, in the Prince Rupert area. The Project is located in an area with overlapping assertions²⁵ to rights and title from five Aboriginal groups: Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Kitselas First Nation. Gitga'at First Nation asserts Aboriginal rights, but not title, within the same area.

The following is a summary of the potential or established Aboriginal rights or title for each group in the area of the Project, based on information received from Aboriginal groups through consultation.

Lax Kw'alaams Band's asserted traditional territory, in which it claims Aboriginal rights and title, includes all of the lands and waters between the land surrounding the tributaries of the Skeena River, the height of land east of the Zymoetz River, and the Kitsumkalum River. To the west, its asserted traditional territory includes Nass Bay and the Nass River. To the north, its asserted traditional territory includes Wales and Pearse Islands and the Dundas and Stephens Islands groups, as well as lands and waters at the mouth of the Skeena River stretching south along Grenville Channel. Lax Kw'alaams Band also claims Aboriginal title to Lelu Island, Agnew Bank and Flora Bank based on its asserted historical and current use and occupation of the area.

The traditional territory of the hereditary tribe of the **Gitwilgyoots**, one of the nine allied tribes of Lax Kw'alaams, overlaps with the proposed Project area on Lelu Island. The Gitwilgyoots asserts title over the area in which the facility is proposed on Lelu Island, and has indicated that they are the proper s.35 rights holders and decision makers with respect to those lands.

Metlakatla First Nation's asserted traditional territory, in which it claims Aboriginal rights including Aboriginal title, extends from the coastal islands in eastern Hecate Strait in the west to Lakelse Lake near Terrace in the east and from the Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet in the north, to the headwaters of the Ecstall River in the south. Metlakatla First Nation's asserted traditional territory also includes the lower portions and the mouth of the Skeena River and its tributaries. Lelu Island is in the heart of Metlakatla First Nation's asserted traditional territory, and the lands and waters on, and surrounding, Lelu Island have long-standing traditional and current use by Metlakatla members.

Gitxaala Nation's asserted traditional territory, in which it claims Aboriginal rights and title over the lands, waters, and resources based on its laws, oral history, and customs, stretch from Prince Rupert to Aristazabal Island and include Banks Island, McCauley Island, Pitt Island, the western side of Campania Island, portions of the mainland adjacent to Grenville Channel, and the surrounding waterways. Gitxaala members assert that they

²⁵ For the purposes of the EA, the Agency documented the asserted rights and title for each Aboriginal group, as articulated either by the Aboriginal group directly, or based on information the Agency has on record. Any reference to asserted traditional territories, rights or title should not suggest the Agency has made any determinations with respect to the strength of claim to the areas asserted for title.

have historically used and occupied, and continue to extensively use and occupy this traditional territory for harvesting activities including fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering, including marine areas.

Kitsumkalum First Nation's asserted traditional territory overlaps into parts of the Nass River for harvesting animals, birds, eulachons and ground fish, then south along the coast including Stephens and Dundas Islands groups, Prince Rupert Port lands and Porcher Island down Grenville Channel south, close to Low Inlet. It also includes the Skeena River and tributaries, west to the old Skeena Bridge in Terrace, south to the Lakelse Lake area and north to the Cedar River and tributaries, Kalum and Beaver Rivers. Port Essington and Ecstall River and its headwaters include asserted Kitsumkalum title lands. Kitsumkalum asserts coastal waters and some lands around the Tsimshian Peninsula. These coastal areas include: Casey Point, Barrett Rock and the area around Stapledon Island, Dzagaedil's Village in Porpoise Harbour, Lax Spa Suunt on Arthur Island and Kwelmaas on Porcher Island. Kitsumkalum indicated that they have traditional villages throughout these areas, and harvested at camps and traditional trap lines along the Skeena and the main coast to help feed nearby villages. Kitsumkalum moved with the seasons around the Skeena and the coast. Both areas are still very important to Kitsumkalum's existence, and Kitsumkalum continues to follow their seasonal rounds according to their cultural and traditional history.

Kitselas First Nation's asserted traditional territory includes the watersheds of the Skeena and Kitimat Rivers, from Lorne Creek in the east to the Skeena and Kitimat estuaries. Kitselas First Nation asserts that it has traditional harvesting areas in coastal areas, including Prince Rupert harbour, the lower Skeena River and the Skeena estuary, and in the Nass watershed. Kitselas First Nation also claims Aboriginal title to its entire asserted traditional territory based on its exercise of land and resource management jurisdiction over the entire area.

Gitga'at First Nation's asserted traditional territory extends to the north along Douglas Channel, bisects Hawkesbury Island, extends south along the height of land draining into Ursula Channel, then crosses Princess Royal Island and incorporates Aristazabal Island as it extends out to the Pacific Ocean. To the northwest, its asserted traditional territory bisects Campania Island and then proceeds north along the height of lands separating Pitt Island and Grenville Channel. Its asserted traditional territory then extends some distance up Grenville Channel before joining up with its northern boundary. Gitga'at First Nation also asserts Aboriginal rights to use traditional sites and to harvest traditional marine and terrestrial food in the Prince Rupert Harbour area.

8.2 Potential or Established Aboriginal Rights Upriver from the Project

In addition to the Aboriginal groups potentially affected in the Project area, Aboriginal groups with traditional territories located upriver of the Project, including Gitksan Nation (notably wilp Luutkudziiwus, wilp Gwininitxw and wilp Delgamuukw), Gitanyow Nation (represented by the Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs) , Takla Lake First Nation, and the Wet'suwet'en Nation (represented by Office of the Wet'suwet'en), expressed concerns regarding the potential effects from the Project on salmon that migrate throughout the Skeena watershed, and the impacts that any such effects may have on these groups' potential or established Aboriginal rights. The Agency considered these Aboriginal groups' concerns as part of the environmental effects assessment of the Project related to marine fish resources, as well as the potential impacts of the Project on the potential or established Aboriginal fishing rights.

Gitksan Nation represents the collective interests of sixty traditional houses (wilps) within a traditional territory located approximately 130 km northeast of the Project, within the Skeena watershed, in an area that includes the upper reaches of the Skeena River and Nass River.

Gitanyow Nation's traditional territory is located approximately 150 km northeast of the Project, within the Skeena watershed, in an area that includes portions of the Kispiox River and Kitwanga River (tributaries of the Skeena River).

Takla Lake First Nation's traditional territory is located approximately 250 km east of the Project, at the headwaters of the Skeena, Fraser and Peace River systems, and includes Bear Lake and Sustut Lake in the Skeena watershed.

Wet'suwet'en Nation's traditional territory is located approximately 140 km east of the Project, in an area that overlaps, in part, within the Bulkley and Morice sub-basins of the Skeena watershed, and includes Moricetown and the Hagwilget Bands.

8.3 Potential Adverse Impacts of the Project on Potential or Established Aboriginal Rights or Title

The Project has the potential to cause adverse environmental effects, which may in turn cause adverse impacts to potential or established Aboriginal rights or title related to the practices of marine fishing, harvesting and marine mammal hunting, and terrestrial hunting, trapping, and traditional use plant gathering. Potential environmental effects on Aboriginal peoples' health and socio-economic conditions, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, physical or cultural heritage, and historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural sites or structures are described in sections 6.9 to 6.12. Appendices 11.6 and 11.9 summarize concerns raised by Aboriginal groups during the EA process. Impacts to potential or established Aboriginal rights or title are discussed below.

Impacts to Marine Fishing, Harvesting and Marine Mammal Hunting Rights

The Project area provides marine resources for many culturally important and traditionally harvested marine species that support the exercise of fishing rights. Traditional activities practiced in the Project area, including the intertidal areas around Lelu Island and Flora Bank, include fishing, particularly for salmon, and harvesting of shellfish, eulachon, crabs, and seaweed. In addition to fishing and harvesting for traditional purposes, Aboriginal groups in the area of the Project hold communal commercial licenses. Target fisheries include halibut, salmon, rockfish, herring, red sea urchin, crab, shrimp, and prawn.

All Aboriginal groups identified Flora Bank as a highly important ecological area. They indicated that any harm to the integrity of Flora Bank, and consequently fish populations that rely on Flora Bank for any of their life stages, could affect the traditional and cultural values and the food security of Aboriginal groups that depend on these resources to exercise their fishing rights. Several Aboriginal groups stated that any reductions in resources are likely to affect traditional harvesting practices, even if these resources continue to persist elsewhere or may not be reflected in overall declining population viability.

All Aboriginal groups raised strong concerns about how the presence of the marine infrastructure (i.e. bridge and trestle) and the Project construction and operation activities would affect the habitat supporting juvenile salmon and other marine resources and cause behavioral impacts to fish, in turn affecting the quantity and quality of marine resource relied on for the exercise of fishing rights. For example, Lax Kw'alaams indicated that marine resources must exist in sufficient amounts in Lax Kw'alaams' traditional territory for its members to be able to meaningfully continue to practice their traditional activities, and thus exercise fishing rights which are of high cultural value. Further, Aboriginal groups in the Project area raised concerns that Project operations (including navigation control zones and LNG carriers travelling to and from the marine terminal) may interrupt traditional and historic travel routes and impede their ability to access fishing sites, and thus interfere with their fishing rights. Aboriginal groups advocated that both baseline and ongoing fish studies and monitoring programs should be developed in consultation with potentially affected Aboriginal groups, and a risk assessment approach taken to better understand and adaptively manage potential impacts on Flora Bank, and fish and fish habitat in the Skeena estuary.

With respect to hunting of marine mammals, none of the Aboriginal groups located in the proposed Project area indicated that marine mammals are currently hunted for traditional purposes, but they are recognized as species of traditional importance. Lax Kw'alaams, Metlakatla, Gitxaala, Kitsumkalum and Gitga'at all raised concerns regarding the increase in underwater noise and associated effects, including the displacement of federally listed marine mammal species, such as northern resident and Bigg's killer whales, humpback whales and harbour porpoises, from their preferred habitat.

Gitxaala indicated that while whales and porpoises are not hunted and consumed currently, they may have been hunted for consumptive purposes in the past. Lax Kw'alaams, Metlakatla, and Gitxaala all expressed concerns regarding the risk of potential vessel collisions with marine mammals, suggesting that speed limits for LNG vessels should be required. Aboriginal groups recommended that a marine mammal monitoring program should be established and include all marine mammals, not just cetaceans and species at risk as the proponent proposed.

While the ability would remain for Aboriginal users to navigate the waters surrounding Lelu Island and along the shipping routes to access marine traditional activity sites, Project-related changes in the availability of and access to marine fishing, harvesting and marine mammal hunting sites around Lelu Island could require Aboriginal peoples to adjust the means and timing of these practices and expend increased effort to reach alternate sites. Further information on interim control zones for local marine traffic is discussed in section 6.10.1.

Through degradation of the sensory environment, the Project may also affect Aboriginal peoples' degree of satisfaction when exercising potential or established rights related to marine fishing, harvesting and marine mammal hunting. Harvested marine species would remain available in the area because the viability of local or regional populations would not be affected by the Project, but they may not be available in the preferred locations and at times Aboriginal peoples practice their activities, particularly around Lelu Island, an area of important fish habitat.

Impacts to Marine Fishing Rights of Upriver Aboriginal Groups

Upriver groups expressed concern regarding impacts of the Project on their potential or established Aboriginal rights or title. These groups stated that while they do not assert rights and title in the Skeena estuary, their traditional fisheries further upriver within the Skeena watershed may be impacted by the Project, and consequently, the fishing rights that are integral to their culture, food security and economy will be impacted. Upriver groups are of the view that consultation came too late in the EA process and has been inadequate. They also strongly believe that the Project should not be carried out on Flora Bank and Lelu Island given the unique nature of this area, which is of high ecological value and essential to supporting the exercise of their salmon fishing rights in the upper Skeena watershed.

Upriver groups expressed concern that Skeena salmon stocks in tributaries such as the Kitwanga, Bulkley or Sustut Rivers, among others, would likely be affected if the Project proceeds. They stated that any impacts on salmon stocks would cause adverse impacts on their Aboriginal rights, the health of their members, and could fundamentally alter their way of life.

The upriver groups described how stocks of vital importance to their rights are already affected by over fishing, habitat degradation and climate change effects, and would potentially be affected further by the Project. For example, Gitanyow Nation indicated that the reliance of Wilp Gwaas Hla'am (a house of Gitanyow) on the annual returns of sockeye salmon in the Kitwanga River since time immemorial has already been devastated from low water levels related to climate change, overfishing and impacts from forestry. Gitanyow is concerned that the proposed Project threatens their continued work toward rebuilding and conserving the Kitwanga sockeye, which has experienced degradation for decades. In their view, the proposed Project with its potential impacts on Flora Bank's eelgrass nursery where Kitwanga sockeye juveniles spend crucial time building their strength, may well be fatal for the rehabilitation of Gitanyow's Kitwanga fishery. As it stands, the Wilp Gwaas Hla'am has been forced to rely on other Gitanyow Houses with traditional fishing sites to provide them with sockeye on an annual basis, as fishing in other Wilp territories can only be done with prior consent of the other Gitanyow chiefs who hold title to those areas.

Upriver groups are concerned about effects to Skeena estuary fish habitat in the migration pathway for juvenile salmon. Fry and smolts that arrive in the estuary remain there as they adapt physiologically and behaviorally to the marine environment. They adapt to the salinity, feed situation, and marine predators slowly over the course of the summer, before heading to the ocean. According to traditional knowledge, the estuary adaptation period is the most critical survival period during the complex life history of Skeena salmon. Upriver groups believe that effects to juvenile salmon during this sensitive period will impact populations throughout the Skeena watershed.

According to Takla Lake First Nation, as a result of the dramatically reduced numbers of threatened salmon stocks in the Fraser River watershed, Takla Lake members increasingly depend on the Skeena River watershed for abundant stocks of chinook, coho, sockeye and steelhead salmon. In their view, any adverse effects to these salmon stocks would cause serious adverse impacts on their fishing rights.

Wet'suwet'en Nation have stated that that the Project is directly in conflict with their traditional values and right to govern the fishery resource within their asserted title lands, and will interfere with their management of the Bulkley and Morice sub-basin scale, including impacts on salmon biodiversity, healthy populations, habitat and

ecosystem functioning. Wet'suwet'en Nation have indicated that their salmon stocks have already been extirpated, threatened and require re-building in order for their members to conduct Food, Social and Ceremonial (FSC) harvesting.

The Agency considered these views, in addition to information received during the EA provided on behalf of Lax Kw'alaams that identified juvenile chinook and sockeye populations captured within three km of the proposed Project site that are genetically linked to chinook and sockeye populations within various Skeena sub-basins.

Because of its importance to Aboriginal groups, and to ensure scientific rigor, the examination of environmental effects to fish that could impact traditional fisheries and fishing rights was an important focus of the EA. The Agency sought advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and from Natural Resources Canada with respect to three-dimensional modelling, to understand the potential effects to fish and fish habitat and assess the extent of potential impacts on asserted fishing rights of Aboriginal groups in the Project area and upriver. The analysis of effects to marine fish resources, detailed in section 6.6, considered the potential effects of Project construction and operations on fish mortality, injury, habitat availability and quality, and behavior. Effects on traditional fishing and marine harvesting activities are described in section 6.10.

Mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts of the Project on Aboriginal rights related to the quality and quantity of marine fishing, harvesting, and marine mammal hunting include those identified by the Agency to minimize: change in sediment or water quality; change in marine habitat, direct mortality or physical injury to marine fish and marine mammals; and change in behaviour of marine fish and marine mammals (see sections 6.6 and 6.7). Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the proponent has identified appropriate mitigation and offsetting measures to provide for the sustainability and ongoing productivity of commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries.

Mitigation measures to reduce interference with navigation would contribute to alleviating impacts on access to marine fishing, harvesting, and marine mammal hunting by Aboriginal groups in the Project area. The proponent would be required to design the suspension bridge and Lelu Island bridge to allow for the passage of small vessels underneath. The proponent committed to provide information on Project marine traffic and to develop safe navigation practices through participation in the Technical Review Process of Marine Terminal Systems and Transshipment Sites (TERMPOL). As well, the proponent would be required to develop and implement protocols to inform Aboriginal users of navigation restrictions and safety aids, and a mechanism for Aboriginal groups to provide feedback about adverse effects on navigation for timely response by the proponent (see section 6.10).

The Agency identified follow-up requirements related to sediment transport and deposition, marine fish and fish habitat, and marine mammals (see section 9). The proponent would also be required to develop, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, a follow-up program related to traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries, including monitoring the quantity of marine resources available for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries and effects on access to fishing sites for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries. The results of the follow-up program and details of any resulting mitigation would be shared with the Aboriginal groups.

The proponent and its contractors would be obligated to participate in a Construction Coordination Committee and a Port Operations Committee chaired by the Prince Rupert Port Authority to minimize and mitigate temporary interferences in Port waters so that they do not unduly inconvenience navigation, including small

vessels operated by traditional or commercial Aboriginal fishers. Nearby tenants, Aboriginal groups and other potentially affected stakeholders would be invited to participate. The committees would coordinate activities, manage conflicts where potential overlaps between multiple projects occur and ensure that construction and operation activities are maintained.

Agency Views on Impacts to Marine Fishing, Harvesting and Marine Mammal Hunting Rights

Project Area Aboriginal Groups

Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and taking into consideration the implementation of mitigation measures, the Agency considers the potential for adverse impacts to the quantity and quality of Aboriginal fisheries to be low. However, potential short to medium-term alteration or displacement of traditional harvesting of marine resources may result in a loss of traditional knowledge of harvesting sites and marine fishing practices for Aboriginal groups located in the immediate Project area. The Agency is of the view that the Project has the potential to cause a moderate impact on potential or established Aboriginal fishing rights for groups located in the Project area because, while the exercise of asserted rights should still be able to continue, the Aboriginal group may need to modify its preferred options for exercising those rights.

Upriver Aboriginal Groups

Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency is of the view that the likelihood for the Project to result in adverse effects to salmon in the upper Skeena River watershed is low. Consequently, the Project is not expected to result in alteration of fishing practices for upriver groups. However, the Agency acknowledges that many of the traditional fisheries these groups rely on are already at a depressed level. Therefore any contribution to residual effects on fish populations may exacerbate existing impediments to the exercise of asserted fishing rights. Should the Project result in unanticipated adverse effects to salmon populations in the upper Skeena watershed, these effects could contribute to a moderate cumulative impact on asserted fishing rights of upriver Aboriginal groups, as they may experience prolonged inability to fish preferred species or in preferred locations.

Impacts to Terrestrial Hunting, Trapping, and Traditional Use Plant Gathering Rights in the Project Area

The Agency received limited information from Aboriginal groups regarding the practice of terrestrial hunting, trapping and gathering rights on Lelu Island and the uniqueness of this area relative to other harvesting locations. The Agency understands that minimal hunting occurs on Lelu Island, due to a prohibition on hunting administered by the Prince Rupert Port Authority for safety reasons. It is unclear if, and to what extent, this prohibition has restricted historical uses of Lelu Island for hunting, trapping and harvesting.

Lelu Island would not be accessible for the life of the Project. Mitigation measures that could address impacts on potential or established Aboriginal rights related to terrestrial hunting, trapping, and traditional use plant gathering are described in sections 6.3, 6.4 and 6.8. For instance, the proponent would be required to address habitat loss through a wetland compensation plan. Use of traditional plants would be required in the restoration, enhancement or creation of compensatory wetland sites or when carrying out progressive reclamation. The Agency identified follow-up requirements to evaluate the effectiveness of restored or created wetlands at fulfilling the wetland functions they were meant to replace.

Agency Views on Impacts to Terrestrial Hunting, Trapping, and Traditional Use Plant Gathering Rights in the Project Area

The potential adverse environmental effects on terrestrial resources available for hunting and gathering would be small in scale relative to the amount of undisturbed ecosystems in the region. Terrestrial and bird species would remain available for harvesting in the area because the viability of local populations would not be affected.

The Agency is of the view that the Project is likely to cause a negligible to low impact on the exercise of terrestrial hunting, trapping and plant gathering, including the intergenerational transfer of knowledge of those practices by Lax Kw'alaams (including Gitwilgyoots) and Metlakatla who assert title to the island. While Lelu Island will no longer be available for these practices, the extent of current traditional use on the island itself appears limited, and the exercise of asserted Aboriginal rights should still be able to continue with little or no modification within the traditional territories asserted and overlapping with the Project area.

Impacts to Cultural Integrity and Governance in the Project Area

Lelu Island would be inaccessible for the life of the Project, constituting a permanent and irreversible impact that may interfere with the ability to self-govern and negotiate the management of the land and waters over which several of the Aboriginal groups assert Aboriginal title. All Aboriginal groups noted that the cultural integrity of the landscape is already diminished as a result of existing development within their traditional territories, particularly in the Prince Rupert Harbour. Effects from the Project, in conjunction with other existing and foreseeable industrial developments, would result in cumulative environmental effects on waters, lands and resources that are of high importance to Aboriginal peoples. Consequently, the view of Aboriginal groups in the Project area is that there is a potential for serious impacts on their members' ability to harvest resources within the Project area, as they have done for generations. This may affect their connection with lands they govern and over which they assert Aboriginal title.

Changes to the sensory aspects of cultural landscapes, such as visual quality and noise, may contribute to perceived health or safety risk and alienation, in turn, reducing the ability and willingness of Aboriginal groups to practice traditional activities and rights in an area that is important in traditional Tsimshian governance and culture. According to Lax Kw'alaams, the magnitude of the impacts of the Project on visual quality should be considered serious because the landscape would be transformed from an almost exclusively natural one to a heavily industrialized one.

The Project would remove approximately 300 of the 550 Culturally Modified Trees inventoried on Lelu Island to date. These trees have high cultural value for Aboriginal groups as symbols of their continued past and current occupancy of the area. Many of the trees on the island were modified in prehistoric times but some trees show significant numbers of bark strips modified as recently as thirty years ago. Aboriginal groups noted that, when kept intact, Culturally Modified Trees are integral to a number of modern day processes, including land claims assertions, treaty negotiations, education initiatives, cultural revitalization, and research.

In the winter of 2015, in collaboration with representatives from Aboriginal groups, the proponent marked all Culturally Modified Trees to be removed from the island should the Project proceed. All these trees would be subject to further sampling and data recovery before disturbance occurs. The proponent committed to follow

Metlakatla guidelines for handling Culturally Modified Trees. Stem rounds or full trees would be provided to interested Aboriginal groups if requested. The remaining Culturally Modified Trees would be preserved intact within the proposed 30 m vegetation buffer around the island but would be inaccessible for the life of the Project. The proponent could grant access to Culturally Modified Trees in the vegetation buffer to Aboriginal groups for cultural or scientific purposes.

The Agency acknowledges that the Tsimshian groups in the area of Prince Rupert follow a traditional law system that may be impacted by the Project. Many of these groups are organized into traditional governance structures of tribes, clans, or houses that govern and manage the marine and terrestrial resources within their traditional territory. If areas such as Lelu Island are avoided or inaccessible for use as a result of the Project, their ability to manage and govern their own lands would be affected and members may need permission of hereditary chiefs to utilize the lands and resources of a neighboring tribe, clan or house.

Mitigation measures to reduce sensory impacts and maintain the cultural integrity of the area would help to address impacts to the ability to exercise and manage rights according to traditional governance laws. Implementation of a Chance-Find Protocol in collaboration with Aboriginal groups would contribute to reducing impacts on cultural integrity. To help alleviate sensory impacts, the proponent would be required to avoid clearing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark and to implement a mechanism to address any noise and light complaints in a timely manner. Consultation and involvement with Aboriginal groups would be required in developing an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan and in on-site monitoring of site preparation and construction activities. Environmental effects on physical and cultural heritage and historical and archeological sites and structures are detailed in section 6.12.

Agency Views on Impacts to Cultural Integrity and Governance in the Project Area

The Agency acknowledges that there is no mitigation possible to address the permanent loss of Lelu Island, which may form part of the settlement of outstanding Aboriginal title claims. Further, the removal of Lelu Island for traditional use may impact the ability of Aboriginal groups who assert title to the area to govern their lands and resources consistent with traditional laws.

Aboriginal groups asserting title to Lelu Island would have an active role in decisions that relate to environmental monitoring, should the Project proceed. Specifically, the Government has invited Lax Kw'alaams and Metlakatla to be part of an environmental monitoring committee, along with federal and B.C. representatives, that would provide an open and efficient means to share information, coordinate environmental monitoring and support compliance verification and enforcement by federal and provincial regulators during construction and operations. The committee would share information with other interested Indigenous groups. The Government has also offered to establish a similar committee with Gitxaala, Kitsumkalum, Kitselas and Gitga'at.

The Agency is of the view that the potential impacts relating to cultural integrity and governance (including title) resulting from the Project are likely to be moderate to serious for Aboriginal groups asserting rights and title in the Project area.

Impacts to Human Health and Economic Benefits from the Land and Waters in the Project Area

Aboriginal groups identified that their health and wellbeing is intrinsically tied to their ability to exercise harvesting rights on the landscape, including access to safe harvested foods. Dredging marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility during construction could disturb sediments containing historically deposited chemicals, including dioxins and furans, and temporarily increase exposure of marine organisms to these contaminants. However, the Agency agreed with the proponent that it is unlikely that consumption of these organisms would lead to increased health risks because surface sediments that contain the highest concentrations of dioxins and furans would be removed and placed in a secure, on-land disposal site. Mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce dispersion of sediment from in-water construction and operations. While the Project would emit air contaminants, it is unlikely they will pose a health risk because all air contaminants are predicted to remain below safe levels for human health. Increases in both ambient noise and light levels as a result of the Project are likely to result in sensory disturbances to the small number of people who reside in close proximity to the Project.

Aboriginal groups indicated that their perceptions of health risks and communication of health risks to them are important considerations from an Aboriginal rights perspective. Section 6.9 addresses environmental effects associated with the asserted Aboriginal right to preserve human health.

Aboriginal groups identified the economic benefits from harvesting marine and terrestrial resources within their traditional territories as an important attribute of their cultural and economic wellbeing. Residual environmental effects on marine fish habitat are not likely to result in population-level effects for marine fish and invertebrate species that may be targeted by Aboriginal commercial fisheries. Section 6.11 addresses adverse environmental effects on socio-economic conditions that are associated with the asserted Aboriginal right to derive economic benefits from the land and waters in the Project area.

Mitigation measures that would reduce the potential impacts of the Project on Aboriginal interests related to human health include measures to reduce air contaminant concentrations, attenuate increases in ambient noise and light levels, and minimize the dispersion of sediments to avoid impacts on the quality of marine harvested foods (see section 6.9). The Agency also identified follow-up requirements to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures for marine harvested foods.

Mitigation measures that would reduce the potential impacts of the Project on Aboriginal interests related to economic benefits from the land and waters of the Project area include measures to enable resource-based economic activities in which Aboriginal peoples are involved, such as commercial fisheries, to remain viable (see section 6.11). Mitigation measures with respect to marine fish and fish habitat, navigation and marine harvested foods would also contribute to addressing effects related to commercial fisheries (see section 6.6, 6.9, and 6.10). A follow-up program would be required to verify that the Project does not result in decreased fisheries opportunities or impact the ability of Aboriginal groups to derive economic benefits from the lands and waters.

Agency Views on Impacts to Human Health and Economic Benefits from the Land and Waters in the Project Area

The Agency is of the view that there would be low impacts to Aboriginal peoples' health. With respect to the ability for Aboriginal groups to derive economic benefits from the lands and waters in the Project area, the impacts would be low. Changes in access to commercial Aboriginal fishing grounds would occur but they would

be temporary and localised. The quantity and quality of marine resources targeted by commercial Aboriginal fisheries would not be significantly affected.

8.4 Issues to be Addressed During the Regulatory Approval Phase

Federal authorizations, licences, approvals, or permits related to areas of federal and provincial jurisdiction are outlined in section 1.2.2. As part of regulatory permitting, the proponent would be required to offset serious harm to fish in accordance with the *Fisheries Act*, and to implement and monitor the effectiveness of the fish habitat offsetting plan. If the Project is allowed to proceed, the federal Crown would consult Aboriginal groups, as appropriate, prior to taking regulatory decisions.

Environment and Climate Change Canada would work with Aboriginal groups in the review of the Project's disposal at sea permit application, establishment of monitoring objectives, and sharing the monitoring results. Aboriginal groups would be invited to participate in monitoring related to the use of the disposal site at Brown Passage, and to explore engagement in initiatives to identify and assess possible disposal at sea sites in the future. The Prince Rupert Port Authority would cooperate with Aboriginal representatives to develop an excavated and dredged material management guide and plan to monitor environmental effects resulting from sediment management activities.

The proponent committed to consult Aboriginal groups, wherever possible, about studies and investigations related to the Project's post-EA authorizations and to provide reasonable capacity funding to allow groups to participate in the preparation of management plans as directed by the EA and in field studies necessary to support permitting, implement mitigation measures, or conduct follow-up and monitoring. The proponent would also review additional traditional use and socio-economic information submitted by the groups to understand potential effects of the Project on Aboriginal interests and propose new or revised mitigation measures.

8.5 Issues Beyond the Scope of the Federal Environmental Assessment

Concerns were raised by Aboriginal groups that are beyond the scope of the federal EA, but for which the Crown may have a duty to consult and, if appropriate, accommodate.

Haida Nation Concerns about Marine Shipping

The Council of Haida Nation (Haida Nation) expressed concerns regarding the potential environmental effects of the Project related to marine shipping, including accidents and malfunctions, vessel grounding, places of refuge, and regional cumulative effects from marine shipping in proximity to, or overlapping with, their asserted traditional territorial waters.

Because the spatial boundary for the assessment of marine shipping extends to the Triple Island pilotage station and not beyond, concerns related to marine shipping within Haida Nation's asserted waters were not examined in the EA. The spatial scope of assessment of marine shipping for the Project was determined based on consideration of the potential environmental effects, care and control by the proponent as it pertains to the Agency's ability to establish enforceable conditions, and comparable scoping to other LNG Project EAs.

The Agency acknowledges the broader concerns that Haida Nation has expressed. Engagement and discussion with Haida Nation and the federal government, including Transport Canada and the Major Projects Management Office is underway to assess how other mechanisms beyond the EA process are available to address Haida Nation's concerns.

Other Issues

Aboriginal groups identified concerns related to Project impacts on regional labour supply and demand, cost of living and economic activity, traffic and pressure on transportation infrastructure, housing availability and affordability on and off reserve, and infrastructure and community services on and off reserve. These issues fall outside the scope of the EA process as set out in CEAA 2012.

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada is committed to working collaboratively with Aboriginal groups, B.C., the proponent, and other partners with relevant mandates, to understand and to help address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the Project on reserves.

In its EA Certificate for the Project, B.C. required the development and implementation of a Social and Economic Effects Management Plan to inform the management of potential social and economic effects related to the Project construction phase, including interactions with other projects in the region. The Social and Economic Effects Management Plan would require the proponent to: develop and implement mitigation measures targeted towards socially and economically vulnerable populations; identify health care services that it would provide; engage and partner with Aboriginal groups and social service delivery agencies to mitigate social and economic effects of the Project; address unforeseen effects; and monitor whether effects have been successfully mitigated. Taking into consideration the conditions, mitigation measures, and compensation provisions set out in its EA certificate, B.C. was of the opinion that the potential adverse social and economic effects of the Project were adequately identified and assessed.

8.6 Agency Conclusions about Impacts on Potential or Established Aboriginal Rights or Title

The Agency considered the concerns and input from Aboriginal groups regarding the impacts of the Project on potential or established Aboriginal rights or title. This included their views on mitigation measures and follow-up programs and comments on the draft EA report. Where possible the Agency incorporated further information on specific rights assertions and used this information to update the analysis and conclusions regarding impacts on potential or established Aboriginal rights or title.

In summary, the Agency is of the view that the Project may cause moderate impacts to the asserted fishing rights of Aboriginal groups in the Project area. Impacts on the exercise of terrestrial hunting, trapping and plant gathering, including the intergenerational transfer of knowledge of those practices, are expected to be negligible to low. Impacts to human health and to the ability to derive economic benefits from the lands and waters in the Project area would be low.

The Agency is of the view that potential impacts related to cultural integrity and governance (including title) resulting from the Project are likely to be moderate to serious for Aboriginal groups asserting rights and title in the Project area. The Agency views the establishment of environmental monitoring committees that give these

groups an oversight and decision role in relation to environmental monitoring and follow-up during Project construction and operations to be a key mechanism for accommodating impacts related to the loss of Lelu Island and the ability to traditionally govern the lands and resources on, and in proximity to the Project.

The Agency understands that the proponent has committed to developing Impact Benefit Agreements with Lax Kw'alaams, Metlakatla, Gitxaala, Kitselas and Kitsumkalum and has either a confirmed agreement or an agreement in principle with each of these groups. While the Agency is not aware of the content of the agreements, it expects that they will contribute to further addressing potential adverse impacts on the rights of these Aboriginal groups.

As it pertains to Aboriginal groups upriver of the Project, the Agency is of the view that the Project is not expected to cause adverse impacts to the potential or established fishing rights of these groups, taking into account the proposed mitigation measures. While the likelihood of effects to upriver fish is considered low, should those unexpected effects occur, they could contribute to a cumulative impact on rights in situations where fishing opportunities are already depressed in the upper Skeena watershed.

Based on the analysis of environmental effects of the Project on Aboriginal peoples, and the related mitigation measures, potential adverse impacts and proposed accommodation measures provided in sections 6 and 7, the Agency is satisfied that the potential adverse impacts of the Project on potential or established Aboriginal rights have been adequately identified and appropriately accommodated.

If the Minister of Environment and Climate Change decides that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, or in the event that adverse environmental effects are considered significant but justified in the opinion of Governor in Council, the Minister would establish conditions incorporating mitigation measures and a follow-up program. Conditions related to mitigation measures that address environmental effects on Aboriginal peoples would also support accommodation of potential impacts on potential or established Aboriginal rights.

9 Follow-Up Program

Under CEAA 2012, pursuant to paragraph 19(1)(e), every EA must consider the requirements of a follow-up program. The purpose of a follow-up program is to verify the accuracy of predicted effects and to determine the effectiveness of measures taken to mitigate the adverse environmental effects of a project. Table 14 outlines the key requirements for the follow-up program identified by the Agency.

Table 12: Agency Follow-Up Program

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
<p>General requirements for all follow-up programs</p>	<p>Determine, prior to the implementation of the follow-up program and in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, the following information, for each follow-up program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the methodology, location, frequency, timing and duration of monitoring associated with the follow-up program and scope, content, and frequency of reporting of the follow-up results; • the levels of environmental change relative to established baseline conditions that would require the implementation of additional mitigation measure(s), including instances where Project activities would be stopped; • the range of technologically and economically feasible mitigation measures to be implemented if monitoring shows that the levels of environmental change have been reached or exceeded; and • opportunities for the participation of each Aboriginal group in the implementation of the follow-up program, including the evaluation of the follow-up results and the identification of additional mitigation measures. <p>In undertaking the follow-up program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undertake monitoring and analysis to verify the accuracy of the EA and/or to determine the effectiveness of any mitigation measure(s) particular for each follow-up program; • determine whether additional mitigation measures are required based on the monitoring and analysis undertaken; and • if additional mitigation measures are required, implement the additional mitigation measures in a timely manner and monitor them.
<p>Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. 	<p>Develop and implement, during all phases of the Project, a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
<p>Wetland Compensation</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the effective functioning of the compensatory wetland habitat as a mitigation measure. 	<p>Develop and implement a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures as it pertains to wetlands. The follow-up program will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the ecological performance of all compensation sites against the compensation requirements. • Monitoring of compensatory wetlands, starting with their implementation, and repeated in years 1, 3, 5, 10, and 20, unless conclusive results about the wetland functions are obtained earlier.
<p>Migratory Birds</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify whether changes and/or additional mitigation measures are required. 	<p>During all phases of the Project, carry out monitoring to determine the effectiveness of the compensatory migratory bird habitat and other mitigation measures used to avoid harm to migratory birds, their eggs, and nests.</p>
<p>Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat:</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to verify the accuracy of the EA for effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat from acidification and eutrophication.</p>	<p>Develop and implement a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA as it pertains to the adverse environmental effects of acidification and eutrophication of freshwater fish and fish habitat, and to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. The follow-up program will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the water quality (including a seasonal assessment of acid neutralizing capacity and critical loads of acidity), fish habitat quality, fish presence, and habitat use of fish-bearing freshwater bodies within the local assessment area most likely to be affected by acidification and eutrophication, including but not limited to Wolf Creek system, Hays Creek system, Alwyn Lake, and two headwater lakes on Kaien Island. Data should be collected over a minimum of one year, and include data from each season within two years prior to the start of operations. • Monitoring changes to water quality, fish habitat quality, fish presence, and habitat use in the selected fish-bearing freshwater bodies beginning at the start of operation of Train 1, and ending a minimum of one year following the start of operation of Train 2. In the event that Train 3 is commissioned, the proponent would be required to conduct a minimum of one year of monitoring following the start of operation of Train 3.
<p>Marine Harvested foods:</p>	<p>Develop and implement a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA as</p>

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
<p>The follow-up program is required to verify the accuracy of the EA for effects on human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods near the dredge footprint.</p>	<p>it pertains to the adverse effects of dredging marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility on human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods. The follow-up program would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of legal-sized Dungeness crabs and at least two other commonly-consumed species (including one groundfish species) in areas most likely to be affected by sediment dispersion and deposition, including Porpoise Channel, in at least four different sampling periods: prior to construction to establish baseline data, immediately upon completion of construction dredging, six months following completion of construction dredging, and one year following completion of construction dredging. • Laboratory analysis of each animal’s tissues, and crab hepatopancreas, for concentrations of dioxins and furans, arsenic, and copper following collection at each sampling period. • Results of the follow-up monitoring will be reported within 30 days of each sampling period. The results provided will be shared with the Agency and Aboriginal groups. The reports should include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presentation of all available marine tissue contaminant concentrations, as well as the methodology used for determining sample size. ○ A quantitative assessment of any changes in human health risk from consuming harvested foods in Porpoise Channel for all receptor age groups. ○ Updated recommendations on the quantity of marine harvested foods that can be safely consumed per week, using a Hazard Quotient of 0.2 to calculate the recommended maximum weekly intake. Recommended maximum weekly intakes should take into account the additive risk from consuming multiple species in the same week. • The development and implementation of additional mitigation measures in the event that an increase in human health risk from consumption of marine harvested foods caused from the dredging of marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility is found in the areas affected by sediment dispersion and deposition.
<p>Construction Noise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that Project construction does not result in significant adverse effects to human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of a follow-up program, including noise monitoring, during the construction phase of the Project to ensure that the Project does not result in significant adverse effects to human health. • The follow-up program would be developed in consultation with Aboriginal groups, relevant federal authorities, and other parties who may be adversely affected by noise caused by the Project (e.g. nearby residents).

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures during construction 	
<p>Marine Fish, Fish Habitat, and Marine Mammals:</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the accuracy of predicted effects on marine fish, fish habitat, and marine mammals, as a result of the Project. • Verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures during construction and operations. 	<p>Develop and implement a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA as it pertains to the adverse effects on marine fish, fish habitat, and marine mammals, and to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures.</p> <p>The follow-up program will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of total suspended solids and turbidity during construction of the marine terminal (trestle, suspension bridge, marine terminal berths) to confirm that changes to water quality from construction activities (including construction vessel movement and removal of temporary piles) do not exceed the changes to water quality predicted during the EA. If changes to water quality exceed the changes to water quality predicted in the EA, additional mitigation measures would be implemented to mitigate adverse environmental effects. • Monitoring of total suspended solids and turbidity for at least 10 years after construction of the marine terminal to compare the amount of total suspended solids and turbidity occurring on Flora Bank and around the marine terminal to the concentration ranges and geographical extent predicted during the EA. If the amounts of total suspended solids and turbidity exceed the concentration ranges and geographical extent predicted during the EA, additional measures would be implemented to mitigate adverse environmental effects. • Monitoring of morphological changes due to erosion and deposition on Flora Bank to confirm that the marine terminal is not causing a continuous loss or deposition of sand or sediment on Flora Bank that results in adverse environmental effects on the health of eelgrass beds on Flora Bank and the use of Flora Bank by marine species. Monitoring would begin prior to the start of construction of the marine terminal, as required to support the follow-up program, and shall continue during construction and for at least 10 years after construction of the marine terminal. Monitoring could be conducted using among other techniques multibeam bathymetry and seismic profiling technologies. • Monitoring of morphological changes due to erosion and deposition around the southwest tower and anchor block during construction of the marine terminal (trestle, suspension bridge, marine terminal berths) and for at least 10 years after construction to confirm that the changes in net gain or net loss of sediments are within the ranges predicted during the EA. Monitoring would continue until the equilibrium conditions of erosion and deposition are reached. If equilibrium is not reached after five years

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
	<p>following the end of construction, additional mitigation measures would be implemented. Monitoring could be conducted using among other techniques multibeam bathymetry technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the extent and density of eelgrass beds associated with Flora Bank, including monitoring of eelgrass beds during the months of July or August of each year and monitoring of eelgrass beds located in the subtidal area to a depth of -1.5 m chart datum. Monitoring would begin prior to the start of construction of the marine terminal, as required to support the follow-up program, and would continue during construction and for a minimum of 10 years after construction of the marine terminal. • Monitoring changes in current velocities in the waters around the southwest tower and anchor block of the suspension bridge, including extent and duration of the changes, for a minimum of one year after construction of the marine terminal (trestle, suspension bridge, marine terminal berths), including eelgrass beds on Flora Bank. • During LNG vessel maneuvering and docking at the marine terminal berths, monitoring of total suspended solids and changes in bathymetry (i.e., sediment elevation) of Flora Bank, including propeller wash-derived scour, to confirm the levels of total suspended solids are within the ranges predicted during the EA, including along the western flank of Agnew and Flora Banks and the southern side southwest of Flora Bank. Monitoring would include periods of low tides. Monitoring would continue for a minimum of 10 years after construction of the marine terminal (trestle, suspension bridge, marine terminal berths), or until equilibrium between erosion and deposition is reached. • Monitoring the presence, density and spatial and temporal habitat use of commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fishery species in the area affected by the Project and of the levels of underwater noise in the areas where that monitoring occurs. Monitoring of commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fishery species would include salmon, crab, shrimp, herring, eulachon (including larval eulachon), flatfish, and forage species. Monitoring would begin prior to the start of construction of the marine terminal, as required to support the follow-up program and would continue during construction and cease at the end of operation. Monitoring during years one, two, three, five, eight, and ten of operation would be included in the follow-up program. • Monitoring the presence, density and spatial and temporal habitat use of marine mammals potentially affected by the Project and the levels of underwater noise in the areas where that monitoring occurs. If results of the monitoring identify concerns related to the disruption of marine mammals' ability to carry out one or more life process(es), additional

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
	<p>mitigation measures would be implemented following consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Prince Rupert Port Authority. Monitoring of marine mammals shall include humpback whale, killer whale (including Bigg's killer whale and northern resident killer whale), Dall's porpoise, harbour porpoise, Pacific white-sided dolphin, harbour seal, Steller sea lion, and sea otter. Monitoring would begin prior to the start of construction of the marine terminal, as required to support the follow-up program, and would continue during construction and cease at the end of operation. Monitoring during years one, two, three, five, eight, and ten of operation would be included in the follow-up program.</p>
<p>Sediment Removal and Disposal</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that the Project will not result in significant adverse effects as a result of blasting, dredging, and disposal of sediment. • Verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify whether changes and/or additional mitigation measures are required. 	<p>Develop and implement a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA as it pertains to the adverse effects due to blasting, dredging, and disposal of sediment, and to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures.</p> <p>The follow-up program will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring total suspended solids and turbidity during dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility to compare the levels of total suspended solids and turbidity outside of the containment system to the <i>Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life</i> for long-term exposure. If the amount of total suspended solids exceeds Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's <i>Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life</i> for long term exposure, additional mitigation measures would be implemented to mitigate adverse environmental effects. • Monitoring of total suspended solids and turbidity during disposal of dredged material at Brown Passage to compare the levels of total suspended solids and turbidity to the concentration ranges and geographical extent predicted during the EA. If the amounts of total suspended solids and turbidity exceed the concentration ranges and geographical extent predicted during the EA, additional mitigation measures would be implemented to mitigate adverse environmental effects. • Monitoring of the changes to marine fish and invertebrates habitat caused by the disposal of dredged material at Brown Passage to confirm that the changes are not more adverse than the degree to which changes were predicted to be adverse during the EA. Monitoring shall start 6 months after the last disposal at sea event.

Program Name and Purpose	Program Elements
<p>Terrestrial Species at Risk</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify whether changes and/or additional mitigation measures are required. 	<p>Monitor the little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) usage of roosting structures to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures throughout all phases of the Project. If the results of the follow-up program show that the Project is causing adverse effects on little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>), additional mitigation measures would be implemented, in consultation with relevant federal authorities.</p>
<p>Traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries</p> <p>The follow-up program is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries 	<p>During all phases of the Project, carry out monitoring to verify the predictions made during the EA related to that the adverse effects of the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries, including adverse effects on the quantity of marine resources available for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries and adverse effects on the access to fishing sites for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries. Develop the follow-up program in consultation with Aboriginal groups prior to construction.</p> <p>Monitoring would begin with construction of the marine terminal, as required to support the follow-up program, continue during construction and operation, and cease at the end of operation. The results of the follow-up program and details of any additional mitigation measures implemented as a result of the follow-up program would be provided to Aboriginal groups.</p>

10 Conclusions and Recommendations of the Agency

In determining whether the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, the Agency took into account the environmental impact statement and associated addenda and technical memos, the views of the public, government agencies, and Aboriginal groups, and the mitigation measures to be implemented by the proponent. Comments received since the release of the Draft Environmental Assessment Report are summarized in appendix 11.9.

The Agency concludes that the Pacific NorthWest LNG Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects to harbour porpoise and as a result of greenhouse gas emissions, taking into account the implementation of the key mitigation measures described in this Environmental Assessment Report. The Agency also concludes that the Project is likely to result in significant adverse cumulative environmental effects to harbour porpoise. With respect to all other valued components, the Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects taking into account the implementation of the key mitigation measures.

11 Appendices

11.1 Spatial Boundaries

Valued Component	Local Assessment Area Boundary
Air Quality	The local assessment area for the air quality assessment was established, in consideration of the <i>Guidelines for Air Quality Dispersion Modelling in British Columbia</i> (B.C. MOE 2008), to cover a minimum 30 km by 30 km square centered on the facility.
Vegetation	The local assessment area for the assessment of potential effects to vegetation includes Lelu Island, Stapledon Island (up to the landward edge of the high tide mark), and the portion of the mainland southwest of Skeena drive across from Lelu and Stapledon Island.
Migratory Birds	The local assessment area for the assessment of migratory birds includes Lelu Island, a 1.5 km perimeter around Lelu Island in all directions, and a 500 m buffer around the marine terminal. To account for potential effects from shipping, the local assessment area extends 2 km on both sides of the shipping routes between the marine terminal and Triple Island pilotage station.
Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat	The freshwater fish and fish habitat local assessment area includes the watercourses on Lelu Island. For the Agency's assessment of effects to freshwater fish and fish habitat due to acidification and eutrophication, the local assessment area was expanded to be the same as the local assessment area used to assess air quality (30 km by 30 km square centered on the facility).
Marine Fish and Fish Habitat, including Species at Risk and Marine Plants	The local assessment area for marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants, includes the Project area, three potential shipping routes (between the terminal and Triple Island pilotage station), plus an approximate 10 km buffer on both sides of the shipping routes, but extending further south into Arthur Pass (between Smith and Porcher islands) to assess potential effects from underwater noise based on acoustic modelling. The landward boundary is the higher-high water mark.
Marine Mammals, including Species at Risk	Marine mammals, including species at risk, have the same local assessment area as marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants.
Terrestrial Species at Risk	Terrestrial species at risk have the same local assessment area as migratory birds.
Socio-economic conditions	The local assessment area for socio-economic conditions includes the Prince Rupert Port Authority boundary and the waters extending 10 km from both sides of the potential shipping routes between the terminal and Triple Island pilotage station.
Human Health	The local assessment area for human health is a 30 km x 30 km square area centered on the facility on Lelu Island.
Physical and Cultural Heritage and Historical and Archeological Sites and Structures	The local assessment area includes Lelu Island, Stapledon Island, Ridley Island, Kitson Island, the Kinahan Islands, adjacent marine areas including Porpoise Channel, Flora Bank, Porpoise Harbour, Inverness Passage, and Chatham Sound, and the proposed shipping routes between the marine terminal and Triple Island. The local assessment area also includes the wider area encompassing all of Prince Rupert Harbour, the two communities of Prince Rupert and Port Edward, Kaien Island, most of Digby Island, and Smith Island.
Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by	The local assessment area includes Lelu Island, Stapledon Island, Ridley Island, Kitson Island, the Kinahan Islands, adjacent marine areas including Porpoise Channel, Flora Bank, Porpoise Harbour, Inverness Passage and Chatham Sound, and the proposed shipping routes between the marine terminal and Triple Island. It also includes the wider area encompassing all of

Aboriginal Peoples	Prince Rupert Harbour, the two communities of Prince Rupert and Port Edward, Kaien Island, most of Digby Island, and Smith Island. These boundaries include the respective local assessment areas for marine fish and fish habitat, marine mammals, air quality, and human health, and reflect concerns raised during Aboriginal engagement by the proponent.
Valued Component	Regional Assessment Area Boundary
Air Quality	The regional assessment area for the air quality assessment is established as a minimum of 50 km by 50 km domain centered on the Project area.
Vegetation	The regional assessment area for vegetation is the Kaien Landscape Unit of the Central and North Coast Ministerial Order.
Migratory Birds	The regional assessment area for the assessment of migratory birds is the Kaien Landscape Unit of the Central and North Coast Ministerial Order. The terrestrial portion of the regional assessment area covers approximately 50 000 ha. The marine component of the regional assessment area includes the Prince Rupert Port Authority boundary and the waters extending 10 km to either side of the potential shipping routes from the marine terminal to the Triple Island Pilotage Station.
Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat	The regional assessment area for freshwater fish and fish habitat includes the waters within Chatham Sound that are influenced by freshwater from the Skeena and Nass Rivers. The regional assessment area for effects to freshwater fish and fish habitat due to acidification and eutrophication is defined as the Air Quality regional assessment area.
Marine Fish and Fish Habitat, including Species at Risk and Marine Plants	The regional assessment area is the same as the local assessment area for marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants.
Marine Mammals, including species at risk	Marine mammals, including species at risk, have the same regional assessment area as marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants.
Federal Species at Risk	Terrestrial species at risk have the same regional assessment area as migratory birds.
Socio-economic conditions	The regional assessment area for socio-economic conditions includes the Prince Rupert Port Authority Boundary and the waters extending 10 km to either side of the shipping routes from the marine terminal to the Triple Island Pilotage Station.
Human Health	The regional assessment area for human health is a 50 km x 50 km square area centered on the facility on Lelu Island.
Physical and Cultural Heritage and Historical and Archeological Sites and Structures	The regional assessment area encompasses the regional assessment area for marine fish and fish habitat, marine mammals, air quality, and human health.
Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by Aboriginal Peoples	The regional assessment area encompasses the regional assessment area for marine fish and fish habitat, marine mammals, air quality, and human health.

11.2 Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria
All Valued Components
<p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single event: effect occurs once, typically during construction phase • Multiple regular events: effect occurs annually, typically during operations • Multiple irregular events: effect occurs at irregular intervals • Continuous: effect occurs continuously <p>Reversibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reversible: will recover during lifetime of the Project or after Project decommissioning and reclamation • Irreversible: effects will persist after Project decommissioning and reclamation <p>Extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project area: residual effects are restricted to the Project area • Local assessment area: residual effects extend beyond the activity area but remain within the local assessment area • Regional assessment area: residual effects extend to regional assessment area
Air Quality
<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low resilience: occurs in a fragile ecosystem and/or highly disturbed environment • Moderate resilience: occurs in a stable ecosystem and/or moderately disturbed environment • High resilience: occurs in a viable ecosystem and/or undisturbed environment <p>Magnitude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible: No measurable adverse effect anticipated • Low: Residual effect is detectable but within normal variability of baseline • Moderate: Residual effect will cause an increase relative to baseline but is within regulatory limits and objectives • High: Residual effect occurs that would singly or as a substantial contribution in combination with other sources cause exceedances of objectives or standards beyond the Project boundaries <p>Duration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term: Residual effects measurable for less than 4 years • Medium-term: Residual effects measurable for 4 to 30 years • Long-term: Residual effects measurable for greater than 30 years <p>Threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effect on air quality would be considered significant if predicted concentrations of air contaminants exceed Canada or B.C. applicable objectives for ambient air quality (i.e. high in magnitude) and are of concern relative to the geographical extent of predicted exceedances and/or their frequency of occurrence
Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Context:

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

- Low resilience: occurs in a fragile ecosystem and/or highly disturbed environment.
- Moderate resilience: occurs in a stable ecosystem and/or moderately disturbed environment.
- High resilience: occurs in a viable ecosystem and/or undisturbed environment.

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No measurable adverse effect anticipated.
- Low: Residual effect is detectable but within normal variability of baseline.
- Moderate: Residual effect will cause an increase relative to baseline but is within regulatory limits and objectives.
- High: Residual effect occurs that would singly or as a substantial contribution in combination with other sources cause exceedances of objectives or standards beyond the Project boundaries.

Duration:

- Short term: Residual effects measurable for less than 4 years.
- Medium term: Residual effects measurable for 4 to 30 years.
- Long term: Residual effects are measurable for greater than 30 years.

Vegetation

Context:

- Low resilience: The plant species or ecological communities of management concern, and/or wetland ecosystems within the local assessment area is highly sensitive to disturbance
- Moderate resilience: The plant species or ecological communities of management concern, and/or wetland ecosystems within the local assessment area exhibits the potential ability to re-establish a stable condition following disturbance
- High resilience: The plant species or ecological communities of management concern, and/or wetland ecosystems within the local assessment area is characterized by a proven ability to re-establish a stable condition following disturbance and/or is a disturbance-dependant species or ecosystem

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No measurable change to plant species or ecological communities of management concern, and/or wetland functions
- Low: Measurable change to plant species or ecological communities of management concern, and/or wetland ecosystems affecting a portion of the regional population or community; regional population density or community's extent sufficient to sustain that population or community without active management
- Moderate: Measurable change to plant species or ecological communities of management concern, and/or wetland ecosystems affecting a portion of the regional population or community; uncertainty or risk associated with regional population density or community extent's ability to sustain that population or community; requires active management to ensure regional sustainability of population or community
- High: Measurable change to measurable parameter affecting entire local occurrence of population or community or that exceeds the following thresholds in the regional assessment area:
 - greater than 5 percent loss of red-listed ecological communities
 - greater than 30 percent loss of blue-listed ecological communities
 - greater than 40 percent loss of old forest units specified in the Central and North Coast Order
 - greater than 70 percent loss of old forest overall
 - a net loss of wetland functions

Duration:

- Short-term: Effect is measurable for one growing season
- Medium-term: Effect is measurable for more than one growing season but less than the operational timeframe of the Project

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

- Long-term: Effect extends throughout the operational timeframe of the Project
- Permanent: Effect is measurable beyond closure and decommissioning

Threshold:

- A significant effect to wetlands is one that results in any net loss of wetland function
- A residual effect on old forest is considered significant if the loss is greater than 40 percent of rare old forest types in the regional assessment area, or greater than 70 percent overall
- A residual effect is considered significant if it leads to a loss greater than 30 percent of provincially blue-listed ecological communities in the regional assessment area

Migratory Birds

Context:

- Low resilience: Occurs in a fragile ecosystem and/or highly disturbed environment
- Moderate resilience: Occurs in a stable ecosystem and/or moderately disturbed environment
- High resilience: Occurs in viable ecosystem and/or undisturbed environment

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No detectable change on individuals of a regional wildlife population or hectares of habitat
- Low: Change detectable on a few individuals or hectares of habitat (i.e. < 10 ha) in a regional population
- Moderate: Detectable change on many individuals or hectares of habitat (i.e. 10 to 250 ha) in a regional population
- High: Detectable change on the majority of individuals or hectares of habitat (> 250 ha) in a regional population

Duration:

- Short-term: Effect less than one breeding season/generation
- Medium-term: Effect occurs for several breeding seasons/generations or a Project phase
- Long-term: Effect occurs across multiple breeding seasons/generations or Project phases
- Permanent: Effect permanent and unlikely to recover following Project decommissioning and reclamation

Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat

Context:

- Low resilience: Occurs in a fragile ecosystem and/or highly disturbed environment
- Moderate resilience: Occurs in a stable ecosystem and/or moderately disturbed environment
- High resilience: Occurs in viable ecosystem and/or undisturbed environment

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No measurable adverse effect on the function or use of the habitat; no measurable reduction in size of the fish population
- Low: Measurable effect on habitat function is anticipated but on low quality, marginal or non-critical habitat; anticipated mortality risk to fish species
- Moderate: Measurable effect on habitat function is anticipated on moderate, high quality or critical habitat; anticipated mortality risk to fish species
- High: Measurable effect on habitat function is anticipated on limiting habitat for provincially-listed species or SARA-listed species; anticipated mortality risk to provincially-listed species or SARA-listed species

Duration:

- Short-term: Measurable effect restricted to one day to a maximum of one week
- Medium-term: Measureable effect extends from one week to a year

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

- Long-term: Measurable effect extends from 1 to 5 years, but not permanent
- Permanent: Measurable effect is permanent and unlikely to recover to baseline level

Marine Fish and Fish Habitat, including Species at Risk and Marine Plants

Context:

Considerations with regards to ecological context for marine fish include the presence of species at risk, whether the area represents unique habitat to any particular species including the presence of critical habitat for species at risk, the prevalence of species using the area for their important life processes, and the ability of the valued component to be resilient or adapt to project effects.

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No measurable change in fish abundance for all species, in fish habitat quality or quantity, or in water and sediment contaminant levels
- Low: Measurable change in fish abundance for some species, or in fish habitat quality or quantity, or in water and sediment contaminant levels, but all within the range of natural variability
- Moderate: Measurable change in fish abundance for many species, in fish habitat quality or quantity, or in water and sediment contaminant levels that is outside the range of natural variability, but not expected to affect population viability
- High: Measurable change in fish abundance for most species, in fish habitat quality or quantity, or in water and sediment contaminant levels that exceeds the limits of natural variability and is expected to affect population viability

Duration:

- Short-term: Less than one spawning season or growing season (calendar year)
- Medium-term: Over several spawning or growing seasons
- Long-term: Over multiple spawning or growing seasons
- Permanent: Measurable parameter unlikely to return to baseline level

Marine Mammals, including Species at Risk

Context:

Considerations with regards to ecological context for marine mammals include the presence of species at risk, whether the area represents unique habitat to any particular species including the presence of critical habitat for species at risk, the prevalence of species using the area for their important life processes, and the ability of the valued component to be resilient or adapt to project effects.

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No measurable change in marine mammal abundance, in habitat quality or quantity, or in behaviour.
- Low: Measurable change in marine mammal abundance or in habitat quality or quantity, but within the range of natural variability; some behaviour change but not important for life processes
- Moderate: Measurable change in marine mammal abundance outside the range of natural variability, some changes to habitat quality or quantity or behaviour change that could affect important life processes.
- High: Measurable change in marine mammal abundance outside the range of natural variability, major changes to habitat quality or quantity or behaviour change that affects important life processes.

Duration:

- Short-term: Less than one average calving season (calendar year)
- Medium-term: Over several calving seasons
- Long-term: Over multiple calving seasons

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

Terrestrial Species at Risk

Context:

- Low resilience: Occurs in a fragile ecosystem and/or highly disturbed environment
- Moderate resilience: Occurs in a stable ecosystem and/or moderately disturbed environment
- High resilience: Occurs in viable ecosystem and/or undisturbed environment

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No detectable change on individuals of a regional wildlife population or hectares of habitat
- Low: Change detectable on a few individuals or hectares of habitat (i.e. < 10 ha) in a regional population
- Moderate: Detectable change on many individuals or hectares of habitat (i.e. 10 to 250 ha) in a regional population
- High: Detectable change on the majority of individuals or hectares of habitat (i.e. > 250 ha) in the regional population

Duration:

- Short-term: Effect less than one breeding season/generation
- Medium-term: Effect occurs for several breeding seasons/generations or a Project phase
- Long-term: Effect occurs across multiple breeding seasons/generations or Project phases
- Permanent: Effect permanent and unlikely to recover following Project decommissioning and reclamation

Human Health

Context:

- Low resilience: Occurs in a fragile ecosystem with sensitive receptors and/or the level of baseline disturbance can be a contributing factor to changes in human and ecological health
- Moderate resilience: Occurs in a stable ecosystem and/or level of baseline disturbance not likely to contribute to change in human and ecological health
- High resilience: Occurs in a viable ecosystem and/or the level of baseline disturbance does not contribute to changes in human and ecological health

Magnitude:

- Low: Complete exposure pathway to affect health risk, with exposures below health-based guidelines. Residual effects offset by mitigation and management options
- Moderate: Complete exposure pathway to affect health risk with exposures below, but nearing health-based guidelines. Residual effect will still persist with mitigation and management
- High: Complete exposure pathway to affect health risk with exposures above health-based guidelines

Duration:

- Short-term: Change limited to Project construction and decommissioning phases
- Medium-term: Change continues for up to two years following construction or decommissioning before returning to baseline condition
- Long-term: Change continues for more than two years after construction Project phase, or continues during operations Project phase
- Permanent: Measurable parameter unlikely to return to baseline level

Reversibility:

- Reversible: Changes to human health are reversible if the exposure ceases (i.e. temporary illness)
- Irreversible: Changes to human health are irreversible and will persist if exposure ceases (i.e. cancer effects)

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

Thresholds:

- Effects on human health from changes to air quality are considered significant if any Concentration Ratios (ratio of time-weighted air concentration of a particular air contaminant to a toxicological reference value) exceed 1.0
- Effects are considered significant if the Hazard Quotient (a measure of non-cancer health risks from exposures to chemicals in food) exceeds 0.2. In cases where the baseline conditions exceed 0.2, the significance threshold is baseline plus 0.2
- Effects on human health from noise are considered significant if the increase in the number of human receptors who are 'highly annoyed' is above 6.5 percent
- An effect from Project lighting is considered significant if guidelines for lighting in a suburban environment are exceeded resulting in conditions more typical of an urban environment

Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes

Context:

- Low vulnerability to change caused by the Project. Aboriginal use close to historic levels, little interference with underlying conditions, little interference with opportunities to engage in use as preferred, high resilience to change
- Moderate vulnerability to change caused by the Project. Aboriginal use moderately diminished from historical levels, moderate interference with underlying conditions, and moderate interference with opportunities to engage in as preferred, moderate resilience to change
- High vulnerability to change caused by the Project. Aboriginal use highly diminished from historical levels, high interference with underlying conditions, high interference with opportunities to engage in use as preferred, low resilience to change

Magnitude:

- Negligible: No measurable change
- Low: Very small detectable change from baseline; no exacerbation of existing conditions. Little to no alteration of behaviour is required to carry out current Aboriginal use
- Moderate: Varies from baseline and may result in noticeable changes to current Aboriginal use. At least some behaviours are altered at least some of the time while carrying out current Aboriginal use
- High: Varies from baseline to a high degree; the current Aboriginal use can no longer be carried out in preferred locations and ways

Duration:

- Short-term: Effect restricted to construction phase
- Medium-term: Effect extends through the duration of construction, operations and decommissioning
- Long-term: Effect extends beyond decommissioning and after closure
- Permanent: Measurable parameter unlikely to recover to baseline. Any duration longer than a generation can be considered permanent

Threshold:

- A significant adverse residual effect on the current use of land and resources for traditional purposes is one that would result in consequential changes, lasting far in the future, in how Aboriginal users carry out their traditional activities in their preferred locations and ways

Socio-economic Conditions

Context:

- Low: Very small vulnerability to change caused by the Project; practice of the activity is close to historic levels and little interference with underlying conditions
- Moderate: Some vulnerability to change caused by the Project; practice of the activity moderately diminished from historical levels, moderate interference with underlying conditions
- High: High vulnerability to change caused by the Project; practice of the activity highly diminished from historical levels, high interference with underlying conditions

Magnitude:

Environmental Effects Rating Criteria

- Negligible: No measurable change
- Low: Very small detectable change from baseline; no exacerbation of existing conditions; little to no alteration of behaviour is required to carry out the activity.
- Moderate: Varies from baseline and may result in noticeable changes to the activity; at least some behaviours are altered at least some of the time while carrying out the activity.
- High: Varies from baseline to a high degree; the current activity can no longer be carried out in preferred locations and ways

Duration:

- Short-term: Effect restricted to construction phase
- Medium-term: Effect extends through the duration of construction, operations and decommissioning
- Long-term: Effects extends beyond decommissioning and after closure

Threshold:

- A significant adverse residual effect on socio-economic conditions is one that would result in a permanent impairment to marine use in areas of high importance (for example, an area defined for regular or frequent use by local fishers or recreationalists)

Physical and Cultural Heritage and Historical and Archeological Sites and Structures

Context:

- Undisturbed: These are no existing disturbances within the Project area
- Disturbed: There are existing disturbances within the Project area

Magnitude:

- Low: Effect is detectable but is limited to small portions of Culturally Modified Trees and/or other archaeological or heritage sites of low significance or to portions of archaeological or heritage sites already substantially disturbed by previous developments
- Moderate: Affects small but intact portions of archaeological or heritage sites of moderate or high significance, or substantial, intact portions of archaeological or heritage sites of low significance
- High: Affects substantial, intact portions of one or more sites of moderate or high significance

Duration:

- Short-term: Measureable for less than one month
- Medium-term: Residual effects are measurable for 4 to 30 years
- Long-term: Measurable for life of the Project
- Permanent: Measurable parameter unlikely to recover to baseline

Threshold:

- A significant adverse residual effect on Culturally Modified Trees is one that would result in any unmitigated Project-related disturbance to, or destruction of, Culturally Modified Trees
- A significant adverse residual effect on archaeological and heritage features is ones that would result in any unmitigated Project-related disturbance to, or destruction of, the archaeological or historical features

11.3 Summary of the Agency’s Assessment of Residual Environmental Effects after Mitigation

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
Air Quality		
<p>Increase in air contaminant concentrations</p> <p>During construction and operations, air emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), respirable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) could increase in the surrounding atmospheric environment.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High degree of resilience • Moderate in magnitude • Regional in extent • Medium-term in duration • Reversible • Continuous in frequency • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Air quality modelling conducted by the proponent indicates that at maximum concentrations of air contaminants there are no exceedances of applicable ambient air quality objectives.</p>
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
<p>Increase in greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>The Project will result in emissions of greenhouse gases such as CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.</p> <p>Total emissions for the construction phase are estimated to be about 0.18 million tonnes CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) from combustion of fossil fuel to supply construction equipment and from removal of carbon sinks (trees and wetlands).</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions during operations would be generated by the combustion of fossil fuel to supply processing power and by LNG carrier vessels and assist tugboats. Minimal emissions are expected from the flare stacks. According to the proponent, total greenhouse gas emissions would be 4.5 million tonnes CO₂e per year. Most emissions are land-based and generated by the compressor drivers for LNG production.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low to moderate degree of resilience • High in magnitude • Global in extent • Long-term in duration • Irreversible • Continuous in frequency 	<p>Significant</p> <p>As proposed, the Project would result in 4.5 million tonnes CO₂e per year (0.22 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of LNG) at full build-out, a marked increase of greenhouse gas emissions both at the provincial (7.2 percent increase) and national (0.62 percent increase) level.</p> <p>The Project would be one of the largest greenhouse gas emitters in Canada. The accepted science links environmental effects globally and in Canada to cumulative greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Vegetation		
<p>Change in wetlands</p> <p>A total of 119.2 ha of wetland out of the 154.3 ha found in the local assessment area would be removed resulting in residual effects on wetland functions. Wetlands lost would represent</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low degree of resilience • Negligible in magnitude • Occur within the local assessment area 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Wetland functions lost would be compensated with a 2:1 ratio resulting in no net loss to wetland functions. As a result of this wetland compensation, the residual effects to</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
<p>77 percent of wetlands in the local assessment area but less than 1 percent of the regional assessment area. Wetlands would be compensated for in the regional assessment area.</p> <p>After wetland compensation is complete, there would be no net loss of wetland function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term in duration • Reversible • Below threshold 	<p>wetland function would be negligible in magnitude. This would be verified by the implementation of a follow-up program.</p>
<p>Change in traditional use plants</p> <p>During land clearing, traditional use plants may be removed within the local assessment area. Some traditional use plants would be used in wetland compensation projects.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate degree of resilience • Low in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Irreversible 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Over 90 percent of the regional assessment area is undisturbed and has the capability of supporting traditional use plants commonly encountered in the area. The wetland compensation plan would also include measures to incorporate traditional use plants.</p>
<p>Change in old forest</p> <p>The Project is expected to affect 85.6 ha of old forest, which represents 56 percent of the old forest in the local assessment area and less than 1 percent in the regional assessment area.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low degree of resilience • Low in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Irreversible • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The effects on old forest are low in magnitude and restricted mostly to the Project site. Less than 1 percent of old forest within the regional assessment area (threshold is less than 40 percent in regional assessment area) is expected to be lost.</p>
<p>Provincially blue-listed ecological communities</p> <p>The Project would remove 2.7 hectares of provincially blue-listed ecological communities which represents 10 percent of the local assessment area and less than 0.1 percent of the regional assessment area.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low degree of resilience • Low in magnitude • Occurs in the local assessment area • Irreversible • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The effects on provincially blue-listed ecological communities are low in magnitude and restricted to the Project site. The loss would represent less than 0.1 percent of the regional assessment area.</p>
Migratory Birds		
<p>Change in habitat availability</p> <p>Direct loss of migratory bird habitat would occur as a result of vegetation clearing and construction of the marine terminal. 172 ha of habitat would be lost and partially compensated.</p> <p>Human presence and sensory disturbance such as light and noise during construction and operations may also decrease the suitability of habitats adjacent to the Project area.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate degree of resilience • Low in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Irreversible • Single event for land clearing and continuous for light and noise 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The Project would reduce habitat available for migratory birds in the local assessment area. The effects would be compensated in part by the wetland compensation plan, fish habitat offsetting and marbled murrelet habitat compensation. The residual habitat loss would be small compared to habitat available in the regional assessment area as both terrestrial and marine birds have access to over 2000 ha of habitat in the local assessment area and</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
		thousands of hectares in the regional assessment area.
<p>Risk of mortality</p> <p>Mortality could occur as a result of vegetation clearing during construction or as a result of artificial lighting structures at the LNG facility, including the pilot flare, at the marine terminal, and on vessels.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate degree of resilience • Low in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Effect at multiple times at irregular frequency 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>With the implementation of the mitigation measure which would restrict construction activities during the breeding period, mortality risk would be low. It is expected that the loss of a few individuals within a regional population would be offset by natural recruitment through reproduction and migration.</p>
<p>Alteration of movement or behaviour patterns</p> <p>Marine infrastructure and vessel traffic have the potential to alter seasonal migration and local dispersal patterns of marine birds. Project infrastructure could also impose physical or perceived barriers to habitats if birds exhibit avoidance behaviour.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate degree of resilience • Low to moderate in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Reversible • Effect at multiple times at regular frequency 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The Project would not be a substantial barrier to bird movement. The effects from marine infrastructure would be limited to the Project area and would not block access to habitat available in the regional assessment area. In addition, given that approximately one vessel per day would transit through the local assessment area, the effects due to shipping would be temporary and localised.</p>
Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat		
<p>Watercourse removal on Lelu island</p> <p>During site clearing, most or all of the 17 watercourses found on Lelu Island would be removed.</p> <p>Watercourse removal could result in a loss of fish habitat, fish mortality and removal of inputs of food, nutrients and freshwater to the surrounding nearshore waters. Measures including a 30 m vegetation buffer and erosion control would reduce effects on fish and fish habitat.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low in magnitude • Occurs within the Project area • Irreversible 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The habitat quality of the watercourses on Lelu Island is considered marginal, due to ephemeral flows and low pH levels.</p> <p>It is expected that the loss of nutrient input into the estuarine areas from infilled watercourses on Lelu Island would have a negligible effect on the total nutrient content of waters surrounding the island which receive most inputs from the Nass and Skeena Rivers.</p> <p>The watercourses on Lelu Island were not found to support any resident or anadromous fish species. The little fish mortality that could occur would not affect the ability of the fish population to recover.</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
<p>Acid deposition in freshwater bodies</p> <p>During operations, residual air emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from Project operations may react with water and oxygen to precipitate in freshwater bodies (commonly referred to as acid rain).</p> <p>Under certain conditions, this deposition can lead to acidification and/or eutrophication of freshwater bodies. This in turn can lead to fish habitat loss and increased fish mortality.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience of waterbodies is uncertain • Negligible to moderate in magnitude • Reversible • Continuous • Long-term 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Emissions modelling indicates that acid deposition would not exceed critical loads outside of Lelu Island and is not expected to affect fishery productivity outside of Lelu Island.</p> <p>It is uncertain what magnitude of effect deposition at levels below the critical load thresholds would have on freshwater bodies within the local assessment area. A follow-up program has been designed to verify that acid deposition does not result in significant adverse effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat in the local assessment area as a result of the Project.</p>
Marine Fish and Fish Habitat, including Species at Risk and Marine Plants		
<p>Direct effects on fish</p> <p>Construction and operation of the Project could result in effects on water and sediment quality as sediment is disturbed and relocated, possibly resulting in chronic or acute health effects on fish, or temporary and localized avoidance of the dredge footprint, trestle construction area, and ocean disposal site. Sediment with measurable dioxin and furan concentrations would be disposed of on land. Other disturbed sediment would resettle or be disposed in areas of similar chemistry. The mitigation measures, such as not dredging from April 15 to July 15, and physically isolating the dredging area, would markedly reduce, but not eliminate, effects.</p> <p>Fish could be killed or injured from blasting, dredging, disposal of sediment at sea, and pile driving. Swim bladders could burst due to pressure changes, and fish and invertebrates could be buried, crushed, or smothered. The mitigation measures, such as limiting blasting, dredging, and impact pile driving activities to specific timing windows, would markedly reduce, but not eliminate, effects.</p> <p>Fish behaviour could be changed by increases to underwater noise, introduction of artificial light at night, and shadows from the bridge during the day. The mitigation measures, such as requiring noise control measures during impact pile driving near Flora Bank, would markedly reduce, but not eliminate,</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate in magnitude • Occurs within the local area • Medium-term and long-term in duration • Reversible • Occurs over a wide range of frequencies <p>Residual effects occur in a context where there may be some species at risk in the area (e.g. eulachon), where some of the habitat in the area is unique and important for life processes, where no critical habitats for species at risk have been identified, and where fish may be able to adapt to some Project effects.</p>	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Residual effects on water quality are expected predominantly during construction, but also during all phases of the Project, mostly in localized areas and for short periods of time.</p> <p>Disturbed sediments with measurable dioxin and furan concentrations would primarily be disposed of on land, with a small fraction settling in the marine environment in areas of similar chemistry.</p> <p>Considering the mitigation measures and timing windows to be applied, very few fish are expected to be killed by blasting, dredging, or pile driving. Populations affected at Brown Passage are expected to naturally repopulate.</p> <p>Some behaviour changes to fish may occur, but they are not expected to affect population viability.</p> <p>Fish habitat would be changed in marine areas around the Project, with habitat lost under the infrastructure footprint and from blasting and dredging. Regarding the potential effects of the marine terminal infrastructure on Flora Bank habitat, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada reviewed the proponent's modelling work and advised the Agency that the proponent's</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
<p>effects.</p> <p>Effects on marine habitat, including marine plants</p> <p>Construction and operation of Project would affect marine habitat both at the Project site as well as at Brown Passage. The proponent would offset those effects that constitute serious harm under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, currently estimated to be approximately 30 000 m². The results of the analysis indicate that no serious harm is predicted on Flora Bank, including to the eelgrass beds, as a result of sediment erosion or deposition.</p>		<p>conclusions regarding sediment transport and morphological changes in the Project area were acceptable.</p> <p>Where any changes from the Project overall would constitute serious harm as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, the Agency is satisfied that the harm would be offset.</p>
Marine Mammals, including Species at Risk		
<p>Direct mortality or physical injury to marine mammals</p> <p>Marine mammals could be injured or killed due to sudden, intense noises from blasting and impact pile driving during construction, or if struck by an LNG vessel during Project operations. The risk is reduced by the marine mammal monitoring program and proposed mitigation measures, such as limiting the timing of blasting activities.</p> <p>Change in behavior to marine mammals</p> <p>Construction, operations, and decommissioning activities are all expected to create underwater noise resulting in behavioural effects on marine mammals at varying distances from the source of the noise. For most marine mammals, effects during construction can be mitigated with measures such as the underwater noise threshold limit and the marine mammal monitoring program. Effects during operations could be mitigated through measures such as the Prince Rupert Port Authority Marine Mammal Management Plan and the development of mandatory speed profiles. Residual effects to harbour porpoise, a federal species at risk, are still considerable.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate in magnitude; high for harbour porpoises • Occurs within the regional area • Medium- and long-term in duration • Uncertain if reversible, particularly for harbour porpoise • Occurs continuously during construction, and daily during operations <p>Residual effects occur in a context where there are some species at risk in the area (e.g. harbour porpoise, humpback whales), where the habitat is not unique in the area except for harbour porpoise that show high site fidelity, where some species (harbour porpoise) use the area for important for life processes but others do not, where no critical habitats for species at risk have been identified, and where marine mammals may be able to adapt to some Project effects.</p>	<p>Not significant for marine mammals Significant for harbour porpoises</p> <p>Given the mitigation measures such as timing window limitations for construction activities and the requirements of the marine mammal observation program, the residual effects of mortality or physical injury to most marine mammals during construction and operations are not expected to be significant.</p> <p>Behavioural effects for most marine mammals would be further mitigated by the underwater noise threshold limit during construction.</p> <p>However, effects to harbour porpoise, a federal species at risk, are expected to be significant because of the porpoise's year-round dependence on the Project area, its sensitivity to underwater noise, and uncertainty as to the availability and suitability of alternative habitat.</p>
Terrestrial Species at Risk		
<p>Terrestrial species at risk – change in habitat</p> <p>Vegetation clearing would result in loss of habitat for terrestrial species at risk using Lelu Island. Compensation of</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low to high degree of resilience • Low in magnitude 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The Project would reduce habitat available for federal species at risk in the local assessment area by a maximum</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
<p>marbled murrelet and little brown myotis habitat would reduce net habitat loss.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurs within the local assessment area • Irreversible 	<p>of 172 ha. The effects would be compensated in part by the wetland compensation plan, fish habitat offsetting, installation of bat houses and marbled murrelet habitat compensation. The residual amount of habitat loss would be small compared to habitat available in the regional assessment area.</p>
<p>Terrestrial species at risk – mortality</p> <p>Vegetation clearing may result in the destruction of nests or roost sites, eggs, and mortality of young terrestrial species at risk using Lelu Island. There may also be risk of mortality from the use of artificial lighting structures.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low to high degree of resilience • Low in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Reversible • Effect to multiple times at irregular frequency 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Restricting vegetation clearing to outside of the breeding season, and efforts to mitigate light and sounds emission would reduce effects on federal species at risk due to mortality.</p>
<p>Terrestrial species at risk – alteration of movement</p> <p>Noise and physical disturbances in the local assessment area have the potential to disturb terrestrial species at risk using Lelu Island and alter their movement.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high degree of resilience • Low to moderate in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Reversible • Continuous 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The Project would not be a substantial barrier to the movement of terrestrial species at risk. The effects from LNG infrastructure would be limited to the Project area and would not block access to habitat available in the regional assessment area.</p>
<p>Human Health</p>		
<p>Effects on human health from changes to air quality</p> <p>Air emissions from the Project could affect human health through the inhalation of air contaminants. Air contaminants have the potential to cause respiratory or inflammatory effects on human receptors. This is especially true for sensitive receptors, such as children and the elderly.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low degree of resilience (due to presence of sensitive receptors) • Low in magnitude • Regional in extent • Long-term in duration • Reversible • Occurs continuously • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>No concentration ratio for any air contaminant exceeds 1.0. The highest concentration ratio is for 1-hour NO₂, which reaches 0.534.</p>
<p>Effects on human health from changes to marine harvested foods</p> <p>Dredging marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility in Porpoise Channel during Project construction could disturb</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low degree of resilience (due to presence of sensitive receptors) • Low in magnitude 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>It is unlikely that consumption of marine harvested foods would lead to increased health risks due to the Project. The top 1 metre of sediment, which contains the highest</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
<p>sediments containing historically deposited chemicals, including dioxins and furans. The resulting sediment plume would increase total suspended solids, and could increase concentrations of dioxins and furans in the tissues of marine harvested foods. This in turn could marginally increase the human health risk of people who consume these foods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Reversible 	<p>concentration of dioxins and furans, will be removed from the dredge area. A follow-up program is required to verify that dredging of marine sediment would not result in adverse effects on health from the consumption of marine harvested foods.</p>
<p>Effects on human health from changes to noise/light</p> <p>Increased noise and light levels during construction and operation of the Project could lead to nuisance/annoyance to humans.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low degree of resilience (due to presence of sensitive receptors) • Low to moderate in magnitude • Local in extent • Long-term in duration • Reversible • Occurs continuously or at multiple times over regular intervals 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>At the nearest human receptor, noise levels were modelled to be above the threshold of 6.5 %HA. However, the proponent has committed to implementing mitigation measures to ensure that noise levels are below the 6.5%HA threshold during construction. A follow-up program for construction noise is required to verify that mitigation measures for noise are effective in reducing noise levels during construction are below the significance threshold. In addition, a complaint mechanism for noise and light issues will be implemented.</p> <p>While lighting designs have not been finalized, the proponent has committed to take in to account best practices and guidance to ensure that lighting does not exceed conditions typical of a suburban environment.</p>
Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes		
<p>The Project would have residual effects on fish and marine harvesting, hunting and trapping, and traditional plant gathering as a result of changes to traditional species quantity and quality, ability to access/navigate to sites, and changes to the sensory environment.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate vulnerability to change caused by the Project • Moderate in magnitude • Effect occurs within the local assessment area • Short-term in duration for disturbances to traditional activities related to construction activities and permanent in duration for disturbances to traditional activities related to the presence of Project-related marine infrastructure and marine shipping • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>Effects on fish and marine harvesting, hunting and trapping, and traditional plant gathering practices would not be significant because residual effects are not predicted to result in consequential changes to these practices lasting far in the future. However, adjustments to these practices, particularly as it relates to hunting and gathering, may have to be made on a permanent basis. Aboriginal users would retain the ability to navigate in the waters surrounding Lelu Island and along the shipping routes to access harvesting sites, with some localised and/or temporary exceptions. Harvestable species would remain available for harvesting in the general area and it is unlikely that consumption of marine harvested foods would lead to increased health risks. Aboriginal users would also be able to continue to practice their activities</p>

Potential Residual Effects	Characterization of Residual Effects	Conclusion and Rationale
		in spite of changes to the sensory environment but their experience may be affected.
Socio-economic Conditions		
<p>The Project would result in residual effects on commercial and recreational fisheries as well as recreation and marine based tourism as a result of changes to the quality and quantity of marine species, changes to the sensory environment, and changes to the accessibility of fishing and recreational areas.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate level of disturbance • Moderate in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Long-term in duration • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The Project is not expected to cause permanent impairment to commercial and recreational fisheries in areas of high importance because the ability would remain for users to reach fishing grounds, with some localised and/or temporary exceptions, and the quantity and quality of fishing resources would be maintained. Disturbances to the sensory environment would also not prevent recreational and marine-based tourism activities from taking place.</p>
Physical and Cultural Heritage and Historical and Archeological Sites and Structures		
<p>Destruction or disturbance of Culturally Modified Trees</p> <p>Vegetation clearing within the Project area would affect approximately 300 of 550 Culturally Modified Trees inventoried on the Lelu Island.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is within a largely undisturbed context • Moderate in magnitude • Within the Project area • Permanent • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>While the Project may destroy or disturb some Culturally Modified Trees, application of systematic data recovery procedures and a Chance-Find Protocol would ensure that knowledge, stories and information related to cultural continuity associated with these trees are not lost.</p>
<p>Destruction or disturbance of archaeological or historical features</p> <p>Ground disturbance, compaction of sediment or in-water construction could destroy or disturb previously unrecorded terrestrial, offshore or intertidal archaeological or historical features.</p>	<p>Characterization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is within a largely undisturbed context • Moderate in magnitude • Occurs within the local assessment area • Permanent • Below threshold 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>While the Project may destroy or disturb some archaeological and historical resources, application of systematic data recovery procedures and a Chance-Find Protocol would ensure that knowledge, stories and information related to cultural continuity associated with these features are not lost.</p>

11.4 Key Mitigation Measures and Follow-Up Considered by the Agency

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
Effects identified under section 5 of CEAA 2012	
Air Quality	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat natural gas to remove hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds prior to using it as fuel for compressor drivers and power generators. • Oxidize hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds and vaporizing hydrocarbon solids in the waste gas stream before venting. • Ensure complete combustion of fuel supplied to equipment using air-fuel ratio control or equivalent technologies in order to reduce carbon monoxide and volatile organic carbon emissions. • Use high-efficiency aero-derivative gas turbines, or an equally efficient turbine, to drive refrigerant compressors in the facility. • Implement a leak detection and repair system to control fugitive emissions at the site of the Project during and throughout operation. • Incorporate waste heat recovery systems into the liquefaction facility during construction and recovering waste heat throughout operation. • Capture and reuse boil off gas from LNG storage tanks and the carrier loading system. • Use non-emitting pneumatic devices for Project-related activities. • Implement dry low emission combustors or equivalent technology on compressor drivers to control nitrogen oxide emissions. • Measure compressor vent flow rates from hydrocarbon gas compression systems on at least an annual basis, and take corrective action on any identified sign of packing deterioration for reciprocating compressors, and ensure seal systems for centrifugal compressors emit at a rate equal to or less than the rate of emissions from a dry seal system. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
Greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement mitigation measures to reduce and control air emissions, identified in section 6.1 of this report. • Adhere to an emissions intensity limit and a cap on the overall production of CO₂e. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
Vegetation	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with <i>Canada's Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation and Operational Framework for Use of</i>

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p><i>Conservation Allowances</i>, compensate for wetland functions lost (including habitat functions for migratory birds and species at risk) as a result of the Project with a 2:1 ratio of compensated areas to impacted areas within the Kaien Landscape Unit. If compensation options cannot be fully implemented within this region, then the proponent should seek opportunities in immediately adjacent regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate traditional use plants in the wetland compensation and provide access to those areas by Aboriginal peoples for the purposes of gathering traditional use plants. • Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points (marine terminal, Lelu Island bridge, Materials Offloading facility, pioneer dock, pipeline), or for safety or security considerations. • Manage surface water and avoid erosion and sedimentation in the Project area so that the hydrology of wetlands and water quality are maintained during all Project phases. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program to verify the effective functioning of the compensatory wetland habitat as a mitigation measure.
Migratory Birds	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out Project activities in a manner that protects and avoids harming, killing or disturbing migratory birds, or destroying or taking nests or eggs, taking into account Environment and Climate Change Canada’s Avoidance Guidelines. • Restrict flaring to the minimum required during operation, maintenance activities or emergency to prevent the accumulation of natural gas and protect from overpressure. • Control operational lighting, including direction, timing, intensity, and glare, to avoid attracting migratory birds. • Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points (marine terminal, Lelu Island bridge, Materials Offloading facility, pioneer dock, pipeline), or for safety or security considerations. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures used to avoid harm to migratory birds, their eggs and nests during all phases of the Project.
Freshwater fish and fish habitat	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement mitigation measures identified for air quality to reduce and control emissions of SO₂ and NO_x. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program to verify the predictions of the EA regarding the effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat from acidification and eutrophication of freshwater bodies.
Marine fish and fish habitat including species at risk and marine plants	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the start of in-water construction, conduct high resolution modelling of the suspension bridge’s southwest tower and anchor block and of two berthed LNG vessels, and regional three-dimensional modelling of the area likely to be affected by the Project, to confirm that the predicted changes to erosion and deposition levels relative to the existing

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>conditions are the same or less than the changes predicted during the EA. This would include collection of additional field data related to waves, spatial and temporal currents, total suspended solid concentrations, and refinement of the models by calibrating and validating them using the field data and a sediment budget analysis. The regional model must use: construction-ready designs; the most up-to-date bathymetric information; and updated high resolution modelling estimates of currents and eroded sediments around the marine infrastructure, around and under berthed vessels, and from LNG vessels propulsion systems. Model runs must be done for freshet conditions, a period with natural storm conditions, storms with various return periods, and a one-year minimum time series.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five years of completing construction of the southwest tower and anchor block, use at least three years of follow-up monitoring results to recalibrate the regional three-dimensional model and re-run the model to update the predictions of hydrodynamic and morphological change on Flora Bank. • Avoid serious harm to marine fish, including marine mammals, not otherwise authorized by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. • Limit subtidal blasting to the period between November 30 and February 15. • Limit dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility to times other than April 15 to July 15. • When dredging, implement a containment system around dredging activities and identify additional mitigation measures following consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to avoid causing harm to marine fish and fish habitat. • Limit impact pile driving at the Materials Offloading Facility to times other than April 15 to June 30. • Use confined bubble curtains when conducting in-water impact pile driving of temporary piles at the southwest tower and anchor block and for the 375 metres easternmost portion of the approach trestle between April 15 and June 30. • Use confined bubble curtains when conducting in-water impact pile driving of permanent piles between April 15 and June 30 for the 375 metres easternmost portion of the approach trestle. • Use coffer dams to isolate the southwest tower and anchor block work areas during in-water construction activities and place scour protection around the coffer dams. Design the coffer dams to be shaped in a manner that minimizes scour and turbulence. Incorporate scour protection around the southwest tower and anchor block such that the resulting levels of erosion and deposition are the same as or less than the levels predicted in the EA. • Dewater the coffer dams and use bubble curtains outside of the coffer dams when conducting in-water impact pile driving of permanent piles between April 15 and June 30, unless the proponent can demonstrate through sound verification monitoring that equivalent noise attenuation can be achieved to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Ocean Canada by using other mitigation measures that do not require maintaining a dewatered coffer dam. • Direct lighting used during construction and operation inward toward active work areas to reduce artificial light spillage onto the marine waters, while meeting worker safety requirements. • Place reflective material on the underside of marine infrastructure to reduce light/dark shadow contrast on marine waters during operation to mitigate the effects of shadows on marine fish behavior. • Do not exceed 207 dB re 1 μPa sound pressure level (peak) beyond 20 metres from in-water impact pile driving.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During operations, use tugs that produce the least possible scour volumes from propeller action. • Prior to the start of in-water construction, conduct a survey of Northern Abalone (<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>) in areas of potential Northern Abalone habitat in accordance with Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s <i>Impact Assessment Protocol for Works and Developments Potentially Affecting Abalone and their Habitat</i> (appendix 2 of the <i>Recovery Potential Assessment for the northern abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada</i> (2007)) and in appendix 4 of the <i>Action Plan for the Northern Abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana) in Canada</i> (2012). Adhere to the procedure outlined in the Impact Assessment Protocol for relocating Northern Abalone if the species is found during the survey. • Develop and implement an offsetting plan for the loss of fish and fish habitat associated with the Project, to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and in consultation with Aboriginal groups. Determine whether there are adverse effects from any offset areas, and implement mitigation to address those effects. • Confirm through modelling, prior to the first disposal at sea event, the predicted changes to water quality and marine fish and invertebrates habitat from disposal of dredged material at Brown Passage, using final dredged sediment volumes, sediment characterization, timing of disposal activities, and updated ocean current speed data. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program for to verify the accuracy of predicted effects on fish, fish habitat, and marine mammals, and verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures during construction and operations. • Conduct a follow-up program to verify the prediction of no significant adverse effects as a result of dredging and disposal of sediment, and assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
Marine mammals including species at risk	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and provide to Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Prince Rupert Port Authority, Aboriginal groups, and the Agency, a Marine Mammal Protection Plan prior to the start of in-water construction activities, that integrates the mitigation measures listed below as well as follow-up and monitoring requirements for marine mammals. • Implement measures identified in section 6.6 (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on marine mammals. • Do not exceed 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL at distances greater than 1000 meters of all in-water construction activities year-round. • Temporarily cease dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility if a whale, dolphin, or porpoise is sighted within 250 metres of dredging activities and re-start dredging only when no whale, dolphin, or porpoise is sighted within 250 metres of dredging activities. • Prevent or reduce the risks of collisions between LNG vessels and marine mammals, including requiring that LNG vessels associated with the Project respect all speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project, subject to navigational safety. Speed profile applicable to Project operations could be defined by the Prince Rupert Port Authority <i>Practices and</i>

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p><i>Procedures</i>, by requirement of pilots while on board, or other future requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require that LNG vessels and tug operators report collisions with marine mammals between Triple Island and the marine terminal berths to the Canadian Coast Guard, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Prince Rupert Port Authority within two hours of a collision being observed, and notify Aboriginal groups in writing within two days. • Develop, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and implement a marine mammal detection program for all in-water construction activities where underwater noise levels are anticipated to exceed 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL to avoid adverse behavioural change in or injury to marine mammals. The marine mammal observation program would include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ conduct predictive acoustic modelling, prior to the start of in-water construction activities, to identify to what extent in-water construction activities would generate underwater noise levels greater than 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL, including activities occurring simultaneously, and the period(s) of time when these activities will occur; ○ establish and maintain through acoustic monitoring a safety radius of 1000 m or less from the in-water construction activity at which the underwater noise level is predicted to reach 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL; ○ employ qualified marine mammal observers, and require that they detect, through visual and passive acoustic monitoring from locations in and along the perimeter of the safety radius, and report the presence of marine mammals within the safety radius during in-water construction activities; ○ commence in-water impact pile driving or conduct subtidal blasting only during daylight hours (defined as one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset) and not during conditions of low visibility (including fog), unless the proponent demonstrates the effectiveness of additional technologies to detect marine mammals during low visibility conditions to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and requires that marine mammal observers use these technologies; ○ stop or do not start in-water construction activities if a marine mammal is detected in the safety radius by the marine mammal observers and do not re-start in-water construction activities until the marine mammal has moved out of the safety radius and no marine mammals have been detected in the safety radius for a period of at least 30 minutes; ○ implement sound dampening technology and soft-start procedures to reduce adverse effects caused by underwater noise to marine mammals in the safety radius. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program for to verify the accuracy of predicted effects on fish, fish habitat, and marine mammals, and verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures during construction and operations
Terrestrial species at risk	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict clearing activities to a timing window of least risk determined in consultation with relevant federal authorities and Aboriginal groups so that they occur outside of the breeding season and other critical periods for little brown myotis • Implement a wetland compensation plan that includes wetland habitat functions for federal species at risk. • In accordance with federal guidance and recovery strategies, compensate for habitat loss for marbled murrelet not

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>already included as part of the wetland compensation plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install and maintain roosting structures in the vicinity of Lelu Island to compensate for adverse effects to little brown myotis. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures used to avoid harm to terrestrial Species at Risk, including the little brown myotis.
Human health	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement mitigation measures to reduce and control air emissions, identified in section 6.1 of this report. • Implement mitigation measures to reduce the effects of dredging, identified in section 6.6 of this report. • Comply with British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission’s <i>Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation</i> operational noise requirements and take in to account best management practices for construction noise from British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission’s <i>Noise Control Best Practices Guideline</i>. Best management practices to reduce construction noise include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limit nighttime construction activity to low noise activities. ○ Fit all construction equipment with gas or diesel engines with a muffler system. ○ If diesel generators are required, equip enclosed units with ventilation, combustion air inlet and gas exhaust silencers. ○ Use vibro-hammer piling equipment for piling operations. ○ Equip exhaust vents with commercially available silencers. • Conduct impact pile driving at the Lelu Island bridge and pioneer dock between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. • Implement a noise and light complaint protocol to address any complaints pertaining to noise and light in a timely manner during all phases of the Project. • Install and manage exterior lighting from all Project components to prevent excessive emanation of light, taking in to account the International Commission on Illuminations <i>CIE 150:2003 Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations</i> for rural areas, while meeting worker safety and marine transportation and aviation safety requirements. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a follow-up program to verify that the Project will not result effects to human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods near the dredge footprint. • Conduct a follow-up program to verify that Project construction will not result in significant effects to human health from construction noise.
Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge to a height and width that can accommodate vessels with an airdraft (distance from water surface to highest point on a vessel) of 11.3 m from the highest high water level. • Develop and implement marine communication protocols for all phases of the Project to be approved by the Prince

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Rupert Port Authority. At a minimum, the communication protocols would be developed for the purposes of communicating information related to navigation between the marine terminal and Triple Islands to Aboriginal groups and other marine users, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ location and timing of Project-related construction activities, including temporary restrictions due to construction, routing advisories and alternate routes; ○ Project-related safety procedures, such as aids to navigation and updated navigational charts; ○ areas where navigation may be controlled for safety reasons; ○ speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project and general schedules of the operation of LNG carriers associated with the Project; and ○ ways to provide feedback to the proponent on adverse effects related to navigation experienced by Aboriginal groups and other local marine users and ways for the Proponent to respond in a timely manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement measures identified in section 6.6 (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on water quality, marine fish and invertebrates and marine harvested foods. ● Implement measures identified in section 6.7 (Marine Mammals) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on marine mammals. ● Compensate for wetland functions lost as a result of the Project with a 2:1 ratio of compensated areas to impacted areas within the Kaien Landscape Unit. If compensation options cannot be fully implemented within this region, seek opportunities in immediately adjacent regions. ● Incorporate traditional use plants in the wetland compensation and provide access to new or restored wetlands by Aboriginal peoples for the purposes of gathering traditional use plants. ● Implement measures identified in section 6.4 (Migratory Birds) and section 6.8 (Terrestrial Species at Risk) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on birds and other terrestrial wildlife. ● Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points, or for safety or security considerations. ● Incorporate and implement noise and light reduction measures during all phases of the Project and develop and implement a noise and light complaint mechanism. ● Design and manage exterior lighting from all Project components during construction and operation to prevent excessive emanation of light, while meeting safety requirements. ● Provide Aboriginal groups with a Project implementation schedule 30 days prior to construction and at any time when revisions or updates to this schedule are provided to the Agency. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct a follow-up program to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional and commercial Aboriginal fisheries.
Socio-economic conditions	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Build the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge to a height and width which can accommodate vessels with an air draft (distance from the water to highest point on a vessel) of 11.3 m from the highest high water level. ● Develop and implement marine communication protocols for all phases of the Project to be approved by the Prince

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Rupert Port Authority. At a minimum, the communication protocols would be developed for the purposes of communicating information related to navigation between the marine terminal and Triple Islands to Aboriginal groups and marine users, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ location and timing of Project construction activities, including temporary restrictions due to construction, routing advisories, and alternate routes; ○ Project safety procedures, such as aids to navigation and updated navigational charts; ○ areas where navigation may be controlled for safety reasons; and ○ speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project and general schedules of the operation of LNG carriers associated with the Project; and ○ ways to provide feedback to the proponent on adverse effects related to navigation experienced by Aboriginal groups and other local marine users and ways for the Proponent to respond in a timely manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement measures identified in section 6.6 (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat) to prevent significant adverse environmental effects on water quality, marine fish and invertebrates, and marine harvested foods. ● Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark, except for required access points, or for safety or security considerations. ● Incorporate and implement noise and light reduction measures during all phases of the Project and develop and implement a noise and light complaint mechanism. ● Design and manage exterior lighting from all Project components during construction and operation to prevent excessive emanation of light, while meeting marine and aviation safety requirements. <p>Follow-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct a follow-up program to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional and commercial Aboriginal fisheries.
Physical and cultural heritage and historical and archeological sites and structures	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark except for required access points or for safety or security considerations. ● Develop and implement, following consultation with the Prince Rupert Port Authority and Aboriginal groups, an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan that would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a description of the types of archaeological and historical resources (including Culturally Modified Trees) that may be encountered during construction activities on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area affected by the Project; ○ procedures for the identification and removal of structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance (including Culturally Modified Trees) that may be affected by construction activities on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area affected by the Project; ○ how Aboriginal group representatives would be involved in pre-construction surveys of Lelu Island and the intertidal area affected by the Project and in on-site monitoring of site preparation and construction activities that may affect physical and cultural heritage features and historical and archeological sites and structures, subject to the safety requirements of the Project construction site; ○ procedures for the preservation and sharing of information about physical and cultural heritage features or

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance (including Culturally Modified Trees) recovered by the proponent before activities affect them; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a Chance-Find Protocol for when previously unidentified structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance (including Culturally Modified Trees) are encountered during construction activities. ● At a minimum, the Chance-Find Protocol should require the proponent to determine the heritage value of the archeological or historical site or feature that has been found and, if the find is determined to be of important heritage value, implement information recovery measures in consultation with Aboriginal groups to collect information about the find before it is removed from its context or impacted further. ● Require that qualified individuals undertake the activities that are part of the Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan.
Other measures	
Accidents and malfunctions	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take all reasonable measures to prevent accidents and malfunctions that may result in adverse environmental effects and implement emergency response procedures and contingencies developed in relation to the Project.

11.5 Proponent’s Proposed Mitigation Measures

The proponent committed to implementing a number of mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects from the Project. The following table presents the mitigation measures committed to by the proponent that are relevant to the federal EA. The Agency does not enforce the proponent’s proposed mitigation measures but would enforce conditions contained in a Minister’s Decision Statement should the Project be ultimately allowed to proceed.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate best achievable technology into Project design to reduce air emissions. Focus control technologies on managing NO_x emissions. Manage PM_{2.5} emissions via the use of smokeless flare technology. Reduce CO and hydrocarbon emissions (e.g. Volatile Organic Compounds) by optimizing combustion. • Use thermal oxidizers to oxidize hydrogen sulphide, to achieve negligible hydrogen sulphide emission effects, to oxidize volatile organic compounds, and to vaporize any hydrocarbon solids in the waste gas stream before venting. • Institute and maintain best management practices for the processing systems. • For the duration of Project operations, implement a natural gas leak detection system. • Use low-sulfur fuel in LNG carriers and assist tugs in order to comply with applicable marine emissions standards. • Reduce dust associated with the use of facility roads by using dust suppressants and surface paving. • Use low-sulfur fuel in vehicle and off-road equipment when available, and ensure regular tuning and maintenance. • Minimize vehicle idling times during all Project phases.
Greenhouse Gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a Greenhouse Gas Management Plan • Implement a facility specific Fugitive Emission Management Program • Comply with requirements outlined under the British Columbia carbon tax, if applicable • Comply with the annual British Columbia and Canada reporting and verification requirements • Comply with any new legislation specific to greenhouse gas emissions from LNG facilities.
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a wetland compensation plan in consultation with the Prince Rupert Port Authority, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) and Aboriginal Groups. Implement the following wetland compensation measures in order to offset effects on wetland functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Secure, restore or create 120 ha of wetlands through a legally binding agreement between Pacific Northwest LNG and Prince Rupert Port Authority. ○ Implement a five-year effectiveness monitoring program for the restored or created wetlands. ○ In the development of the wetland compensation plan, use traditional use species present in the Project area for planting wherever possible and practical. ○ Provide resources for the preparation of regular reports from third-party organizations, including a detailed monitoring report in order to confirm the achievement of the compensation plan objectives. This will be detailed in the wetland compensation plan. • Implement additional wetland compensation by contributing to local trail and/or parks improvements. The purpose of the improvements will be to increase access to traditional use plants within the traditional territories of potentially-affected Aboriginal

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>groups and to improve the aesthetic, educational, and/or recreational values of wetlands in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, Port Edward and the North Coast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use standard mitigation practices during construction to prevent any introduction and spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants. Implement a weed control program to monitor and prevent the establishment of weeds within the Project disturbance area and adjacent lands. • Develop and follow a species at risk discovery contingency plan to address any chance discoveries of plant species at risk during construction. • Reduce potential direct effects on ecological communities of interest through drainage and erosion controls, with the objective of retaining the baseline hydrological regime. • Clearly mark ecological communities of interest located adjacent to construction limits using signs to alert workers to these features and ensure they are protected. • Restrict the use of herbicides near ecological communities of interest. • Delineate the wetlands outside the Project disturbance area as environmentally sensitive areas during construction. Mark these areas with fencing, and restrict construction access within these areas. Design and Implement drainage and erosion control techniques intended to maintain the local surface and ground hydrology, including pre-disturbance drainage pathways through the wetlands bordering the Project disturbance area. • Implement a Terrestrial Acidification and Eutrophication Follow-up monitoring program to verify the assessment predictions regarding the effects on terrestrial ecosystems, including wetlands. Monitor plant community composition in sensitive communities located within areas of predicted nitrogen deposition that exceed critical loads at the application case as a component of the monitoring. • Limit adverse effects due to contaminant emissions from Project activities throughout construction and operations. • Adhere to the vegetation management plan, which includes these mitigation measures, during construction phase of the Project.
Migratory Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project location is adjacent to existing road access and infrastructure. • Clearly mark boundaries of the Project disturbance area. Limit clearing, grading or dredging, construction, and temporary storage of materials to within the Project disturbance area boundaries. • Locate any temporary workspace or storage areas that are required beyond the extent of the Project disturbance area in existing cleared areas on the mainland to the extent possible. Avoid clearing of forested habitats outside of Project disturbance area boundary (i.e. within the vegetation buffer on Lelu Island). • Retain a 30 m vegetation buffer around the perimeter of Lelu Island, except at access points (e.g. at the Lelu Island bridge, pioneer dock, Materials Offloading Facility, marine terminal, and pipeline interconnection). • Follow guidelines for restricted activity periods to avoid incidental take of migratory birds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure clearing activities occur outside of the breeding season for terrestrial and marine birds (April 9 through August 7), as indicated in Environment and Climate Change Canada’s <i>Avoidance Guidelines for Incidental Take</i>. ○ In the event that clearing is required during restricted activity periods, ensure that bird surveys are conducted in advance of vegetation clearing by a B.C.-certified Registered Professional Biologist in compliance with the <i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>, <i>Avoidance Guidelines for Incidental Take</i>, and the <i>B.C. Wildlife Act</i>. Establish buffers around active nests, and clearly mark them to show the extent of clearing. • Implement restoration and compensatory activities to recover the loss of wetland habitat function to terrestrial mammals,

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>amphibians, and birds. Details of these activities will be outlined in the wetland compensation plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement restoration and compensatory activities to recover the net loss of marine fish habitat used for foraging by marine birds. Details of these activities will be outlined in the Conceptual Fish Habitat Offsetting Strategy. • Take into account standards set by the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission (2009) for noise produced during construction and operations phases of the Project. This limits noise disturbance to adjacent terrestrial and marine habitats. • Develop timing windows for blasting in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies. Schedule blasting to avoid sensitive timing windows as per Environment and Climate Change Canada’s <i>Avoidance Guidelines for Incidental Take</i>. • Implement lighting mitigation measures that take into account objectives contained within the Canada Green Building Council’s LEED guidelines and the International Commission on Illumination. Limit the use of exterior lighting (including portable lighting structures) at the LNG facility, the marine off-loading facility, marine terminal, and on berthed vessels, as practical and permissible under federal safety and navigation regulations. • Provide educational materials to all employees and contractors in order to increase awareness of lighting effects on migratory birds. Post educational posters in public locations during peak bird migration periods to remind personnel to implement lighting mitigation during sensitive timing windows. Guidance for this mitigation will be taken from Environment and Climate Change Canada’s <i>Policy on Incidental Take of Migratory Birds in Canada</i> and <i>Avoidance Guidelines on General Nesting Periods of Migratory Birds in Canada</i>. • Should an emergency flaring and LNG facility shutdown event occur during Project operations, perform carcass searches to record avian mortality after the emergency flaring event.
<p>Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid effects on the lower sections of watercourses 8/9 and 11, where practical. • Avoid infilling of watercourses, where practical. • Design and install an erosion and sediment control plan, as required, to prevent downstream effects. • Maintain a vegetation buffer that extends 30 m inland from the high-water mark around Lelu Island. • Conduct fish salvage in watercourses 8/9 and 11 prior to the infilling of any watercourses, in order to avoid potential fish mortality. Release any captured fish in downstream reaches or nearby watercourses with similar habitat conditions.
<p>Marine Fish and Fish Habitat and Marine Mammals, including species at risk and marine plants</p>	<p><i>Changes to Sediment/Water Quality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain a 30 m vegetation buffer around the perimeter of Lelu Island, except at access points. Use sediment and erosion control measures (e.g. sediment fences) for land-based construction, particularly at the shoreline, to reduce Total Suspended Solids inputs into the water. • Conduct dredging using methods and/or equipment that reduces sediment spill. • Monitor turbidity/total suspended solids in real time during in-water construction activities (i.e. blasting, dredging, and ocean disposal) and compare to predicted total suspended solids levels and water quality guidelines. • Adjust the rate of activity, or implement additional mitigation measures (e.g. silt curtains) in the event that total suspended solids levels exceed modelled predictions during in-water construction activities outside of the active work area (defined as the immediate area surrounding operating construction equipment) or disposal site, in order to minimize the spatial extent of elevated total suspended solids. • Ensure dredging activities take place during low tide, where possible. • Use a coffer dam to isolate the tower block and anchor block in-water work areas from surrounding waters.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose of sediment at sea within the previously used disposal area at or near the center point of the disposal site. • Dredging activity at the Materials Offloading Facility will not occur between April 15 and July 15, inclusive, in any year of construction. • Use tugs that produce the least possible scour volumes from propeller action during operations (i.e., Voith Schneider tugs). • During construction, the proponent will utilize measures such as described herein to minimize the generation of sediments and to reduce traffic volumes. The final construction execution plan will include measures such as restricting vessel movements to deeper waters of Porpoise Channel and over Agnew Bank. In addition, floating temporary pontoons extending from the access platforms to the southwest tower and anchor block may be used to enable construction and supply vessels to service those work fronts in deeper waters away from the edge of Flora Bank. Additionally, a dynamic positioning barge that would support lifting of bridge sections over Flora Bank would only operate when sufficient clearance above the seabed is provided by tidal height, maintaining its stationary position at the point of lift through coordinated, low powered horizontal thrusts from its “azipod” propeller units. • In shallower waters approaching and along the bridge structures and trestle work fronts, construction vessel movements will be at no wake speed due to maneuvering limitations and will thereby limit disturbance of sediment and elevated total suspended solids concentrations. • The preliminary construction execution plan has two jack-up barges positioned on rock outcrops at high water to minimize any potential disturbance of soft sediment habitats on/near Flora Bank. <p><i>Change in Fish Habitat</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate offset habitats not on Flora Bank and Agnew Bank. • Place scour protection around tower platform and anchor block informed by the hydrodynamic modelling of the final detailed marine terminal infrastructure design (i.e. the works that will be constructed). • Place scour protection around coffer dams for tower platform and anchor block during construction. • Use hard multi-faceted shoreline protection material (e.g. rip-rap boulders) where needed (e.g. trestle abutment) to promote colonization by marine biota. • Develop and implement a Habitat Offsetting Plan to maintain productivity within the local assessment area in accordance with Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s Fisheries Productivity Investment Policy (2013). This plan will be provided to Fisheries and Oceans Canada in an application for a paragraph 35(2)(b) <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorization. <p><i>Direct Mortality/Physical Injury to Fish and Marine Mammals</i></p> <p><u><i>Burial, Crushing or Blasting</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a blasting management plan which outlines management measures for both terrestrial and underwater blasting. Implement a marine mammal observation program. Provide marine mammal observers the authority to terminate blasting activities if cetaceans or marine mammal species at risk enter the blasting safety radius. • Conduct subtidal blasting within Fisheries and Oceans Canada least risk timing windows (approximately November 30 to February 15) to reduce mortality to fish during important lifecycle stages. Exact dates to be refined to reflect local conditions, based on 2015 pre-construction field surveys and in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to reduce mortality to fish during important lifecycle stages. • Consider appropriate measures to reduce overpressure in the blasting design, through the optimum use of explosives for rock blasting. Time blasting to occur during low tides to reduce the number of detonations that occur underwater, where possible (i.e. if

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>low tides occur during daytime hours).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate Dungeness crabs from construction zones using proper handling techniques and strategies that limit stress. <p><u>Underwater Noise</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sound levels from pile installation activities (whether impact, vibratory or drilling) remain below 160 dB re 1 μPa rms SPL outside a monitored safety radius. The size of the safety radius will depend on the extent of underwater noise from pile installation; however, PNW is committed to ensuring that sound levels do not exceed distances greater than 1000 m from the sound source. Ensure sound levels from pile installation activities remain below 207 dB re 1 μPa peak SPL at 20 m from the sound source. Impact pile driving in Porpoise Channel at the pioneer dock and Materials Offloading Facility work fronts will not occur from April 15 to June 30 inclusive. Between April 15 and June 30 on Agnew Bank, at the southwest tower and anchor block, impact pile driving will be conducted: (i) for permanent piles, within a dewatered coffer dam with unconfined bubble curtain (or other equivalent noise attenuation), and (ii) for temporary piles, within a confined bubble curtain. Between April 15 and June 30 in shallow areas (<-2 m CD) of Agnew Bank at the marine trestle (the easternmost 375 m of the trestle), impact pile driving will be conducted within a confined bubble curtain. The following mitigation measures will be available to PNW, the design engineers, the marine contractor, and marine biologists to reduce SPLs to meet the 207 dB and 160 dB sound pressure thresholds: Temporary coffer dams; Dewatered coffer dams; Unconfined bubble curtains; Confined bubble curtains; Isolation casings; Vibratory pile installation methods; Hydrodynamic powered impact hammering techniques; Shrouding impacts hammers in sound absorbent material; Drilling piles into bedrock; Socketing piles into bedrock; Modifying construction methods. Marine mammal observers to monitor the marine mammal behavioural disturbance safety radius. Use of additional proven technologies by marine mammal observers as appropriate for detecting marine mammals under low visibility (including darkness) such as night vision, forward Looking Infrared, and infrared binoculars. Sound verification monitoring to confirm that underwater noise levels do not exceed the injury threshold for fish during impact pile driving. Passive acoustic monitoring to detect the presence and location of marine mammals during in-water impact pile driving along the trestle and berth. A hydrophone 'gate' system to verify sound levels and detect marine mammals on Agnew Bank and in Porpoise Channel during construction of the MOF. Conduct further underwater acoustic modelling to confirm the extent of underwater noise from in-water pile installation once the final detailed engineering design is in place and underwater sound mitigations implementation plans are developed relative to site conditions. Conduct underwater acoustic modelling and sound verification monitoring to manage the timing of multiple in-water pile driving activities in a manner that prevents exceedance of the thresholds for injury to fish and behavioural disturbance of marine mammals at a specific safety radius. If underwater noise from in-water pile driving activities exceed the identified thresholds beyond the safety radius due to in-water pile driving occurring at multiple locations simultaneously (as determined by verification monitoring), additional mitigation measures will be applied so that the thresholds are met. In the event that further mitigation is unsuccessful, the construction schedule will be adjusted to avoid the overlap of in-water pile driving activities.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During pile installation activities, an in situ underwater sound level verification program will be conducted to measure the mitigated sound levels, confirm the size of the safety radius, and adjust the distance of the radii as required. • PNW will retain trained marine mammal observers (MMOs) • Model underwater noise levels if it is determined that pile installation and dredging need to occur simultaneously in order to inform mitigation measures, and develop a monitoring program. • Implement Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s Blasting Guidelines. • Limit in-water blasting to daylight hours. • Develop and implement an environmental monitoring management plan that will detail the duties and responsibilities of the marine mammal observers, and will include the following protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visually survey the safety zone by marine mammal observer prior to commencement of impact pile installation activities, and any time there is a pause in impact pile installation for more than 30 minutes. Prevent commencement of impact pile installation until (i) any observed cetacean or marine mammal species at risk is seen leaving the safety zone, or (ii) none have been detected in the safety zone for a period of 30 minutes. ○ Upon commencement of impact pile installation activities or recommencement after a delay of 30 minutes or more, start pile installation with slower, quieter strikes. This is designed to enable any marine mammals in the area time to leave the area prior to attainment of underwater noise levels capable of causing injury. ○ Provide authority to the Environmental Monitor, on the advice of the marine mammal observer to delay the commencement of pile installation until conditions improve during conditions of low visibility (i.e. when the safety zone cannot be monitored, during foggy conditions or darkness), if pile installation activities have ceased for more than 30 minutes. Once conditions improve, monitor the safety zone for cetaceans or other marine mammal species at risk for 30 minutes before commencing impact pile installation. Measure/monitor underwater sounds levels in situ during the first seven days of underwater blasting and impact pile driving to acquire baseline data on sound pressure levels produced during each activity, and to field-validate the effectiveness of bubble curtains and the size of the safety zone. Conduct monitoring at the sound source and at the edge of the marine mammal safety zone. In the event that conditions or methodology change, re-start monitoring for another seven day period. In addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If monitoring indicates pressure levels in excess of 30 kPa, or a fish kill is observed during vibratory or impact pile driving, cease the activity and notify Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Resume the activity only after additional mitigation measures are implemented. ▪ If monitoring indicates pressure levels in excess of 100 kPa or a fish kill is observed during underwater blasting, cease the activity and notify Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Resume the activity only after additional mitigation measures are implemented. ▪ If monitoring indicates sound levels in excess of 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL at the edge of the marine mammal safety zone for any activity, cease the activity and notify Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Resume the activity only after additional mitigation measures are implemented. Additional measures could include type/configuration of bubble curtain and size of safety radius for marine mammals, maintaining at 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL threshold at edge of safety zone. ▪ If monitoring indicates sound levels at or below 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL are being achieved at a distance of 500 m or less, reduce the marine mammal safety (exclusion) zone for that activity to 500 m. ○ Ensure that pile driving planning and operation adheres to the Best Management Practices Policy for Pile Driving and Related

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Operations developed by the B.C. Marine and Pile Driving Contractors Association and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, wherever and whenever feasible.</p> <p><i>Injury or Mortality from Vessel Collisions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent expects that courses will be altered if a marine mammal is sighted in the path of a vessel, when and where deemed safe to do so by the vessel master and marine pilot. <p>Change in behaviour of fish or marine mammals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a safety radius with a noise threshold of 160 dB re 1 uPA rms at or less than 1000 m from impact pile driving to reduce effect to marine mammal behaviour. Shield lights and direct light onto deck structures to prevent light spillage onto water. Consider the following and implement where practical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lights will be turned off when not needed for security or for a safe working environment. Directional task-orientated lighting will be used for construction activities near marine waters. This lighting will be directed inward to the active working areas and not outward toward marine waters. Use of balloon type lights that provide anti-glare and softer lighting will be maximized to the extent practicable, without compromising the maintenance of a safe and efficient working environment. Flood lights used for larger platform areas will be hooded and directed inward to work areas to limit illumination of nearby waters. LED lighting or sodium vapour lights will be used where practicable and appropriate for task areas instead of broader spectrum lighting (e.g., fluorescent or halogen lighting).
Terrestrial Federal Species at Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install bat houses, BrandenBark™, or other roosting structures to compensate for loss of bat roosting habitat, if any. Install roosting structures in suitable habitats in the Prince Rupert region to compensate for roosting habitat removed by the Project disturbance area. Invite appropriate federal, provincial, municipal agencies and/or research organizations to participate in determining the final locations. Follow guidelines for restricted activity periods to protect wildlife and marine birds. Ensure that clearing activities occur outside of the breeding season for terrestrial birds and bats (April 9 through August 7), and avoid the breeding period for raptors (January 5 through September 6).
Human Health	<p>Health Effects from Air Emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement mitigation measures for Air Quality <p>Health Effects from Consumption of Marine Harvested foods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement mitigation measures for Marine Fish and Fish Habitat <p>Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction lighting will be selected to reduce spill over light, and will include shielded fixtures, where appropriate. Construction lighting will be turned off during daylight hours unless needed for safe working conditions.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unnecessary construction lighting will be turned off at the end of a night-time work shift or where work is not being performed, (e.g., empty buildings) subject to safety and security requirements. • A 30 m no-disturbance buffer of trees and natural vegetation will be retained around Lelu Island (except where infrastructure crosses the boundary [e.g., mainland bridge, MOF, pioneer dock, marine terminal]) to provide a physical barrier to light emanating from construction on Lelu Island. • Vehicles shall be parked when idling or being re-fueled at locations such that they are directed away from Port Edward and mainland shoreline residences. • Pile construction and other bridge construction activities that require extensive lighting will be limited at the mainland bridge work front (the work front closest to Port Edward) to between 0700 and 2200. • Portable lighting units will be located such that the lights are directed downwards into work areas, as much as possible and, where necessary, orient the construction light toward the centre of Lelu Island. • Portable construction lighting will be directed away from the sea surface, outside of in-water work areas, where practical. • For construction lighting, the <i>CIE 150:2003 Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations</i> for “rural” environments will be taken into account, subject to ensuring worker safety, safe marine operations, security, and any applicable aviation safety requirements. • Construction lighting will be limited to that needed for safe and secure undertaking of marine construction activities. • Outdoor construction lighting will be turned off where not required for the safe, secure and efficient operations at the construction site. • The use of construction lighting that is designed with cut-off luminaires and minimum light spill will be prioritized. • A mechanism to respond promptly to any complaints about glare from construction lighting and to apply strategies to address complaints will be implemented. <p>Noise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct pile driving at the mainland bridge and pioneer dock work fronts (e.g., work fronts closest to Port Edward) outside the hours of 22:00 and 07:00, to reduce the level of potential nighttime construction noise. • Fitting construction equipment with gas or diesel engines with a muffler system. • Using electrically powered equipment where appropriate. • Equipping exhaust vents with commercially available silencers. • Locating equipment to take advantage of natural shielding from terrain. • Orienting equipment to direct sound emissions away from receptors. • Erecting sound barriers around equipment or work fronts (if required) to redirect noise emissions away from receptors. • Moving equipment further away from key receptors. • Using noise barriers to reduce sound emissions from work fronts or specific pieces of equipment relative to the key receptors as per B.C. Oil and Gas Commission requirements. • Reduce the use of reversing alarms by designing the site layout to minimize reversing, such as by including drive-through for parking and deliveries. • Consider less annoying alternatives to the typical ‘beeper’ alarms (e.g., smart alarms that are adjustable to ambient level of noise, and broad band backup alarms with no tonality). • Responding promptly to complaints and applying strategies to address the complaints.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor noise levels at or near key receptors during construction.
Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes	<p><i>Access to Traditional Use Sites</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide at least 11m of clearance beneath the Lelu Island access bridge and a portion of the marine terminal (beneath the suspension bridge) that best supports navigation to and from Porpoise Channel. • Develop a Marine Communications Plan which identifies measures so that all marine traffic is made aware of any Project construction activities, and that details the local marine communications and Project-related safety procedures. • Establish control zones during construction which specifies “no-go” areas. • Design lighting to reduce any stray lighting (subject to safety requirements). • Install aids to navigation on structures, where required, to enhance navigation safety. • Update navigational charts to show the Materials Offloading Facility and marine terminal locations. • Use tugs for the safe transit and docking of LNG carriers. • Assess traffic management and routing options to help small craft know which route a carrier will follow, if deemed necessary by the port and pilots based upon analysis of TERMPOL studies. • Set limits on environmental conditions under which LNG shipping operations can be conducted safely (visibility, sea state, wind) that are consistent with the results from the TERMPOL studies, consultation with pilots, and LNG terminal practices throughout the industry. • Participate in the Construction Coordination Committee led by Prince Rupert Port Authority to address potential effects of construction on marine users within the Prince Rupert Port Authority boundaries. In addition to other Prince Rupert Port Authority tenants, commercial fishers will also be invited to participate. • Use proper marking and lighting as required by Standard 621.19 of the Canadian Aviation Requirements for the flare stack and the bridge. • Work with the applicable agencies to update navigational charts and distribute notices to airmen. <p><i>Quantity/Quality of Lands, Waters and Resources for Traditional Purposes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For marine resources and water quality, implement mitigation measures for Marine Fish and Fish Habitat and Marine Mammals • For marine birds, implement mitigation measures for Migratory Birds • For traditional use plants, implement mitigation measures for Vegetation <p><i>Sensory Environment for Traditional Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement mitigation measures for Air Quality • Implement mitigation measures to reduce changes to acoustic environment (see human health) • Implement mitigation measures to reduce changes to light (see human health) • Minimize the height of the LNG facility components on Lelu Island to allow maximum facility screening by the vegetation buffer. • Relocate flare stack to the south side of the Project site. • Minimize the visual bulk in the design of the access bridge to Lelu Island. • Ensure the design of the suspension bridge reduces the height of the bridge towers compared to other bridge-type options. • Project specific mitigation measures include:

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Retain a 30 m vegetation buffer around Lelu Island to reduce the visual impact of the Project. ○ Design bridge lighting to take advantage of energy-saving technologies that will include, where applicable and available, full horizontal cut-off luminaires designed to meet surface lighting requirements without excessive emissions as light spill, glare, or sky glow.
Socio-Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For navigation, implement mitigation measure for Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes ● For marine resources, implement mitigation measures for Marine Fish and Fish Habitat ● For noise and light, implement mitigation measures for Human Health ● For visual quality, implement mitigation measures for Current use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes
Physical and Cultural Heritage, and Historical and Archaeological, Sites or Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitor during construction phase. ● Implement mitigation measures where known or unknown resources are impacted. ● Implement the chance-find protocol during construction and operation phases. ● Ensure appropriate level of reporting, based on consultation with local aboriginal groups and in adherence to provincial standards in the event that previously unrecorded archaeological or heritage resources are identified during monitoring.
Accidents and Malfunctions	<p><i>Emergency Flaring Mitigation Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incorporate engineering controls into the Project design for efficient operations that reduce the risk of emergency flaring and LNG facility shutdown. ● Include protection barriers (e.g. high and low temperature alarms, level and pressure controls, and trip limits) in the Project design in order to safely shut down equipment, so that operations occur within the allowed and safe operational ranges. ● Install detectors for combustible gas, fire, smoke, and heat, and manual call points throughout the facility to trigger an alarm in the case of emergencies and to allow for an immediate and safe shutdown of the facility if a predetermined threshold limit has been reached. ● Ensure that the flare system for the Project complies with modern design developments in view of no-smoke requirements and applicable noise criteria, and will have a minimum destruction efficiency of 99.53 percent. ● Include two flare stacks in the flare system for reliable and safe disposal of hydrocarbon streams in testing and emergencies. ● Ensure continuous ignition of pilot lights in both the main flare stack and the low-pressure flare to address emergency situations. ● Incorporate extensive trip and shutdown systems in to the facility design to accomplish the relief required in a total LNG facility shutdown scenario. ● Implement administrative controls as mitigation for emergency flaring and LNG facility shutdown (e.g. safe work procedures, applicable work permits, and the Emergency Response Plan). ● As per industry standards and requirements, ensure work sites and equipment undergo regular maintenance and inspection, maintain personnel qualifications, and review and update associated documentation on a regular basis. <p><i>Fire Prevention Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use curbs, dikes, and trenches in order to confine or divert at potential spill sources. ● Implement systems to prevent or limit releases (e.g. fire-safe valves, remote operable valves, minimum flanges, small bore

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>connections, and minimal use of sight glasses for visual observation of liquid levels in pipes/vessels to minimize potential failure points).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a drainage system layout that limits the travel distance of potential spills. • Use welded joints in valve and piping arrangements. • Design the processing facilities so that the overall facility layout promotes natural ventilation and dispersion of potential vapour clouds, and which is at a safe distance from uncontrollable ignition sources outside the facility boundaries. • Allow for natural ventilation of multi-story facility structures by using grated floors rather than closed concrete decks, thus avoiding accumulations of released vapour into a relative confined space. • Implement ignition source control by intelligent application of area classification guidelines and by using adequate inter-equipment distances. • Implement process control and instrument protective systems, providing early warning when normal process parameters are approaching their limits or are exceeded. • Implement emergency shutdown systems, providing means to bring the facility or facility sections to a safe or steady state • Implement emergency depressurizing systems, providing means to dispose of the inventory of the facility or facility sections in a safe manner. <p>Fire Protection Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the arrangement and layout of equipment and materials that pose a fire hazard so that it reduces the probability of fire escalation in the event of fire. • Use fire-resistant construction in selecting load-bearing structures, such as pipe rack and vessel skirts. • Protect electric cables, instrument conduits, and hydraulic tubing critical to a controlled emergency isolation, shutdown, or depressurization. Use required fire protection systems against a fire-induced failure. • Design control valves and depressurizing valves, along with their actuators and actuating systems, to remain operable in a fire emergency. • Locate firefighting equipment (which includes fixed water monitors, dry risers, fire extinguishers, fire hose boxes, fire hydrants, fire water pumps, fire trucks, and foam systems) at pre-determined, strategic locations in the process areas. • Ensure onsite storage of water in a volume sufficient for six hours of continuous firefighting, plus a secondary system to pump seawater if required. • Implement water deluge systems for equipment handling butane and lighter products beyond a certain volume, or products close to their auto-ignition temperature to protect from exposure. • Use a detection system that includes fire, gas, heat, and smoke detectors to immediately detect any release of hydrocarbon at the earliest stage of development. • Locate the main control room outside the hazard area to facilitate rapid plant shutdown in an emergency. <p>Fuel or Hazardous Material Spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and operate fuel and hazardous waste storage tanks as per the specifications of the B.C. <i>Environmental Management Act</i> (2003), the B.C. <i>Fire Code</i> (2006), the <i>National Fire Code of Canada</i> (2010), the recommendations included in the <i>Field Guide to Fuel Handling, Transportation and Storage</i>, and the <i>Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products</i>. For example, design secondary containment

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<p>systems such that they have a volumetric capacity of 110 percent of the tank capacity for an above ground storage tank system that consists of a single tank (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment 2003).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement drainage systems for continuous oil contaminated water collection, accidentally contaminated water collection, and collection of process effluent. • Implement an amine drainage system for the acid gas recovery unit. • Prohibit the storage of hazardous materials less than 100 m from waterbodies and other sensitive habitats. • Situate designated refueling and heavy equipment maintenance areas more than 100 m from waterbodies and sensitive habitats. • Locate spill containment kits (with contents such as absorbent pads and socks, specialized personal protective equipment, and disposal bags or bins) at strategic locations throughout the Project site and will be regularly maintained and replenished following an incident. • Incorporate and properly enforce requirements for the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials and spill contingency measures in all construction and operations management programs and plans (e.g. the construction environmental protection plan developed for the Project) will. Ensure that these procedures are in compliance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System, as established under the <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> and associated Controlled Products Regulations. • Train all drivers in safe driving procedures. Require all drivers to adhere to strict driving safety precautions (e.g. defensive driving training, speed limit adherence). Comply with the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i> in the transport and handling of any hazardous materials associated with the Project. • Regularly maintain all machinery and heavy equipment according to manufacturer and mechanic recommendations. • Train and equip all operations employees, contractors, and subcontractors of Pacific Northwest LNG so that they are able to provide initial response for spills of fuel or other hazardous materials. • Train all employees, contractors, and subcontractors of Pacific Northwest LNG in the appropriate communication and notification protocols for a spill of fuel or other hazardous materials. <p>LNG Spills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design impounding areas for LNG storage tanks as per the specifications of the CSA Z276-11 standard. • Ensure facilities provide grading, drainage, or impoundment for vaporization, process, or transfer areas able to contain the largest total quantity of LNG or other flammable liquid that can endanger important structures, equipment, nearby property, or reach waterways. • Design facilities to reduce LNG congestion and contained spaces where LNG vapour could accumulate. • Locate flammable liquid and flammable refrigerant storage tanks away from the LNG container impounding area. • Follow international design standards in material selection for piping and equipment that can be exposed to cryogenic temperatures. • Fully contain LNG tanks within a primary and secondary containment system. Design the primary containment for low temperatures, and ensure that it is manufactured of nickel steel for full containment tanks and corrugated stainless steel for membrane tanks. • Design the secondary containment system for isolation of leaks or spills from the primary containment tanks. • Ensure that all tank piping will enter and exit the tank from the top, above the liquid level, so that there is no side or bottom penetration, which removes the risk of LNG leakages at nozzle connections.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate protection barriers (e.g. high and low temperature alarms, level and pressure controls, and emergency shutdown systems) to enable immediate isolation of a system in the event of a serious LNG leak. For example, powered emergency release coupler protection will be used at the vessel loading arm to limit the volume of LNG released in the event of an accident or malfunction. • Equip facilities with a system for the early detection of gas releases, designed to identify the existence of a gas release and to help pinpoint its source so that operator-initiated emergency shutdown systems can be rapidly activated, thereby minimizing the inventory of gas releases. • Implement administrative controls, such as safe work procedures and work permitting processes as measures to prevent LNG spills. • Ensure that work sites and equipment will undergo regular maintenance and inspection, personnel qualifications are maintained, and proper documentation is reviewed and updated on a regular basis, as per industry standards and requirements. <p>Marine Vessel Allision, Collision or Grounding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet all requirements of the <i>Canada Shipping Act</i>, including provisions for collision-prevention devices, navigational safety aids, hull construction standards for strength and stability, fire detection and extinguishing system requirements, and construction standards and inspection protocols for vessels carrying pollutants. • Ensure that all vessels calling on the Project terminal will approach Prince Rupert Harbour in designated shipping routes • Guide vessels from the pilot station at Triple Island through the use of experienced, licensed pilots and the Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic System, in accordance with the <i>Pilotage Act (2011)</i>. • Ensure all LNG vessels used for the Project conform to the <i>International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk</i>, which specifies design and construction standards. Key safeguards include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Type-specific LNG containment systems based upon either double-layered membrane tanks or independent self-supporting Moss tanks. ○ Double-bottom and double-sided hull. ○ Specified dimensions and types of construction materials to maximize resiliency of cargo containment systems.
<p>Effects of the Environment on the Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop environmental management plans to include provisions for site drainage, sedimentation and erosion control. In the event of a severe rain event, the design would prevent risk to facility structures. • Curb or dike stormwater runoff from plant areas subject to oil contamination, and collect via a segregated underground oily-water sewer system. This system will drain to an oil-water separator system for oil removal. Treat runoff water through the Port Edward municipal waste water system. • Collect runoff from other, non-curbed areas of the facility by perimeter ditches draining to a first flush basin, which would collect the initial runoff. Divert the excess to the clean runoff system. • Collect clean runoff water by surface ditches for discharge to the ocean via pre-disturbance drainage pathways through the wetlands bordering the Project disturbance area. • Ensure that LNG carriers comply with all relevant international and Canadian regulations pertaining to conduct of navigation in reduced visibility, including standards of watch keeping and use of equipment such as radar, automatic identification systems and fog signals.

Valued Component	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor LNG carrier movements in the Prince Rupert area using the Marine Communications and Traffic System. LNG carriers are accustomed to transit in fog and are equipped with the appropriate navigation equipment. Ensure that LNG carriers underway within Chatham Sound follow the direction of the Marine Communications and Traffic System during extreme weather events and reduce speed, as appropriate. Commence transit of LNG carriers within the Prince Rupert area only if environmental limits for safe transit are not breached. • In accordance with <i>Pacific Pilotage Regulations</i>, each LNG carrier will be piloted between Triple Island and the marine terminal berths. This increases the safety associated with transit in fog and conditions of reduced visibility. LNG carriers will be brought into the marine terminal only in safe weather conditions, and in compliance with Terminal operations limits that will be set for wind and wave heights. • Design the marine terminal berths to accommodate a significant wave height based on the upper 1st percentile mean wave height for a 25-year return period. • Design the Project to meet the extreme weather criteria identified in the National Building Code of Canada. Design to more stringent requirements if site conditions are more severe and require higher standards than National Building Code of Canada (e.g. winds of 29 m/s). • Ensure that the top of the deck for the marine terminal berths is at least 13.5 m above Chart Datum. The design accounts for a high water level of 7.4 m, a potential sea level rise of 0.6 m over the 60-year design life, and a 100-year-return-period storm surge of 1.0 m. • Apply Project-specific environmental limits to LNG carrier activities. • Ensure that design levels defined for this Project will comply with applicable standards including the National Building Code of Canada (NBCC 2010) and the CSA document for LNG production, storage and handling (CSA Z276-112011). • Include earthquake engineering work, in the form of a seismotectonic model, probabilistic seismic hazard analyses, development of design acceleration response spectra, and assessing the soil liquefaction triggering hazard at Lelu Island in to the Project design. • Include collapse prevention for the 1 in 475 years earthquake event in to access bridge and suspension bridge design criteria. Ensure that access bridge design complies with the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Operations Bridge Design, Construction Standards, Guidelines and Bulletins. • Mitigate tsunami risk on marine facilities, bridge and other Project components by adapting a 5.0 m (tsunami), 0.6 m (sea level rise due to climate change), and 1.0 m (safety margin) above mean sea level rise. • Design offshore infrastructure to accommodate a conservative sea level rise of 0.6 m, based on a 60-year design life. • Ensure that the suspension bridge design accounts for tsunami wave energy acting on fixed marine infrastructure.

11.6 Summary of Aboriginal Consultations

Appendix 11.6 includes comments received from Aboriginal groups and responses provided at the time of the publication of Draft EA Report on February 10, 2016. Comments received from Aboriginal groups after the publication of the Draft EA Report are included in the summary of comments in appendix 11.9.

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
General			
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla	Selection of Lelu Island as the location for the Project	Pacific NorthWest LNG Limited Partnership (PNW LNG) chose Lelu Island after detailed analysis of 16 sites and a more detailed analysis of five short-listed sites in the Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, and Kitimat areas. These five sites were assessed based on geo-hazards (such as surface faulting, soil liquefaction risk, tsunami, slope stability, flooding, shoreline stability, and erosion), marine aspects (such as navigation distance, LNG marine terminal length, material offloading trestle length, navigation concerns, and dredging volume), and infrastructure and economic aspects (such as pipeline length, economic infrastructure, proximity to major airports, highway, and rail, and proximity to communities). After eliminating sites that were not technically or economically feasible, the remaining two sites (Lelu Island and Kitimat) were compared based on environmental considerations: removal of riparian vegetation, removal of terrestrial and marine habitat, and environmental effects of an accident or malfunction. The risks of accidents or malfunctions that could lead to environmental effects were considered to be less for Lelu Island so this site was selected as the preferred option.	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) is satisfied that the detail the proponent provided on the rationale for choosing Lelu Island as the preferred site location is sufficient for the purposes of CEAA 2012. The Agency notified the Prince Rupert Port Authority that it received comments from Aboriginal groups expressing concerns about the choice of Lelu Island as the site of a LNG terminal facility. The Agency's assessment of alternative means of carrying out the Project is in section 3.2 of the draft report.
All	Concerns regarding the completeness of baseline data; modelling inputs and results needed to give	The proponent's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and EIS Addendum included information from published literature, from traditional use and traditional knowledge studies submitted by Aboriginal groups, and results of field studies and	The Agency provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS, and on the EIS Addendum, to the proponent for its consideration during the EA process. The Agency reviewed the input provided by Aboriginal groups about completeness of

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
	<p>confidence in the effects assessment; overreliance on regulatory permitting for further studies to support the EA</p>	<p>modelling to predict the potential effects of the Project on several valued components. Proposed follow-up programs will be used to confirm both the assumptions used in the EA process and the effectiveness of mitigation implemented. Follow-up programs include baseline collection programs to establish existing conditions prior to commencement of Project activities.</p>	<p>baseline data, modelling results, and regulatory permitting; this input was considered as part of the Agency's information requests to the proponent.</p> <p>The Agency identified potential conditions that would require the proponent to develop and implement follow-up programs to verify the accuracy of predictions and the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures for the following aspects of the EA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freshwater fish and fish habitat • restored or created wetlands • marine fish, fish habitat and marine mammals • migratory birds, their eggs and nests • at-risk bat species • marine harvested foods in Porpoise Channel • traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at</p>	<p>Concerns regarding methodology and thresholds for determining significance of effects, including cumulative effects; unsubstantiated statements about effects and significance</p>	<p>A requirement of both the federal and provincial EA processes is that the proponent includes a significance determination for each valued component assessed. The ultimate determination of whether the Project is likely to result in any significant adverse effects lies with the federal and provincial governments.</p> <p>The assessment of cumulative effects follows the process established by the Agency. The EIS includes a cumulative effects assessment for all valued components that have a residual effect identified through the Project assessment (i.e. continue to have potential for overlapping effects with other projects and activities).</p>	<p>The Agency reviewed the comments provided by Aboriginal groups about methodology and thresholds for determining significance of effects; this input informed the Agency's information requests to the proponent of May, August, and September 2014, and February and June 2015. The Agency also provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS and the EIS Addendum to the proponent for its consideration in the EA process.</p> <p>The Agency reviewed the EIS, additional information received from the proponent, public, and Aboriginal groups, and the views provided by federal and provincial experts. The Agency examined the potential environmental effects on chosen valued components and identified residual adverse effects that remain after taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.</p>

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
			<p>The Agency determined the significance of residual effects for each valued component, in a manner consistent with the Agency's guidance documents. For some valued components, thresholds or established guidelines were also used to determine the significance of residual effects. In most cases, the Agency accepted the proponent's criteria, thresholds, and characterization of residual effects as being adequate for the purposes of assessing environmental effects under CEAA 2012. However, in some cases the Agency conducted the assessment differently than the proponent (Marine Fish and Fish Habitat and Marine Mammals). A summary of the residual effects assessment conducted by the Agency is found in section 11.3 of the Draft EA Report.</p> <p>Environment and Climate Change Canada will continue to work with Aboriginal groups and provincial agencies to develop cumulative effects monitoring proposals in B.C., including in the Prince Rupert area.</p>
All	Concerns regarding the involvement of Aboriginal groups in the various monitoring and follow-up studies post-EA decision	<p>PNW LNG's environmental management team, which will ensure that the Project is constructed, operated, and decommissioned in compliance with the conditions of EA approval, environmental management plans and required regulatory permits and licenses, will liaise with Aboriginal groups. The below follow-up programs will be developed in consultation with applicable regulatory jurisdictions and Aboriginal groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquatic acidification and eutrophication follow-up program - Terrestrial acidification and eutrophication follow-up program - Sediment transport follow-up program - Marine fish and fish habitat follow-up program - Marine traditional harvested food follow-up program 	<p>The potential EA conditions would require that the proponent develop and implement the below follow-up programs in consultation with Aboriginal groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marine fish, fish habitat and marine mammals • marine harvested foods • traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries <p>Where consultation with Aboriginal groups is a requirement of a follow-up program, the proponent would also be required to discuss with each Aboriginal group the opportunities for participation in the implementation of the follow-up program.</p> <p>For the purpose of the potential conditions, "consultation" includes: 1) providing to the party(ies) being consulted a notice of the opportunity to present views on the subject of the consultation; 2) providing</p>

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
		<p>- Vegetation and wetland resources follow-up program</p>	<p>sufficient information on the subject of the consultation and a reasonable period of time to permit the party to prepare its views on the matter; 3) providing a full and fair consideration of any views presented; and 4) advising parties that have provided comments on how the views and information received have been considered. Where consultation is a requirement of a condition, the proponent would be required, prior to the initiation of consultation, to communicate with each Aboriginal group on the most appropriate manner in which to satisfy the consultation requirements. In its annual reporting to the Agency about the implementation of the conditions, the proponent would also be required to indicate how it has considered views and information received during or as a result of the consultation.</p>
All	Concerns regarding timelines for review	<p>The timelines for review and comment on EA submissions were set by the Agency and the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office, and the EA process for the Project conformed to those timelines. Wherever possible, PNW LNG will continue to provide Aboriginal groups with any future studies and reports as soon as they are available.</p>	<p>Timelines for the federal government's administration of the EA are a legislated requirement under CEAA 2012. These legislated timelines do not include the time taken by the proponent to provide information requested by the Agency during the EA.</p> <p>Measures to allow Aboriginal groups to provide input on key documents throughout the EA process, for example by providing flexibility on submission dates for written comments, were taken where possible.</p>
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum	Concerns regarding the extent to which information from traditional use and traditional knowledge studies was considered and incorporated into the proponent's analysis of environmental effects and extent to	<p>PNW LNG collected and reviewed publicly available information about Aboriginal rights or title to the Prince Rupert Harbour area to better understand the Aboriginal rights and interests that could be affected by the Project at Lelu Island. PNW LNG provided resources to five Aboriginal groups to complete traditional use and traditional knowledge studies. An EA agreement was not reached with Lax Kw'alaams and a traditional use and traditional knowledge study was not completed and submitted by that Aboriginal group. Additional valued</p>	<p>The Agency reviewed the input provided by Aboriginal groups about traditional use and traditional knowledge information and valued components of interest to Aboriginal groups and considered this input as part of the Agency's information requests to the proponent. In May and August 2014, the Agency asked the proponent to assess the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, socio-economic conditions and physical and cultural heritage, and the seriousness of impacts of the Project on Aboriginal rights and interests using</p>

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
	<p>which valued components of interest to Aboriginal groups were considered</p>	<p>components suggested for inclusion by Aboriginal groups were considered to be sufficiently addressed by existing valued components. PNW LNG continues to engage Aboriginal groups to learn about and respond to their interests and concerns regarding the Project and welcomes any information provided by Aboriginal groups regarding the potential impacts of the Project on their interests.</p>	<p>information gathered through the traditional use and traditional knowledge studies. In September 2014, the Agency asked the proponent to summarize where and how traditional knowledge acquired since the submission of the EIS has been incorporated into any revised consideration of environmental effects. In June 2015, the Agency asked that information gathered as a result of additional modelling work be considered in the assessment of the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Agency provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS and Addendum to the proponent for its consideration in the EA process.</p> <p>The Agency recognizes that traditional use and traditional knowledge studies are valuable sources of information throughout the EA process. Through consultation on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions, the Agency welcomes further input from Aboriginal groups on the extent to which traditional use and traditional knowledge information should be considered in the analysis and conclusions of the EA and the potential conditions (mitigation measures and follow-up requirements) to be considered by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change in reaching the decision under CEAA 2012.</p>
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala</p>	<p>Removal of the accommodation camps from the scope of the EA and lack of consultation with Aboriginal groups</p>	<p>The accommodation camps will no longer be located on Lelu Island, and will not be developed, owned or operated by PNW LNG, nor be for the exclusive use of PNW LNG. Therefore PNW LNG is no longer directly responsible for commitments regarding the location, design, or development area of the camp or commitments regarding potential effects of the camp on the environment, heritage, and health. These commitments will now be the responsibility of the third party camp service provider.</p>	<p>The Agency has determined that the construction and operation of the accommodation camps is not a component of the Project for the purposes of the federal EA because the camps will no longer be developed, owned, or operated by PNW LNG, nor be for the exclusive use of PNW LNG. The transportation of workers to and from the Project site is similarly outside the scope of the Project. The Agency understands that the third-party that will develop the accommodation camps will be responsible for complying with all applicable municipal bylaws and</p>

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
			<p>provincial and federal legislation (e.g., the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, <i>Wildlife Act</i>, <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>, <i>Species at Risk Act</i>, and <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>).</p> <p>The Agency notes that the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office assessed the potential adverse social, economic, and health effects of the work force required during the construction phase of the Project. The provincial EA Certificate includes a condition requiring the development and implementation of a Social and Economic Effects Management Plan to inform the management of potential social and economic effects relating to the Project construction, including interactions with other projects in the region, and to address infrastructure and services pressures during construction.</p>
All	Concerns about strength of claim assessments and identification of Aboriginal groups' interests	<p>PNW LNG takes no position on the relative strength of claims to Aboriginal rights or title in the vicinity of the Project, or conclusions reached by the federal and provincial governments regarding those claims. However, PNW LNG has collected and reviewed publicly available information about Aboriginal rights or title to the Prince Rupert Harbour area to better understand the Aboriginal rights and interests that could be affected by the Project at Lelu Island. PNW LNG provided resources to five Aboriginal groups under EA agreements to resource and complete traditional use and traditional knowledge studies. An EA agreement was not reached with Lax Kw'alaams and a traditional use and traditional knowledge study was not completed and submitted by that First Nation. PNW LNG continues to engage Aboriginal groups to learn about and respond to their interests and concerns regarding the Project and welcomes any information provided by Aboriginal groups regarding the potential impacts of the Project on</p>	<p>The Agency notes that the purpose of the EA is not to determine the existence or extent of Aboriginal rights or title. The Agency welcomes information that could inform the federal government's strength of claim assessment and will relay that information to relevant federal departments for review and consideration. The federal consultation framework provides opportunities for consultation and accommodation of Aboriginal groups along a spectrum depending on the nature of the asserted or established rights and the level of impacts on those rights. The consultation approach allows for Aboriginal groups' concerns about a project's environmental effects on potential or established Aboriginal rights and interests to be recorded, discussed and addressed as appropriate. Through the EA process, particularly through the identification of mitigation measures, the Agency seeks to identify appropriate accommodation measures for potentially impacted Aboriginal rights and interests.</p>

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
		their interests.	Through ongoing consultation on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions, the Agency welcomes further input from Aboriginal groups on the extent to which the Project may impact Aboriginal rights and interests and appropriate accommodation measures for potentially impacted Aboriginal rights and interests.
Air quality			
All	Concerns regarding air quality including: air quality objectives, background concentrations, acid deposition, dispersion modelling, emission inventory and cumulative effects assessment, and choice of sensitive receptors	Various mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce the effects of the Project on air quality. These measures are listed in appendix 11.5.	<p>A potential condition would require the proponent to implement air emission reduction and control measures during all phases of the Project to mitigate adverse environmental effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat and human health. Effects to freshwater resulting from the Project's air emissions will be monitored through a follow-up program on acidification and eutrophication.</p> <p>The Agency notes that the provincial government is funding a scientific study on the cumulative effects of industrial air emissions on the environment in the Prince Rupert airshed and human health, in which the proponent will participate.</p>
Greenhouse gases			
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concern regarding greenhouse gas emissions, potential impact on provincial reduction targets, and their contribution to climate change	Various mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce the effects of the Project on greenhouse gases. These measures are listed in appendix 11.5.	The Agency concludes that the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects as a result of greenhouse gas emissions after taking into consideration the implementation of best management practices and compliance with the British Columbia's <i>Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act</i> .
Vegetation			
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum	Concerns about effects on wetlands and the wetland compensation plan including the choice	PNW LNG will invite participation of Aboriginal groups and Environment and Climate Change Canada in the development and implementation of the wetland compensation plan. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to compensate for	Potential conditions would require the proponent to develop and implement mitigation measures and follow-up programs to manage and monitor the effects of the Project on wetland functions. The potential conditions would require the proponent

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
	of location for the compensation and collaboration with Aboriginal groups in developing the plan	the loss of wetland functions on Lelu Island. These are listed in appendix 11.5.	to implement wetland compensation at a 2:1 ratio. The proponent would be required to develop and implement these measures in consultation with Aboriginal groups.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the loss of traditional use plant species, including traditional knowledge	The information provided by the traditional use and traditional knowledge studies submitted by five Aboriginal groups helped enhance PNW LNG's understanding of terrestrial vegetation and its traditional uses by Aboriginal peoples. Although traditional use plant species will be lost within the local assessment area, effects on traditional use plants are not significant because these species will remain available within the regional assessment area. Traditional use plant species present in the Project area will be used for planting wherever possible and practical when restoring or creating new wetlands as part of the wetland compensation plan. Furthermore, PNW LNG has committed to contributing to local trail and/or park improvements to improve access to traditional plant species.	A potential condition would require the proponent to incorporate, whenever possible, traditional use plants in the restoration, enhancement or creation of the compensatory wetland sites and to provide access to those sites to Aboriginal peoples for the purposes of gathering traditional use plants.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the surveys conducted for plants listed in the <i>Species at Risk Act</i>	The field surveys for rare plants were completed within an appropriate timeframe. One survey was completed early in the season (May) and another later in the season (August), as recommended by the Alberta Native Plant Council. A Species at Risk Discovery Contingency Plan will address any chance discoveries of plant species at risk during construction.	The Agency is satisfied with the surveys undertaken by the proponent for the purposes of assessing Project effects on plant species at risk under CEAA 2012 and the proposed contingency plan that will address chance discoveries of plant species at risk during construction. The Agency has factored this into its analyses and conclusions on plant species at risk.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the determination of significance for ecological communities at risk and old forest which is based on the proportion of	The spatial boundaries of the regional assessment area were assessed as set out in B.C.'s Application Information Requirements. A requirement of both the federal and provincial EA processes is that proponents include a significance determination for each valued component assessed. The ultimate determination of whether the Project is likely to result in any significant adverse effects lies with the	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of these environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions. Given that the Project would result in a loss of less than one percent of old forest and provincially blue-listed ecological communities in the regional assessment area, the Agency is satisfied that the Project would not result in significant effects.

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
	ecosystems lost in the regional assessment area	federal and provincial governments.	
Migratory birds			
All	Concerns about the effects of marine activities and marine components of the Project on birds	LNG carriers coming into the Port of Prince Rupert along the existing shipping route from Triple Island will be lit for safety as required by regulations. PNW LNG is incorporating ambient light mitigation measures into marine infrastructure Project design while maintaining safe lighting as the LNG Plant and marine terminal are 24 hour, 7 days per week operations. Impacts from noise have been assessed. Noise will be within established regulatory thresholds. Noise modelling is presented in the Acoustic Environment valued component as well as the Human and Ecological Health valued component. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to manage noise and light levels and are listed in appendix 11.5.	<p>The following potential conditions would require the proponent to implement the measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on migratory birds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect migratory birds, their nests and eggs • avoid clearing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark • restrict flaring to the minimum required and control operational lighting • mitigate and monitor effects on the habitat of the marbled murrelet and compensate lost habitat • implement a follow-up program for migratory birds, their eggs and nests
Lax Kw'alaams Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about the effects of the flare on birds	Emergency flaring and LNG facility shutdown is expected to be uncommon and irregular. As such, emergency flaring is expected to have a negligible effect on regional bird populations.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions that effects of flaring are likely to be negligible. Potential conditions would require the proponent to restrict flaring to the minimum required during operation, maintenance or emergency and to minimize flaring required for operation and maintenance during night time and periods of migratory bird vulnerability.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala	Concerns about the lack of follow-up program for marine birds	Most regional marine bird species have secure populations and access to other suitable habitats within the local assessment area and regional assessment area. As such, regional populations are expected to demonstrate a moderate or high degree of resilience to changes in marine habitat availability caused by the Project. Based on the confidence of the predictions of residual Project	A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement a follow-up program to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures to avoid harm to migratory birds, their eggs, and nests.

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		effects on terrestrial wildlife and marine birds in the EIS, a follow-up program is not recommended.	
Freshwater fish and fish habitat			
Lax Kw'alaams Kitsumkalum	Concerns about potential acidification and eutrophication of freshwater lakes	PNW LNG committed to implement an aquatic acidification and eutrophication follow-up program to verify acidification and eutrophication effects predicted in the EIS on the freshwater aquatic environment. The follow-up program will also evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures presented in the EIS in order to assess whether to modify them or implement additional mitigation measures.	<p>A potential condition would require the proponent to implement air emission reduction and control measures during all phases of the Project to mitigate adverse environmental effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat.</p> <p>A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA in relation to the adverse effects of acidification and eutrophication on freshwater fish and fish habitat, and to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.</p>
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitselas Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the assessment of freshwater habitat on Lelu Island	Freshwater baseline studies for ephemeral streams on Lelu Island revealed that the existing habitat is not expected to support any permanent resident or anadromous populations due to a lack of suitable habitat. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate any effects from stream removal on Lelu Island. These measures are listed in appendix 11.5.	<p>The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions that, given the lack of resident fish species, ephemeral flow and acidic conditions of the watercourses on Lelu Island, the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on freshwater fish and fish habitat.</p> <p>Based on its analysis and advice received from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency finds that fish mortality is unlikely as a result of stream removal, and agrees that significant adverse effects are not expected from stream removal and that fish habitat offsetting is not required.</p>
Marine fish and fish habitat, including species at risk and marine plants			
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum Gitxaala	Concerns about the completeness and adequacy of the baseline information	During the course of the EA, PNW LNG provided additional information, based on historic studies and recent field data, to characterise the marine fish and fish habitats at and adjacent to the marine	The Agency reviewed the input provided by Aboriginal groups regarding the inadequacy of the baseline information for marine fish. This input informed the Agency's information requests to the proponent of

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Gitga'at	for marine fish, including for commercial, recreational and Aboriginal species	<p>infrastructure for the Project (including Flora Bank and adjacent habitats located in the Skeena River estuary within Chatham Sound). PNW LNG consulted with Fisheries and Oceans Canada on the collection of field data, and involved Aboriginal groups in the field data collection studies. Marine surveys undertaken by the proponent to support this characterization are ongoing.</p> <p>PNW LNG committed to implement a follow-up program for marine fish and fish habitat to verify the predictions and extent of effects on fish and fish habitat and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures during construction and operations, including the effectiveness of habitat offsetting measures. The follow-up program will: 1) assess marine fish, invertebrates and marine mammal relative abundance, and spatial and temporal habitat use on Horsey, Agnew and Flora banks and reference sites; 2) provide pre- and post-construction baseline marine resource information; and 3) confirm and/or refine construction and operations mitigation measures.</p>	<p>May, August, and September 2014. The Agency also provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS and the Addendum to the proponent for its consideration in the EA process.</p> <p>The Agency sought input from Fisheries and Oceans Canada regarding the adequacy of the ongoing baseline study work to inform the determination of work windows of least risk; Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the studies were sufficiently rigorous.</p> <p>The Agency identified the need for a follow-up program to verify that effects to fish and fish habitat would not be significant. The follow-up program, which the proponent would be required to develop and implement in consultation with Aboriginal groups, would require the proponent to carry out ongoing fish abundance surveys (including species at risk).</p>
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum	Concerns about disposal at sea at Brown Passage	<p>The volume of sediments to be disposed at sea would be approximately 192 000 m³. The remainder of the dredged sediment (8000 m³) would be disposed of on Lelu Island. There would be negligible levels of dioxins and furans in the sediment that would be disposed at Brown Passage and, as such, the risk of adverse effects on sediment quality would be minimized. While a number of different species of rockfish were observed in the survey area, rockfish would likely be able to avoid the area during the disposal event, and return once disturbance is completed. Various proposed mitigation measures relating to disposal at sea activities are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>The Agency concludes that the Project (including disposal at sea activities at Brown Passage) is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on marine fish and fish habitat, including marine plants, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures. Proposed conditions would require the proponent to implement measures such as confirming the environmental effects of sediment disposal at Brown Passage using final dredged sediment volumes, sediment characterization, disposal timing, and updated ocean current speed data; conducting disposal at sea during timing windows of least risk to the extent possible; and implementing additional mitigation measures if disposal at sea is conducted</p>

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			<p>outside of timing windows of least risk.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority has established a Sediment Management Working Group with Aboriginal representatives to explore for future projects alternate uses for sediment from dredging activities, potential locations for disposal, and alternative dredging or disposal methodologies.</p> <p>Environment and Climate Change Canada would require additional information about the effects of disposal at sea during the permitting phase, invite Aboriginal groups to join departmental staff conducting environmental effects monitoring related to approved disposal at sea activities at Brown Passage, and share the monitoring results.</p>
All	Concerns about the effects of dredging on marine resources	<p>Project marine terminal was redesigned to avoid dredging at Flora Bank by building a suspension bridge over Flora Bank, connecting to a marine trestle and berth in deeper waters adjacent to Flora Bank. The dredge at the Materials Offloading Facility, in a bay on the north side of Lelu Island, would be approximately 6 ha. The volume of sediments to be disposed at sea would be less than 200,000 m³. No dredging would be required at the marine terminal berths as they are in deep water. Maintenance dredging at the Materials Offloading Facility is not expected. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize effects of dredging on water and sediment quality. These are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>The Agency reviewed the input provided by Aboriginal groups about concerns regarding impacts to Flora Bank. This input informed the Agency's information requests to the proponent of May, August, and September 2014, and February and June 2015. The Agency also provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS and Addendum to the proponent for its consideration in the EA process.</p> <p>The Agency concludes that the Project (including dredging) is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on marine fish and fish habitat, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures. Potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures such as conducting dredging during timing windows of least risk to the extent possible, implementing additional mitigation measures if dredging is conducted outside of timing windows of least risk, taking measures to exclude fish from the dredging areas, and monitoring total suspended solids and turbidity during dredging to</p>

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			confirm levels are within the ranges predicted during the EA.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitselas Gitga'at	Concerns about the lack of assessment of the effects of disposing marine sediments on Lelu Island on water quality, terrestrial and aquatic resources, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes and heritage resources	The disposal of marine sediment on Lelu Island will not result in any new disturbances or new effects from what was considered in the EA. A review of the dioxin and furan concentrations in the sediments shows they are below the most conservative standards (sensitive marine environments) set out in the provincial <i>Contaminated Sites Regulation</i> . The Prince Rupert Port Authority's permitting process will provide oversight for land disposal of sediment and will require discharge water to be managed to applicable provincial water quality guidelines and federal prohibition against the deposit of deleterious substances. Residual and cumulative effects on the biophysical valued components and the current use of land and resources for traditional purposes remain not significant.	Prior to approving any disposal on land of marine sediment within its administrative boundaries, the Prince Rupert Port Authority would require the proponent to submit an evaluation of disposal options, the rationale for not returning the material to the seabed, environmental management plans for the disposal and containment of the material, and a wetland compensation plan if the containment cell displaces wetland function. The Agency notes that any water discharges from the storage area on Lelu Island into the marine environment would be monitored, would have to meet the applicable water quality guidelines and the requirements of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , and would require permitting by the Prince Rupert Port Authority.
All	Concerns about the effects of the Project on Flora Bank from changes to sediment movement and hydrodynamics, associated effects on fish and fish habitat, and uncertainties related to this assessment	PNW LNG conducted three-dimensional modelling to confirm and refine its determination of the EIS and Addendum as to whether the Project's marine terminal infrastructure are likely to cause significant adverse effects on fish and fish habitat. The results of the three-dimensional modelling support PNW LNG's assessment that the Project would not result in significant changes to hydrodynamics, sediment transport, deposition and erosion patterns in the marine environment at or adjacent to the Project's infrastructure after construction. Furthermore, results show that sediment transport, deposition and erosion patterns on neighboring Flora Bank would remain within natural variability. Consequently, PNW LNG concluded that the Project's proposed marine terminal infrastructure is not likely to result in significant adverse effects on fish and fish habitat. Various mitigation measures	The Agency reviewed concerns raised by Aboriginal groups about effects on Flora Bank and fish and fish habitat from sediment transport and hydrodynamic changes; this input informed the Agency's information requests to the proponent of February and June 2015. With advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada scientists, the Agency is satisfied that the three-dimensional modelling results provide an adequate understanding of the potential changes to sediment movement and hydrodynamics on Flora Bank and surrounding areas, and that those potential changes are not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on marine fish and fish habitat. Potential conditions would require the proponent to build the marine terminal infrastructure to minimize changes to sediment transport and hydrodynamics, to verify modelling predictions with

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		<p>have been proposed related to construction in the marine environment and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>additional field data using final infrastructure design, to monitor deposition and erosion patterns on Flora Bank and around the southwest tower during construction and operation, to monitor eelgrass extent on Flora Bank, to monitor for effects to water quality and current velocities around the marine terminal infrastructure, to monitor effects to water quality and sediment elevations around the marine berth, and to confirm that changes are within the ranges predicted during the EA.</p>
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitselas Kitsumkalum Gitga'at</p>	<p>Concerns about the effects of underwater noise on marine fish and invertebrates</p>	<p>Various mitigation measures have been proposed for preventing changes in behaviour of marine fish and marine mammals as a result of underwater noise and are listed in appendix 11.5. Marine fish species of management concern (such as eulachon) are not likely to be affected by underwater noise as they are not expected to be found in locations where these effects might occur.</p>	<p>Potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures, such as limiting construction activities outside of least risk timing windows, to mitigate potential adverse environmental effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat due to underwater noise.</p>
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala</p>	<p>Concerns about marine pollution and contamination from ballast water exchange and introduction of alien and invasive species</p>	<p>Potential effects from the introduction of invasive species from bilge and ballast water will be effectively mitigated through standard procedures and best management practices. Project-related vessels calling at the marine terminal will comply with all applicable federal and international shipping regulations that aim to reduce the potential for introducing alien or invasive species.</p>	<p>Transport Canada regulates vessels to prevent pollution as set out in the standards of the <i>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships</i>. This convention sets out detailed technical standards for carrying, handling, and managing substances that have the potential to pollute water and the air. Transport Canada applies these standards through the <i>Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations</i> under the <i>Canada Shipping Act, 2001</i>.</p> <p>Ballast water is regulated under the <i>Ballast Water Control and Management Regulations</i>, which require vessels to exchange their ballast water 200 nautical miles offshore, among other conditions. Since mid-ocean ballast water exchange was required in 2006, no further aquatic invasive species have been recorded on Canada's west coast. These standards are</p>

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			continually under review and updates to the <i>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships</i> related to conventional ship-source pollution are pending.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala	Request to be involved in the development of the marine fish and fish habitat offsetting plan and concern about the effectiveness of offsetting as a mitigation measure	Offset habitats will be carefully sited and designed with input from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Aboriginal groups to maintain local fisheries productivity. The offset plans will be presented in a detailed Request for Authorization under section 35(2) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and will incorporate preferred offset plans refined for location, size, design feasibility, effectiveness, and follow-up monitoring.	A potential condition would require the proponent, in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Aboriginal groups, to develop and implement a plan to offset the loss of fish and fish habitat associated with the carrying out of the Project. Although the offsetting plan is not yet final, the Agency is satisfied that serious harm to fish habitat would be adequately managed by Fisheries and Oceans Canada under the requirements of any <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorizations.
Metlakatla Gitxaala	Cumulative environmental effects from the Project and LNG carrier traffic, together with existing marine traffic and foreseeable marine traffic from other planned or proposed projects, on marine resources.	The Project's contribution to the combined cumulative effect on marine resources is predicted to be not significant. The Project is unlikely to contribute to these effects in a way that poses toxicological risks to marine biota, affects the population viability and sustainability of any species, or results in the mortality of species at risk. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize the Project's contribution to cumulative effects on marine resources. These are listed in appendix 11.5.	The Agency finds that effects on marine fish and fish habitat as a result of Project effects interacting with effects from other projects are possible. There are a number of initiatives and controls that would manage these effects, including the Prince Rupert Port Authority's plan to develop guidance for sediment disposal. The Agency also expects that a number of the other proposed projects would undergo an EA and be required to abide by conditions to mitigate potential effects. The Agency concludes that the Project, in combination with past, present and future foreseeable projects, is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on marine fish and fish habitat, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures.
Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitselas	Concerns about the adequacy and completeness of baseline information about eulachon, a species of importance for Aboriginal peoples, and about	Marine fish species of management concern (such as eulachon) are not likely to be affected by blasting, burial, or crushing, or effects of underwater noise as they are not expected to be found in locations where these effects might occur. Fisheries and habitat studies quantify the relative abundance, distribution, and habitat use of commercial, recreational and Aboriginal species and	The Agency understands that the proponent is preparing a technical memo on the presence of eulachon in the area for Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and is working with Aboriginal groups on a field sampling program. Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the proponent's baseline study timing and collection method used appear adequate for adult eulachon and none were captured. The proponent's

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	the effects of the Project on that species	forage fish that have been identified as important by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, including eulachon. Based on the results, the fisheries assessment program can be amalgamated into the construction monitoring and compliance follow-up program for the Project and continued for a multi-year program as required. Post-construction monitoring will be informed by the results of pre-construction monitoring. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to protect marine fish and habitat and are listed in appendix 11.5.	analysis to identify larval eulachon will be provided at the conclusion of a one year study in advance of any <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorization. These baseline studies will inform the timing windows of least risk, a key mitigation measure to manage effects to fish.
Marine mammals include species at risk			
Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about the lack of information on marine mammals, including marine mammals that are species at risk, and habitat utilization in the assessment area	<p>During the course of the EA process, PNW LNG provided additional information based on historic studies and recent data to characterise the marine mammal habitats at and adjacent to the Project (include Flora Bank and adjacent habitats located within the influence of the Skeena River estuary within Chatham Sound). It considered the physical and biological structures and processes in these habitats, including marine habitat use. Marine surveys undertaken by the proponent to support this characterization are ongoing. Preliminary results of the marine mammal surveys are consistent with information from the literature and other sightings data and show wide use of the waters in the local assessment area and regional assessment area by all species.</p> <p>PNW LNG committed to implement a follow-up program for marine mammals to verify the predictions and extent of effects and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures during construction and operations. The follow-up program will: 1) assess marine mammal relative abundance, and spatial and temporal habitat use on Horsey, Agnew and Flora banks and reference sites;</p>	<p>The Agency reviewed the input provided by Aboriginal groups about impacts to marine mammals; this input informed the Agency's information requests to the proponent of May, August and September 2014 and February and June 2015. The Agency also provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS and Addendum to the proponent for its consideration in the EA process.</p> <p>Potential conditions would require the proponent to limit work outside of timing windows of least risk, to implement a marine mammal observation program during construction, and take other measures to minimize effects to marine mammals. The timing windows of least risk would be based on pre-construction marine mammal surveys done to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The Agency sought input from Fisheries and Oceans Canada regarding the adequacy of the ongoing baseline study work to inform the determination of work windows of least risk; Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that the studies were sufficiently rigorous.</p>

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		2) provide pre- and post-construction baseline marine resource information; and 3) confirm and/or refine construction and operations mitigation measure.	
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about effects on marine mammals due to vessel strikes and underwater noise	It is anticipated that individual marine mammals may exhibit localized behavioural for the duration of the construction phase and for short periods of time (i.e., 30 minutes to two hours) during operation but these effects are not expected to result in mortality to species at risk and to affect population viability of any marine species. Suitable alternative habitat has been identified in the event of short-term small-scale displacement. PNW LNG committed to implement a Marine Mammal Management Plan that will minimize any effects on marine mammals resulting from Project construction and operations. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to protect marine mammals and are listed in appendix 11.5.	<p>The Agency reviewed the input provided by Aboriginal groups about impacts to marine mammals; this input informed the Agency's information requests to the proponent of May, August and September 2014 and February and June 2015. The Agency also provided comments received from Aboriginal groups on the EIS and Addendum to the proponent for its consideration in the EA process.</p> <p>The following potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate adverse environmental effects of the Project on marine mammals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify timing windows of least risk for construction activities • implement additional mitigation measures if conducting construction activities outside of the timing windows of least risk • mitigate the levels of underwater noise caused by construction activities • implement a marine mammal observation program for all construction activities where underwater noise levels exceed 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL • require LNG vessels associated with the Project to respect speed profiles to prevent or reduce the risks of collisions with marine mammals • require LNG vessels and tug operators to report collision with marine mammals • monitor the abundance of marine mammals and spatial and temporal use, distribution and composition of habitat potentially affected by the Project

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			<p>For all marine mammals except harbour porpoise, the Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures. For harbour porpoise, the Agency concludes that the Project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects from underwater noise, given its susceptibility to behavioural effects from underwater noise, its current at-risk status, its extensive use of the Project area year-round, and the uncertainty of the availability of suitable alternative habitat.</p>
Metlakatla Gitxaala	Cumulative effects assessment for marine mammals is inadequate	<p>Cumulative operations and construction activity from concurrent projects will increase the spatial extent over which marine mammal behaviour could be affected. Cumulative effects on potential marine mammals in the area are expected to be short-term and temporary. These effects are not expected to result in mortality to species at risk and are not expected to affect population viability of any marine species, especially given the large geographic ranges of those species likely to be affected. Suitable alternative habitat has been identified for marine mammal species present within the local assessment area in the event of short-term small-scale displacement.</p>	<p>The Agency concludes that the Project is not likely to result in significant adverse cumulative effects on marine mammals, taking into account the implementation of mitigation measures and follow-up program, as well as the marine mammal management program initiated by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. However, the Agency concludes that the Project is likely to result in significant adverse cumulative environmental effects to harbour porpoise, given the species' susceptibility to behavioural effects from underwater noise, its current at-risk status, its extensive use of the project area year-round, and uncertainty about the availability of suitable alternative habitat.</p> <p>A potential condition would require the proponent to participate, at the request of federal authorities, in regional initiatives relating to cumulative effects monitoring and the management of marine shipping, should there be any such initiatives during the construction and operation phases of the Project.</p>

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Terrestrial federal species at risk			
Lax Kw'alaams Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the loss of preferred habitat for species at risk for which critical habitat has not yet been defined	The habitat suitability models completed for the assessment consider potential effects on candidate critical habitat. The EIS used a conservative approach to measure preferred habitat removed or altered for marbled murrelet, northern goshawk, and olive-sided flycatcher. Significance determinations considered: 1) the legal designation and recovery objectives outlines in species recovery strategies; and 2) the amount of habitat affected by the Project relative to its availability in the Regional Assessment Area and how that may impact the sustainability of regional populations.	<p>The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions that effects on terrestrial federal species at risk would not be significant. The following potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate and monitor the effects of the Project on habitat for terrestrial federal species at risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compensate for loss of wetland functions for listed species at risk • mitigate and monitor effects on marbled murrelet and compensate for lost habitat • carry out site clearing between mid-September and mid-October to avoid or minimize adverse effects on little brown myotis • install and maintain, and monitor roosting structures to compensate for the loss of the little brown myotis bat roosting habitat. • monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures for little brown myotis
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about effects on marbled murrelet	The assessment for threatened or endangered species on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk of the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> was developed based on best available information at the time of submission. The assessment of marbled murrelets is consistent with the federal recovery strategy. No critical habitat for marbled murrelets is expected to be removed from Lelu Island. Marine foraging behavior is not expected to be impacted, since construction and vessel traffic will avoid sections of Flora Bank frequented by marbled murrelets. Additionally, mitigation measures will be put in place to reduce disturbance to terrestrial wildlife and birds, including species listed in the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> , and are listed in appendix 11.5.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions that effects on marbled murrelet would not be significant. Potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate and monitor the effects of the Project on marbled murrelet.

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Lax Kw'alaams Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the lack of baseline information for bats	Additional baseline data on bat presence within the local assessment area was collected on Lelu Island during September and October 2014. Baseline conditions described within the EIS remain accurate and applicable following the results of 2014 data collection, as no new bat species were detected or areas of high activity identified. The results of the additional baseline surveys and assessment on bats do not change conclusions regarding the effects of the Project on bat populations presented within the EIS. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to protect bats and are listed in appendix 11.5.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored the results of the baseline studies conducted by the proponent and the proposed mitigation into its analyses and conclusions that effects on bats would not be significant. Potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on at-risk bats.
Human health			
All	Concerns about the contamination of harvested food due to marine sediment dredging and disposal at sea; personal health or safety when harvesting harvested food; reduced availability of harvested foods leading to a change in diet	The EIS indicated that no increase in the concentration of chemicals of potential concern is expected in the marine environment from Project activities. The proposed marine terminal design changes presented in October 2014 reduce the need for dredging and disposal at sea. Substantially lowering the amount of dredged sediment containing dioxins and furans will reduce the geographical range of any suspended sediments but will not change the quality of marine harvested foods. A marine harvested food follow-up and monitoring plan will be implemented to confirm the predictions of the EIS that there will be no change to the quality of marine harvested foods harvested from Porpoise Channel during dredging in the construction phase and 1 year post-completion of dredging. Findings of the follow-up program will be reported to applicable regulatory jurisdictions, Aboriginal groups and the public. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to protect water quality and marine harvested foods and are listed in appendix 11.5.	<p>The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions that it is unlikely that consumption of marine harvested foods will lead to increased health risks due to the Project. A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, a follow-up program to verify that dredging of marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility will not result in increased risk to human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods in Porpoise Channel. The potential condition also requires the proponent to report the results of the follow-up program on marine harvested foods to Aboriginal groups.</p> <p>A potential condition would require the proponent to implement additional mitigation measures if the follow-up program for marine harvested foods shows that there is increased risk to human health from changes to marine harvested foods in Porpoise Channel resulting from the dredging of marine sediment.</p>

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Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the lack of traditional use and traditional knowledge studies used in the Human Health Risk Assessment	The Human Health Risk Assessment used ingestion rates based on the upper 95th percentile of average daily ingestion rates for Aboriginal peoples in B.C. This represents a conservative approach for the estimation of contaminant exposure.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it into the Agency's analyses and conclusions that it is unlikely that consumption of marine harvested foods will lead to increased health risks due to the Project. A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, a follow-up program to verify that dredging of marine sediment at the materials offloading facility will not result in increased risk to human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods in Porpoise Channel.
Metlakatla Gitga'at	Concerns about health effects from Project air emissions	During the operations phase, human health risks from the inhalation of air contaminants are predicted to be not significant because the concentration ratio defining inhalation health risk was below the significance threshold. The operations phase has the greatest potential for health risks because emission rates of air contaminants and the duration of emissions is greater than construction and decommissioning phases. There will be a considerable reduction in marine-based air contaminant emissions during construction due to the substantially reduced dredging activities. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce effects on air quality and are listed in in appendix 11.5.	As the concentration ratio for air contaminants does not exceed 1.0 in any modelling scenarios, a health risk from inhalation as a result of Project emissions is not expected. The Agency notes that the proponent will implement mitigation measures to reduce emissions of air contaminants. The Agency also notes that the B.C. government is funding a scientific study on the cumulative effects of industrial air emissions on the environment and human health, in which the proponent will participate. A potential condition would require the proponent to implement air emission reduction and control measures during all phases of the Project.
Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes			
All	Concerns about how interference with navigation from Project activities, presence of marine infrastructure and marine shipping may affect access to traditional activity	The suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge will be designed to enable vessels up to the size of gillnetters to pass unimpeded, at high tide, underneath. This will allow vessels to continue to use the north-south channel along the west side of Lelu Island to and from Flora Bank and Lelu Slough. LNG carriers will comply with all relevant international and Canadian regulations pertaining	A potential condition would require the proponent to build the suspension bridge and the Lelu Island bridge to allow for the passage of vessels with an air draft of 11.3 m from the highest high water level. A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement marine communication protocols for sharing information and facilitating communication between the proponent and the

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	sites and lack of associated mitigation measures	<p>to conduct of navigation. The Marine Communications and Traffic System will monitor LNG carrier movements in the Prince Rupert area. The Prince Rupert Port Authorities area and its approaches are also subject to mandatory pilotage, which will further increase safety associated with transit in fog and conditions of reduced visibility.</p> <p>The proposed marine terminal design changes presented in October 2014 reduce requirements for blasting, pile installation, dredging, sediment disposal and associated marine traffic. Relocation of vessel maneuvering to deep water will also reduce the effects of the Project on navigation.</p>	<p>Aboriginal groups and other local marine users, including the location and timing of Project-related construction activities and of traditional activities by Aboriginal groups, Project-related safety procedures, location of areas where navigation may be controlled for safety reasons, speed profiles and schedules of LNG carriers and ways to provide feedback to the proponent on adverse effects related to navigation experienced by Aboriginal groups and other local marine users.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority will continue to integrate safety into Port operations and minimize interference to navigation from Port operations. Final control zones around Project components will be established pending assessment of final design of the Project in consultation with the proponent, the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission and the Prince Rupert Port Authority. In addition, potentially affected Aboriginal groups will be provided the opportunity to participate in the Prince Rupert Port Authority led Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee. There will also be a requirement under Transport Canada's Navigation Protection Program to notify potentially impacted Aboriginal groups of construction activities taking place in navigable waters.</p>
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about the effects from vessel wake (including the angle of wave action) on shorelines and marine resources and harvesting (including safety of harvesters) and archeological resources	PNW LNG stated that previous studies have shown that the expected LNG carrier traffic, including support vessels, will not generate waves in excess of the ocean swells and wind-generated waves that already affect the shorelines. LNG carrier traffic will be piloted by B.C. coast pilots at safe speeds for ships of their size until they approach the Port of Prince Rupert. Once in Prince Rupert they will be connected to a sufficient number of tugs so that they can approach the marine terminal berths at	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it in the Agency's analyses and conclusions that wake would not cause significant adverse environmental effects. A potential condition would require all LNG carriers associated with the Project to proceed at a safe speed and respect speed profiles applicable to the operation of the Project, subject to navigational safety.

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		<p>very slow speeds. Wake erosion of the intertidal areas around Lelu Island is not expected because Project vessels will be travelling at speeds less than 5 knots within the Prince Rupert Port Authority boundaries.</p>	
All	<p>Concerns about maintaining quantity (including availability in preferred harvesting locations and at preferred times) and quality of resources of importance for Aboriginal users (including marine fish and invertebrates, marine mammals, traditional use plants, terrestrial wildlife, migratory birds)</p>	<p>Various mitigation measures have been identified to reduce effects on the quantity and quality of resources of importance for Aboriginal users and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>Potential conditions require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on the quality and quantity of the following resources for Aboriginal users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freshwater fish and fish habitat • wetlands (including traditional plants) • marine fish (including marine mammals) and fish habitat and marine harvested foods • migratory birds <p>Potential conditions would also require the proponent to develop and implement follow-up programs to verify the accuracy of the predictions made during the EA and determine the accuracy of the mitigation in relation to the resources and habitat noted above.</p>
All	<p>Concerns about the uncertainties in the assessment of the effects of the Project on the integrity of Flora Bank and associated effects on the quality and quantity of marine resources of importance to Aboriginal users</p>	<p>As designed, the proposed marine terminal would cause minimum blockage of current and waves over Flora Bank. The updated assessment of effects on access to lands, waters, and resources for traditional purposes, and fish and fish habitat (based on the refined three-dimensional modelling associated with Flora Bank) did not result in any new effects, including cumulative effects, on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. PNW LNG has committed to monitoring marine ecosystems during Project construction and operations. This follow-up and monitoring program will be implemented with involvement of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. In the unlikely event that marine terminal infrastructure resulted in unexpected serious harm to fish, PNW LNG would</p>	<p>In February and June 2015, the Agency asked the proponent to provide additional information on three-dimensional modelling conducted by the proponent to better understand potential effects caused by hydrodynamic and morphological changes resulting from the Project's marine terminal infrastructure. Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada reviewed several iterations of the proponent's two and three-dimensional modelling work between November 2014 and November 2015, and provided advice to the Agency regarding effects on fish and fish habitat including Flora Bank. The Agency also required the proponent to update its assessment of the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including fisheries, based on the information provided through the three-</p>

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		<p>take actions, as required by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, to remediate those effects. Various mitigation measures have been identified to reduce effects on the quantity and quality of marine resources of importance to Aboriginal users and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>dimensional modelling.</p> <p>Potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate and monitor the effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat and follow-up programs to address uncertainties within the assessment by verifying the accuracy of the EA predictions and determining the effectiveness of mitigation measures. A potential condition would also require the proponent to develop and implement a follow-up program to verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional and Aboriginal commercial fisheries.</p>
Metlakatla	<p>Concerns about Brown Passage being located within an area that has a moderate to high density of marine-based traditional use sites and lack of specific mitigation measure for disposal at sea related to traditional use</p>	<p>Brown Passage is a disposal site approved by Environment and Climate Change Canada and any disposal activities would meet Environment and Climate Change Canada's criteria for the protection of sea life. Various measures have been identified to mitigate the effects of disposal at sea activities on the quantity and quality of marine resources present at Brown Passage and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p> <p>PNW LNG also intends to dispose some of the dredged sediment on land. Given that there would be negligible levels of dioxins and furans in the sediment that would be disposed of at Brown Passage, the risk of adverse effects on sediment quality would be eliminated.</p>	<p>For future projects in the area, the Prince Rupert Port Authority has established a Sediment Management Working Group with Aboriginal representatives that would include exploring alternate purposes for sediment from dredging activities, identifying potential locations for disposal, and exploring alternative dredging or disposal methodologies. Environment and Climate Change Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada will contribute to this Working Group.</p>
Lax Kw'alaams Gitxaala Gitga'at	<p>Concerns about how effects on the visual environment from a relatively pristine natural landscape to an industrialized environment may affect the experience</p>	<p>Preservation of visual quality is not a principal planning objective in the assessment area according to the Prince Rupert Port Authority Land Use Management Plan. It should be noted that the lighting for the suspension bridge and LNG carriers will be as required by regulations. Various measures have been identified to minimize the visual bulk of the Project and are identified in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>The following potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on visual quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark except when required for the Lelu Island bridge, pioneer dock, Materials Offloading Facility, marine terminal and pipeline interconnection, or for safety or security

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	of Aboriginal users		<p>considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> design and manage exterior lighting to prevent excessive emanation of light while meeting marine or aviation safety requirements
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about the under- or misrepresentation of traditional use information obtained from Aboriginal groups for the assessment of Project effects on current use for traditional purposes and lack of a follow-up program related to current Aboriginal use to account for uncertainties in the assessment (related to Aboriginal fisheries for example)	<p>Baseline data sources for the assessment of the effects on current Aboriginal use included information from traditional use and traditional knowledge studies submitted by Metlakatla First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, and Gitga'at First Nation, as well as past research conducted in the region; publicly available traditional use and traditional knowledge information; engagement and follow-up interviews with potentially affected Aboriginal groups; and baseline data gathered for the assessments of other valued components. Given the intertwined ethno-history of Lax Kw'alaams First Nation and Metlakatla First Nation, current interconnections between the two communities, and their shared strength of claim to shared traditional territory, PNW LNG assumed that the current practices of Lax Kw'alaams First Nation were roughly similar to those of Metlakatla First Nation.</p> <p>The confidence in the predictions of the effects of the Project on current Aboriginal use is not low. Therefore, a follow-up program is not recommended. However, most of the valued component-specific follow-up programs are indirectly linked to current Aboriginal use and one follow-up program in particular (the marine traditional harvested foods follow-up program) was included specifically to address potential Project effects on current Aboriginal use (by verifying the accuracy of predictions regarding the potential contamination of marine harvested foods resulting</p>	<p>In its information requests of May 2014 and August 2014, the Agency requested that the proponent include, where relevant, information from the traditional use and traditional knowledge studies that it was receiving from Aboriginal groups in order to assess the effects of changes to the environment caused by the Project on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, health and socio-economic conditions, physical and cultural heritage and structures, sites or things of historical, archeological, paleontological or architectural significance. In its Addendum to the EIS (October 2014), the proponent submitted its assessment of the effects of the Project on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, health and socio-economic conditions, physical and cultural heritage and structures, sites or things of historical, archeological, paleontological or architectural significance based, in part, information received through the traditional use and traditional knowledge studies it received from Aboriginal groups.</p> <p>The Agency notes that Lax Kw'alaams Band and the proponent did not come to an agreement during the EA process on the development of a Project-specific traditional use and traditional knowledge study. The Agency received a considerable number of comments from Lax Kw'alaams Band during the EA process and used information gathered through these comments, in addition to the collective amount of information received about current Aboriginal use in the area of the Project, to support its analysis and conclusion.</p>

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		from dredging at the Materials Offloading facility).	Through ongoing consultation on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions, the Agency welcomes further input from Aboriginal groups on the extent to which traditional use and traditional knowledge information should inform the assessment of the environmental effects of the Project and the implementation of mitigation measures and follow-up programs.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the reliance on the assessment of effects on biophysical valued components (and the implementation of associated mitigation measures) as a proxy to assessing effects on current Aboriginal use and lack of mitigation measures specific to current Aboriginal use	<p>Assessment methodologies for valued components included in the EIS are described in the section for each relevant valued component, follow standard scientific methods and meet the Agency and the B.C. Environmental Assessment Office regulatory requirements. In regards to harvested species and other subcomponents that relied on those valued components, assessment standards specific to those valued components were followed.</p> <p>Effects of the Project on current Aboriginal use were assessed in relation to each primary current Aboriginal use (valued subcomponents), including: fishing practices; hunting and trapping practices; gathering practices; spiritual and ceremonial practices. For each of these practices, the assessment considered a number of pathways (i.e. key conditions that support these practices):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued access to preferred current Aboriginal use locations - Sufficient quantity of lands, waters and resources to support current Aboriginal use activities - Resources of sufficient quality to support current Aboriginal use activities - Acceptable sensory environment within which to undertake current Aboriginal use activities 	The potential conditions recommended by the Agency would require the proponent to implement measures designed to accommodate continued navigation, inform marine resource users of marine traffic associated with the Project, mitigate the effects of the Project on the quality and quantity of resources of importance for Aboriginal users and limit changes to the sensory environment. Through ongoing consultation on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions, the Agency welcomes further input from Aboriginal groups about the extent to which remaining uncertainties regarding the assessment of the Project's effects related to the current use of lands and resources on access, quantity and quality of resources and sensory environment may be addressed through additional mitigation measures or follow-up programs.
Lax Kw'alaams Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the lack of consideration of the multiple factors and	Various measures have been identified to mitigate the effects of the Project on the factors and conditions that are required for Aboriginal users to continue to use lands, waters and resources for	The following potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate the effects of the Project : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
	<p>conditions (such as access, perceived contamination, location-specific perceived risk and stigma, noise and other sensory changes to the aesthetic environment) required for Aboriginal users to continue to use lands, waters and resources for traditional purposes</p>	<p>traditional purposes (navigation, marine harvested foods, sensory environment) and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>m from the high water mark except when required for the Lelu Island bridge, pioneer dock, Materials Offloading Facility, marine terminal and pipeline interconnection, or for safety or security considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporate and implement noise and air emission reduction measures in the design of the Project and during all phases of the Project • develop and implement a noise complaint mechanism • design and manage exterior lighting to prevent excessive emanation of light while meeting marine or aviation safety requirements <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority will continue to integrate safety into Port operations and minimize interference to navigation from Port operations. In addition, potentially affected Aboriginal groups will be provided the opportunity to participate in the Prince Rupert Port Authority led Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee.</p>
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum</p>	<p>Concerns about effects of the Project current Aboriginal use for traditional purposes being considered not significant because the proponent assumed that other locations where similar traditional activities can be practiced would remain accessible and available</p>	<p>It was assumed that natural resources harvested at Lelu Island and in the surrounding waters are not unique to that area and could be harvested elsewhere within the traditional territories of the potentially affected Aboriginal groups. Publicly available information identified a number of areas within the local assessment area as important and valued traditional use locations. No information indicated that Project development on Lelu Island would cause hardship to a specific Aboriginal individual or family by removing an important harvesting zone from their harvesting territory and causing them to harvest in another individual or family's harvesting territory. The conclusion of the EIS was that the vast majority of identified important harvesting areas (both terrestrial and</p>	<p>The input provided by Aboriginal groups informed the Agency's information requests of August 2014, in which the Agency requested the proponent to provide information on harvesting sites available within the local assessment area and the extent to which they could and would be used as alternatives to Lelu Island and surrounding waters. The Agency notes that the information provided by the proponent in response to this request was limited and did not include site-specific information. Potential conditions applicable to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, in particular the potential condition requiring the proponent, whenever possible, to use traditional use plants in the restoration, enhancement or creation of the compensatory wetland sites and to provide access to those sites to Aboriginal peoples for</p>

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		marine) in the local assessment area would be unaffected or negligibly affected by the Project and would remain available for productive traditional use.	the purposes of gathering traditional use plants, are collectively considered mitigation for potential impacts on traditional resources, including site specific areas of importance to Aboriginal groups. Through ongoing consultation on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions, the Agency welcomes further input from Aboriginal groups about the extent to which harvesting sites available within the local assessment area could and would be used as alternatives to Lelu Island and surrounding waters.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Gitga'at	Concerns about the under-estimation of effects on current Aboriginal use lasting more than a human generation	A definition for duration was based on past projects, experience with assessing effects on Aboriginal traditional use, methods used for other similar projects, and professional judgment. PNW LNG is aware that concerns with this criterion are in relation to issues regarding the intergenerational exchange of knowledge. The Current Aboriginal Use valued component incorporates areas important for teaching trips and other cultural activities.	The duration of the Project's effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes was taken into consideration when determining the significance of environmental effects, along with other factors (magnitude and scale, reversibility, geographic extent, timing, frequency and context). For the Agency's determination of significance, a "permanent" effect means, with regard to cultural knowledge and traditional practices, an effect with a duration longer than a generation (see appendix 11.3 for a summary of the assessment). Therefore the Agency accepts the view shared by Aboriginal groups that the criterion related to duration used to support the determination of significance should be considered "permanent" as it applies to the Project.
All	Concerns about cumulative effects on Aboriginal peoples' preferred location, timing, effort, success and satisfaction with respect to current Aboriginal use, due to cumulative interaction with access, quantity and quality of marine	The Project is expected to interact with other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable projects to create cumulative effects on Aboriginal peoples' preferred location, timing, effort, success and satisfaction with respect to current Aboriginal use, due to cumulative interaction with access, quantity, and sensory environment for lands, waters, and resources used for traditional purposes. The magnitude of these effects is expected to be moderate, but not significant (i.e. they are not predicted to affect the viability or sustainability of traditional use by Aboriginal peoples of lands and	<p>Environment and Climate Change Canada will continue to work with Aboriginal groups and relevant provincial agencies to examine the development of cumulative effects monitoring proposals in B.C., including in the Prince Rupert area.</p> <p>The Agency notes that the work undertaken and the outcomes of these commitments relate to elements that are of importance for the continued practice of traditional activities in the Prince Rupert area (such as the health of the marine environment).</p>

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	resources and the sensory environment (mainly degradation of visual quality) related to the lands, waters, and resources used for traditional purposes	resources within the regional assessment area). Aboriginal involvement in wider government-led land and marine use planning processes will help to mitigate these effects through appropriate planning and zoning. Optimal marine construction coordination as required of proponents by Prince Rupert Port Authority will mitigate marine construction impacts on these values.	
Metlakatla	Locations and resources outside of the study area (e.g., Lucy Island and Metlakatla Pass) that are of importance to Aboriginal peoples may be impacted by increases in large and small boat traffic as a result of the Project	PNW LNG recognizes the importance of Lucy Island and assessed its associated resources within the relevant valued components (i.e. Terrestrial Wildlife and Marine Birds; Marine Resources; and Navigation and Marine Resource Use). There is no evidence to suggest that one LNG carrier per day inbound and one per day outbound during the operational phase will cause recreational and small vessel traffic to divert through Metlakatla Pass. Increased cost of fuel and time for vessels to divert through Metlakatla Pass would suggest traffic through the Pass will not increase. Harvesting is not currently restricted within the Pass and there are no Project activities that can be demonstrated to impact any harvesting that is currently taking place.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it in the Agency's analyses and conclusions that, taking into consideration the implementation of mitigation measures the effects of the Project from marine activities on migratory birds, fish and fish habitat, marine mammals, species at risk, human health, socio-economic conditions, physical and cultural heritage and historical and archeological sites, and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples would not be significant, including for areas considered important by Aboriginal peoples. Through ongoing consultation on the Draft EA Report and potential conditions, the Agency welcomes further input from Aboriginal groups about the extent to which the preservation of areas considered important by Aboriginal peoples may be addressed through additional mitigation measures or follow-up programs.
Gitxaala Kitsumkalum	Concern that adverse effects on resources in Prince Rupert area may affect traditional governance systems in place (e.g., removing access may remove the ability of hereditary chief to maintain their status)	Predicted residual effects on traditionally harvested species, harvesting locations, access corridors and navigation routes may have an effect on Aboriginal traditional governance structures. However, given that predicted effects on harvested species will be highly localized and will not threaten the sustainability of traditionally harvested species, and that Project-related interference with traditional harvesting will be highly localized and largely temporary, it is likely that any Project-related effect on traditional Aboriginal governance structures will	The potential conditions recommended by the Agency would require the proponent to implement measures designed to accommodate continued navigation, mitigate the effects of the Project on the quality and quantity of resources of importance for Aboriginal users and limit changes to the sensory environment. The Agency believes that the implementation of these conditions would contribute to addressing some of the issues related to governance raised by Aboriginal groups by minimizing conditions where governance may be adversely affected.

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		be minimal. With mitigation measures in place, it was predicted that the Project will not seriously affect the traditional governance structures of the relevant Aboriginal groups.	
Socio-economic conditions			
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about the reduction of harvestable resources resulting in effects on economic conditions especially with respect to fisheries	Various measures have been proposed to mitigate the effects of the Project on access to fishing grounds and the quantity and quality of marine fish species that may be targeted by commercial and recreational fisheries and are listed in appendix 11.5.	Potential conditions would require the proponent to implement mitigation measures to eliminate, reduce or control adverse environmental effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat and a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA in this regard and determine the effectiveness of these mitigation measures.
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitsumkalum	Concerns about decrease in tourism as a result of changes to the environment brought by the Project	Traditional Aboriginal economic activities that have the potential to experience indirect economic effects from the Project include marine-based tourism. Reductions in marine resources and degradation of the sensory environment could reduce demand for marine-based tourism, resulting in reduced business revenues. As there is no publicly available evidence that Metlakatla First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band or Kitsumkalum First Nation are currently involved in marine-based tourism, no negative effects to business revenues are anticipated due to changes in the sensory environment.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's assessment of the environmental effects and factored it in the Agency's analyses and conclusions that the Project would not cause significant adverse environmental effects on socio-economic conditions, including fishing and marine-based tourism. A potential condition would require the proponent to implement mitigation measures to eliminate, reduce or control adverse environmental effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat and a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA in this regard and determine the effectiveness of these mitigation measures. The following potential conditions would require the proponent to implement measures to mitigate the effects of the Project on the sensory environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement air emission reduction measures during all phases of the Project • avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark except when required for the Lelu Island bridge, pioneer dock, Materials Offloading Facility, marine terminal, pipeline interconnection, or for safety or security considerations

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement noise reduction measures during all phases of the Project • develop and implement a noise complaint mechanism and address in a timely manner any noise complaints received • design and manage exterior lighting from all Project components during construction and operation to prevent excessive emanation of light while meeting marine or aviation safety requirements
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla	Concerns about the ability of Aboriginal groups to benefit economically in the future from the lands and waters affected by changes to the environment brought by the Project	Given predicted cumulative effects on the lands and waters to be affected by the Project, in conjunction with the effects of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects or activities, future conditions for the exercise of Aboriginal-related activities and rights are expected to result in a greater degree of limitation with the Project than without the Project. Future government-led regional cumulative effects assessment, optimal marine construction coordination by the Prince Rupert Port Authority and related land and water use planning processes will help to mitigate these cumulative effects with appropriate planning and zoning.	<p>Environment and Climate Change Canada will continue to work with Aboriginal groups and relevant provincial agencies to examine the development of cumulative effects monitoring proposals in B.C., including in the Prince Rupert area.</p> <p>The Agency notes that the work undertaken and the outcomes of these commitments relate to elements that are of importance for the continued practice of traditional activities in the Prince Rupert area (such as the health of the marine environment).</p>
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Kitselas	Concerns about increased competition for resources with non-Aboriginal recreational users	PNW LNG and their Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Commissioning contractor will consider shift rotation during construction as well as having third party accommodation services provide for on-site recreational facilities at accommodation camps to help reduce the impacts of increased workers on local recreation and resources.	The Agency is satisfied with the proponent's commitment to reduce, where possible, the increased competition with non-Aboriginal recreational users and does not have any further mitigation to propose that can be required in the potential conditions.

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Physical and cultural heritage and archeological and historical features			
All	Concerns about the loss of Culturally Modified Trees	<p>Many Culturally Modified Trees would be retained through maintenance of a 30 m buffer around Lelu Island. The Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan outlines information and guidelines for the management of archaeological and heritage resources that may be encountered during any land altering, clearing and drilling activities for the Project, including Culturally Modified Trees. The Plan 1) defines procedures and practices for the removal of archaeological materials (primarily Culturally Modified Trees); 2) describes the types of archaeological and heritage resources (including the types of Culturally Modified Trees) that may be encountered during land altering activities; and 3) outlines an archaeological and heritage resource Chance- Find Procedure and "stop work" procedures required when an unrecorded archaeological site or resource (including Culturally Modified Trees) is encountered during land altering activities. Once removed, Culturally Modified Trees will be respectfully managed in collaboration with appropriate Aboriginal groups. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to protect physical and cultural heritage and archeological and historical features (including Culturally Modified Trees) and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement, prior to construction and in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan that would include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the types of archaeological and heritage resources that may be encountered during site preparation and construction activities • a description of the involvement of Aboriginal groups in pre-construction surveys and on-site monitoring of construction activities that may affect archaeological and heritage resources • procedures and practices for the identification and removal of archaeological and heritage resources that may be affected by construction activities • procedures for the preservation and sharing of information about archaeological and heritage resources recovered by the proponent before activities affect them • a Chance-Find Protocol to apply if previously unidentified archaeological or historical resources are discovered by the proponent or brought to the attention of the proponent during construction. <p>The potential condition would apply to physical and cultural heritage features or structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance that may be affected during construction on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area.</p>
Kitsumkalum	Concerns about the loss of an ancient village site located on Lelu Island	The archaeological studies are bound by physical evidence and ethnographic information and the nature or location of possible archaeological sites is always considered in the evaluation of potential. No physical evidence of a village was found on Lelu	A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement, prior to construction starting, an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan that would outline a Chance-Find Protocol to apply if previously unidentified

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
		<p>Island. PNW LNG will continue to provide any further studies as a result of the Project and welcomes any specific information the Kitsumkalum First Nation can provide with respect to heritage resources.</p>	<p>archaeological or historical resources (including Culturally Modified Trees) discovered by the proponent or brought to the attention of the proponent during construction. The potential condition would require the proponent to develop the Plan following consultation with Aboriginal groups and the Prince Rupert Port Authority.</p>
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at</p>	<p>Concerns about the loss of important historical and archeological sites including gravesites, petroglyphs, gathering and harvesting sites</p>	<p>The Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan outlines information and guidelines for the management of archaeological and heritage resources that may be encountered during any land altering, clearing and drilling activities for the Project. The Plan: 1) defines procedures and practices for the removal of archaeological materials; 2) describes the types of archaeological and heritage resources that may be encountered during land altering activities; and 3) outlines an archaeological and heritage resource Chance- Find Procedure and "stop work" procedures required when an unrecorded archaeological site is encountered during land altering activities. Various mitigation measures have been proposed to protect physical and cultural heritage and archeological and historical features and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement, prior to construction and in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan, as described above.</p>
<p>Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at</p>	<p>Concerns about the loss of important cultural and spiritual sites including the interruption of intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Interference with access to and availability of spiritual sites and cultural landscapes may affect Aboriginal peoples' ability to collect traditional knowledge and to transmit cultural knowledge to other members. The federal lease Lelu Island will eliminate Lelu Island as an aboriginal place of use with spiritual sites and cultural landscape resources. However, interference with marine access to spiritual sites and cultural landscapes, and disruption of sensory environment (e.g., visual quality), is not expected to result in locational change with respect to other cultural and spiritual</p>	<p>A potential condition would require the proponent to develop and implement, prior to construction and in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Archaeological Resources and Heritage Management Plan, as described above.</p>

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		sites, as access will not be precluded and affinities for particular spiritual and ceremonial sites are assumed be strong.	
Effects of accidents and malfunctions			
Lax Kw'alaams Metlakatla Gitxaala Kitsumkalum Gitga'at	Concerns about the effects on the environment of an accident or malfunction, especially related to LNG or hazardous material spills and explosion	<p>Potential effects from emergency flaring and LNG facility shutdown, explosion or fire, fuel or hazardous material spill, LNG spill and marine vessel grounding, allision, or collision on most valued components are not expected to be significant. Some effects on valued components could be significant in certain (unlikely) circumstances, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a listed species is killed; - If the red-listed ecological community on Lelu Island is affected (although loss ecological functions could be offset through additional habitat compensation) - If it happens at low tide over Flora Bank, during a period of high juvenile salmon abundance (although unlikely given species utilization of the area) - If fishery closures occur, on marine resource use, the economic environment, and current Aboriginal use; and - If effects of an explosion or fire spread into the 30 m buffer, on unrecorded Culturally Modified Trees (although unlikely given that the local assessment area has been subject to an archaeological inventory study) <p>Various mitigation measures have been proposed to prevent and respond to accidents and malfunctions and are listed in appendix 11.5.</p>	<p>The following potential conditions would require the proponent to take measures to prevent accidents and malfunctions from causing significant adverse environmental effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take all reasonable measures to prevent accidents and malfunctions that may result in adverse environmental effects • develop, prior to construction, and implement, in the event of an accident or malfunction, an emergency response plan • provide notification in the event of an accident or malfunction with the potential to cause adverse environmental effects and implement measures to minimize any adverse environmental effects associated with the occurrence as soon as possible • develop and implement a communication strategy in consultation with Aboriginal groups in the event of an accident or malfunction with the potential to cause adverse environmental effects

Group	Comment or Concern	Summary of Proponent's Response	Agency Response
Effects of the environment on the Project			
Metlakatla Gitxaala	Concerns about effects of increased rainfall due to climate change	The Project was designed to accommodate an increase of 7 percent from the highest rainfall event recorded at the Prince Rupert Airport and the Project would be able to cope with a 10 to 20 percent increase in precipitation predicted for the next century by updating infrastructure if needed.	The Agency is satisfied that the proponent has adequately identified potential effects of the environment on the Project and that the final design of the Project would account for these effects. The Agency agrees with the proponent that it would be able to adapt to changes in the environment over the life of the Project by updating infrastructure as required.

11.7 Federal Species at Risk in the Project Area

The following table presents the habitat requirements and a summary of effects to species at risk potentially occurring in the local assessment area.

Terrestrial species at risk					
Species (status)	Habitat Requirement	Potential Effects			
		Loss of Habitat	Mortality		Alteration of Movement
			Mortality due to Vegetation Clearing	Light Induced Mortality	
Ancient murrelet (Special concern – SARA Sch. 1)	Ancient murrelet breed in mature or old coniferous forests on islands from 20 to 2000 ha in size. Its nest sites are located within 300-400 m of the shoreline. It occurs in offshore locations of the LAA and RAA where suitable breeding or winter habitat exists.	Loss of 5 ha	Yes	Yes	Yes
Band-tailed pigeon (Special concern – SARA Sch. 1)	This species breeds in low-elevation (< 1000 m) mixed wood forests, especially pine, oak, spruce, Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Cedar and alder. It occurs within the LAA and RAA year-round.	Loss of 44 ha	Yes	No	No
Common nighthawk (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	Common nighthawk breeds in open habitat devoid of vegetation (i.e. rocky outcrops, sand dunes, beaches, forest clearings and logged areas). One individual was detected during baseline studies, although not previously recorded in LAA.	Loss of 4 ha	No	No	No
Great blue heron, <i>fannini</i> Subspecies (Special concern – SARA Sch. 1)	Breeding pairs or small colonies occur in mature forests along the coastline; intertidal and shallow coastal waters are used for feeding. It occurs year-round along the coast of the LAA and RAA.	Loss of 53 ha	No	No	Yes
Horned grebe (Special concern – COSEWIC)	This species occurs along the coast during spring and fall migration and over winter.	Loss of 8 ha	No	No	Yes
Keen's long-eared myotis (Data deficient – COSEWIC / Special concern – SARA Sch. 3)	This bat occurs in coastal mature to old-growth forests, as far north as the Stikine River and roosts in tree cavities and caves near, or even below, the high tide line.	Loss of 172 ha	Yes	No	No
Little brown myotis (Endangered – SARA Sch. 1)	This bat summer roosts in buildings, tree cavities, and under the bark of trees; winter hibernation sites are typically located within 200 km of summer roosting colonies.	Loss of 172 ha	Yes	No	No
Marbled murrelet (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	This species occurs from sea-level to 1500 m elevation and nests in mature to old-growth forests up to 50 km from shore. It forages year-round within 2 km of shore. It has been detected in nearshore marine habitats within the LAA.	Loss of 85 ha, indirect alteration of 6 ha	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northern goshawk, <i>laingi</i> subspecies (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	A forest dwelling raptor that requires mature to old-forests for breeding but forages in a wide range of habitat types. It may occur within suitable habitat in the RAA and LAA.	Loss of 54 ha, indirect alteration of 31 ha.	Yes	No	Yes
Olive-sided flycatcher (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	Breeds in mature to old forests with natural openings. It prefers foraging and singing from dead standing trees.	Loss of 104 ha, indirect alteration of	Yes	No	Yes

Terrestrial species at risk					
Species (status)	Habitat Requirement	Potential Effects			
		Loss of Habitat	Mortality		Alteration of Movement
			Mortality due to Vegetation Clearing	Light Induced Mortality	
		29 ha.			
Western grebe (Special concern – COSEWIC)	Western grebe nests on large inland bodies of water near deep water. It has been detected along the coast and in sheltered waters and bays within the LAA and RAA during winter season.	Loss of 8 ha of marine habitat	No	No	Yes
Western screech-owl, <i>kennicottii</i> subspecies (Special concern – SARA Sch. 1)	This species breeds in tree cavities in forests, especially in riparian zones found at lower elevations. Detected during baseline studies within the LAA.	Loss of 87 ha	Yes	No	Yes

Marine fish and invertebrate species at risk						
Species (Status)	Habitat Requirement	Potential Effects				
		Changes to water/ sediment quality	Loss of Habitat	Mortality or Physical Harm		Alteration of Movement/ Behaviour
				Due to underwater noise, burial, crushing	Damage to Swim Bladder from Noise/Pressure	
Bluntnose sixgill shark (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	Adults are typically found below 91 m, with juveniles occasionally inhabiting coastal waters in bays and inlets. It is not expected to frequently occur in the local or regional assessment area	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Boccacio (Endangered - COSEWIC)	Adults are found in coastal waters in depths between 60 and 340 m. This species exhibits a preference for high relief rocky substrates. Juveniles are known to inhabit shallow, nearshore habitats. It is expected to occur within the local assessment area.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Darkblotched rockfish (Special Concern - COSEWIC)	Rockfish found in coastal waters at depths between 140 to 210 m. Juveniles are known to settle on benthic habitat from depths of 55 to 200 m as they reach maturity. Preferred habitat includes mud bottom adjacent to cobbles or boulders.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eulachon (Special Concern - COSEWIC)	Eulachon are found in coastal waters in depths between 10 and 500 m. Eulachon spawn on coarse sand and gravel river bottoms in the low reaches of coastal rivers. Pelagic larvae remain in estuarine waters and deep inlets and fjords.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Green sturgeon (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	A bottom-dwelling fish species that lives in the ocean but spawns in freshwater. It is typically found around the 80 m depth range. There are very rare incidences of green sturgeon being captured and/or observed in the Prince Rupert area	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
North Pacific spiny dogfish	A bottom-dwelling shark species found along continental shelves up to 730 m, showing no particular association with substrate types.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Marine fish and invertebrate species at risk						
Species (Status)	Habitat Requirement	Potential Effects				
		Changes to water/sediment quality	Loss of Habitat	Mortality or Physical Harm		Alteration of Movement/Behaviour
				Due to underwater noise, burial, crushing	Damage to Swim Bladder from Noise/Pressure	
(Special Concern-COSEWIC)	Commercial fishing records have indicated the presence of spiny dogfish in the assessment area					
Northern Abalone (Endangered – SARA Sch. 1)	A marine mollusc distributed along the Pacific coast. It is found in the lower intertidal to at least a 100 m depth. Habitat is expected to occur within the assessment area, but none were identified in surveys.	Yes	No	No	No	No
Quillback rockfish (Threatened – COSEWIC)	This species is associated with hard, complex substrates such as rock reefs, ridges, broken rock and crevices. Adult quillback rockfish have been observed at depths between 16 and 182 m, while juveniles recruit to shallow, rocky near-shore habitats. It is expected to occur within the assessment area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rougheye rockfish (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	Adults are typically found at depths from 170 to 660 m. Juveniles are known to inhabit shallow, nearshore habitats. They exhibit preferences for soft substrate and boulder habitats. Their habitat is expected to occur within the assessment area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yelloweye rockfish (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	This species is found in coastal waters between 91 and 180 m. It is expected to occur in the assessment area, based on its preference for high relief rocky substrate habitats including steep fjord walls, overhangs, caves and crevices.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Marine mammal species at risk			
Species (status)	Habitat Requirement	Potential effects	
		Mortality/injury due to construction activities	Behavioural change
Fin whale (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	Approximately 250-750 fin whales are estimated to occur in B.C. waters, primarily along the continental shelf. Fin whales forage in shallow, coastal areas of B.C. during the summer. This species is not expected to be present in the assessment area, though occasionally feed around Triple Island from July to August	Yes	Yes
Humpback whale (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	Approximately 18,000-21,000 humpback whales are expected to occur in the North Pacific, with 995-1431 occurring within the Queen Charlotte Basin. Humpback whales are expected to be in higher densities within the assessment area between May and October. The assessment area falls within an area considered to be one of three 'Important Areas' for humpback whales by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Sightings have been recorded within the assessment area, though most concentrations are closer to Triple Island, Dixon Entrance, and Hecate Strait.	Yes	Yes
Grey whale (Special Concern –	B.C. waters are used annually as a migration corridor from mid-March to mid-April, with most individuals passing through the eastern waters of Hecate Strait. This species is not expected to be present in the	Yes	Yes

Marine mammal species at risk			
Species (status)	Habitat Requirement	Potential effects	
		Mortality/injury due to construction activities	Behavioural change
SARA Sch. 1)	assessment area in large numbers.		
Northern resident killer whale (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	As of 2006, 244 individuals reside in the coastal waters of Northern B.C., from Dixon Entrance to central Vancouver Island. Chatham Sound and its adjoining areas are used during the summer months for feeding (primarily on salmon). The assessment area is considered an 'Important Area' for this species by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.	Yes	Yes
Bigg's (transient) killer whale (Threatened – SARA Sch. 1)	There were 243 individuals as of 2006, found from Washington to southeast Alaska, and frequenting B.C. waters year-round. Necessary habitat is considered waters within 5.4 km of the Pacific coast (3 nautical miles)	Yes	Yes
Harbour porpoise (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	Approximately 2806-3,647 individuals reside year-round in the Queen Charlotte Basin, often found in shallow waters within 20km of the shore. Harbour Porpoises are non-migratory, and are frequently sighted within the assessment area, including Porpoise Channel and Porpoise Harbour. This species is highly sensitive to underwater noise.	Yes	Yes
Sea otter (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	There are an estimated 4700 individuals located on the central coast of B.C. While suitable sea otter habitat can be found within the assessment area, it is currently beyond their northern range, and no sightings have been recorded.	Yes	Yes
Loughlin's northern sea lion (Special Concern – SARA Sch. 1)	There are an estimated 2,692 to 4,817 Loughlin's northern sea lions within the Queen Charlotte Basin. Five breeding sites (rookeries) and several haul-outs can be found along the B.C. Coast, though none are found within the assessment area. Just north of the assessment area boundary, a haul out exists at Warrior Rocks (not a breeding site). Some Loughlin's Northern sea lions may also be present near Triple Island	Yes	Yes

11.8 Species Used for Traditional Purposes by Aboriginal Peoples in the Project Area

Marine species fished within the local assessment area:

- Crab (such as Dungeness and spider)
- Bottom fish (such as flounder)
- Eulachon
- Halibut
- Herring
- Cod (such as ling, Pacific, rock, grey, black)
- Octopus
- Prawns
- Rockfish
- Salmon (such as sockeye, spring, coho, chum, pink, steelhead)
- Sablefish
- Shrimp
- Yelloweye
- Red snapper

Marine species gathered within the local assessment area:

- Herring (including roe, spawn, eggs)
- Chiton (such as black, gumboot)
- Clams (such as butter, geoduck)
- Cockles
- Kelp
- Mussels
- Northern Abalone
- Rock scallops
- Sea urchin (green, red)
- Sea cucumber
- Sea prunes
- Seaweed
- Chinese slippers
- Sea birds eggs

Marine species hunted within the local assessment area:

- Seal
- Stellar sea lion
- Humpback whale

Terrestrial species hunted and trapped within the local assessment area:

- Black bear
- Ducks (such as mallards)
- Beaver
- Deer
- Geese
- Marten
- Mink
- Moose
- Otter
- Waterfowl
- Wolf
- Grouse
- Porcupine

Traditional use plant species found within the local assessment area:

- Hemlock
- Mountain Hemlock
- Amabilis fir
- Pacific crabapple
- Red alder
- Shore pine
- Sitka spruce
- Western red-cedar
- Yellow-cedar
- Alaska blueberry
- Black crowberry
- Black mountain berry
- Bog blueberry
- Bog cranberry
- Cloudberry
- Devil's club
- Dwarf blueberry
- False azalea
- Juniper
- Labrador tea
- Oval-leaved blueberry
- Red huckleberry
- Salal
- Salmonberry
- Bunchberry
- Common silverweed
- Fireweed
- Indian Hellebore
- Lily root
- Northern starflower
- Pacific Clover root
- Pond lily
- Scarlet paintbrush
- Indian celery
- Single delight
- Skunk cabbage
- Yarrow
- Bracken fern
- Deer fern
- Licorice fern
- Spiny wood fern

11.9 Key Comments Received on the Draft Environmental Assessment Report During and After the Public Comment Period

During the comment period on the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) Report and potential conditions, the Agency received over 34,000 submissions by email, mail, and fax. Comments were received from Aboriginal groups, local governments, provincial and federal politicians, and several non-governmental organizations including but not limited to T. Buck Suzuki Foundation, Prince Rupert Environmental Society, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, Skeena Watershed Conservation Coalition, and SkeenaWild. In addition, a number of companies and organizations held letter writing campaigns both for and against the Project, which generated the vast majority of submissions to the Agency.

The comments covered a broad range of concerns regarding the potential environmental impacts from the Project. The issues most frequently raised were:

- Effects on marine fish and fish habitat due to Project construction and operations, particularly effects to juvenile salmon in the Skeena River estuary and the Project's close proximity to Flora Bank;
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that would result from the Project and associated upstream emissions;
- Potential for the Project to infringe on potential or asserted Aboriginal rights or title; and
- Procedural concerns regarding the Agency's sources of information and methodology for assessing effects and determining significance, including cumulative effects.

A summary of the issues raised during and after the comment period that fall within the scope of the EA, and the Agency's responses, are found in the table below. The responses identify pertinent mitigation measures and follow-up programs recommended for inclusion in the Minister's Decision Statement, and the relevant section of the EA Report. Should the Project proceed, the mitigation measures and follow-up programs would become legally enforceable conditions the proponent would be required to comply with.

Other Comments

Participants expressed views on a wide range of issues that are beyond the scope of the EA of the Project. Frequently expressed views included concerns about hydraulic fracturing for the extraction of natural gas, pipelines, government policy regarding GHGs, shipping beyond Triple Island, and direct socio-economic considerations.

Many comments expressed support for the Project due to its potential to generate jobs, stimulate economic development and increase social services in Northern B.C. Commenters expressed concern regarding the current economic downturn in the oil and gas sector, and the high unemployment levels in regions where oil and gas is extracted. A number of residents and businesses in the Prince Rupert area also expressed support for the Project as a source of local economic growth.

A number of comments raised concerns with natural gas extraction (i.e. ‘fracking’) in northeast B.C. Concerns included the potential for increased seismic activity, effects to freshwater, wildlife (including species at risk), human health, and GHG emissions, as well as the need to move away from investment in fossil fuels and towards renewable energy. Concerns were expressed that effects to the upstream environment, with the exception of GHG emissions, were not considered in the EA, including effects to wildlife and their habitat, soil and vegetation, air quality, water, fish and fish habitat, and Aboriginal cultural practices and traditional land use.

Concerns were also expressed regarding the environmental and safety record of the proponent. In addition, concern was expressed regarding foreign ownership, lack of a social license, and the lack of economic benefits for B.C. and Canada in comparison to the perceived environmental risks from the Project.

Members of the public also expressed distrust of the federal government and concerns regarding the federal EA process.

Comment	Agency Response
Air Quality	
The proponent should be required to minimize emissions of criteria air contaminants, even if they meet relevant air quality standards.	<p>The assessment determined that all air quality predictions (Project and cumulative) are below the applicable ambient air quality objectives. The Agency notes that the proponent committed to incorporating best achievable technology into project design to reduce air emissions. Should the Project proceed, the proponent would be required to implement a number of mitigation measures to reduce air emissions (see section 6.1). In addition, the proponent would be required to implement a follow-up program for air quality and GHG emissions to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Agency is of the opinion that the mitigation measures adequately address the effects of the Project on air quality.</p>
The proponent should be required to develop a collaborative ambient monitoring program with Aboriginal groups for the life of the Project to measure changes to atmospheric conditions. The program should include the regional airshed.	<p>The Agency added a follow-up program for air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. The proponent would be required to determine the final plan for the follow-up program in consultation with Aboriginal groups. Updates were made to section 9 in EA Report.</p> <p>As well, the proponent would need to meet requirements for air quality monitoring set out in the B.C. EA Certificate and in a waste discharge permit under the B.C. <i>Environmental Management Act</i> issued by the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission.</p>
Concern about how the Prince Rupert airshed study was incorporated into the Agency’s assessment of air quality.	The Prince Rupert airshed study is a scoping level assessment to help guide decision makers regarding permits or authorizations. The study will provide a picture of the current situation in the airshed with a baseline scenario, as well as various partial and full build out scenarios based

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>on the existing and proposed emissions in the Prince Rupert area. The study uses results of air dispersion modelling for each scenario and identifies how the contaminants of concern (PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x) may affect human health, vegetation, soils, and freshwater. This information can then be used by proponents and government to focus monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure human health and the environment are adequately protected from negative impacts. The final Prince Rupert airshed study has not yet been released and was not considered in the EA of the Project.</p> <p>Air quality management is a shared responsibility among federal, provincial and territorial governments. Under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> the federal government can set national air quality objectives, guidelines, and standards. The provincial government has primary authority through the <i>Environmental Management Act</i>, which enables the B.C. Ministry of Environment to develop air quality standards and guidelines, regulate sources, and require the preparation of area based management plans.</p> <p>The federal government in collaboration with provinces and territories is implementing an Air Quality Management System to improve air quality across the country and protect the health of Canadians and the environment. The federal government will continue to work with the B.C. Ministry of Environment to support provincial actions to improve air quality and prevent exceedances of the ambient air quality standards, including the Prince Rupert region.</p>
<p>The proponent should be required to control volatile organic carbon (VOC) emissions from marine based sources (i.e. LNG carriers).</p>	<p>LNG could evaporate as fugitive emissions (i.e. boil-off gas) during loading of LNG onto LNG carriers and from LNG carriers during transit and anchorage. Since emissions of boil-off gas are mainly methane (95 percent), VOC emissions would be minimal. The Agency is of the opinion that the mitigation measures described in section 6.1 adequately address the effects of the Project on air quality.</p>
<p>Greenhouse gas emissions</p>	
<p>Concern that there are no mitigation measures for GHG emissions. Specific recommendations were made for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of technologies with efficiencies that are equivalent to or better than those proposed in the EIS. - Implementation of a facility specific fugitive 	<p>The Agency added a mitigation measure related to GHG emissions that would require the proponent to adhere to an emissions intensity limit and a cap on the overall production of CO₂e.</p> <p>In addition, the Agency added an air quality and GHG follow-up program to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Updates were made to section 6.2 and 9 of the EA Report.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>emission management program including leak detection and repair in the operations phase of the Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of combined cycle gas turbines, selective catalytic reduction or dry burner technology; - Revegetation using locally sourced plants to offset emissions. 	
<p>The proponent should be required to use external renewable power for the facility or, at a minimum, for all ancillary services of the Project.</p> <p>If it becomes available, the proponent should be required to use electric power for all non-compression components of the Project, and introduce electric-drive LNG trains for any trains built in addition to Trains 1 and 2.</p>	<p>The proponent provided a more fulsome description of why third party external power is not feasible at this time. However, the proponent committed to accepting third party external power for non-essential loads when renewable energy sources (e.g., wind, solar) are more mature, the electrical power is available and meets the proponent’s reliability standards, and LNG Plant Trains 1 and 2 have been commissioned and are operating. Updates were made to section 2.13 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The proponent should be required to complete a review every 10 years to assess the current Project practices and feasibility of implementing new technology to reduce and control GHG and air emissions.</p> <p>The proponent should be required to ensure that GHG emissions are reduced as much as possible, not only through best available technology.</p>	<p>The Agency added a follow-up program for air quality and GHG emissions to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The follow-up program for GHGs would require the proponent to report to the Agency on the results of the follow-up program and any further actions taken. These annual reports would be made available publicly. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Suggestion to use alternatives to LNG such as anhydrous ammonia (NH₃).</p>	<p>The purpose of the Project was described by the proponent as the conversion of natural gas into LNG for export to Pacific Rim markets in Asia. CEAA 2012 requires the assessment of alternative means of carrying out the Project; however, an assessment of alternatives to the Project is not required.</p>
<p>Disagreement with the Agency’s conclusion of significant adverse effects as a result of GHG emissions. Project GHG emissions were assessed by the proponent as having no measurable effects either inside or outside the spatial boundaries</p>	<p>EA is an effective means to incorporate climate change considerations in project planning, yet challenges remain. Unlike most project-related environmental effects, the contribution of an individual project to climate change cannot be measured.</p> <p>A conclusion of significant, adverse environmental effects related to GHG emissions does not</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>established for the Project. It would not be reasonable to find that the Project's GHG emissions considered in isolation would be likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects locally, regionally or globally.</p> <p>The Draft EA Report finds that the nature of GHG emissions is such that their effects are cumulative, with climate change occurring at a global level. These findings are incapable of supporting the conclusion that the Project will likely cause significant adverse environmental effects as the result of its GHG emissions.</p>	<p>mean that specific GHG impacts of a project can be measured in the environment. However, the Agency uses the volume of direct emissions from a project as a proxy for whether the environmental effects are likely to be significant.</p> <p>The estimated direct GHG emissions from the project are compared to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the estimate of total provincial emissions, and • the estimate of total Canadian emissions. <p>The project's emissions are expressed as a percentage of these total emissions. In effect, the significance of the direct and cumulative environmental effects of GHG emissions is determined through a single analysis which considers the direct emissions in the context of total GHG emissions.</p>
<p>The Agency went beyond the spatial scope of the EA to effectively conclude that there were likely to be adverse cumulative environmental effects from upstream and Project GHG emissions on a global basis. This conclusion was only made possible by not taking into account the evidence that the Project would displace more GHG emissions globally than it would produce, and therefore have a net positive impact on global GHG emission levels.</p> <p>Downstream emissions should be assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG will replace coal downstream. The Project will reduce overall global GHG emissions. - LNG will not necessarily replace coal downstream. - There is evidence that total GHG emissions associated with LNG production and use is not better than those associated with coal production and use. 	<p>On January 27, 2016, the Government of Canada put in place an interim approach that includes principles for EA for major projectsⁱ. These principles were the first part of a broader strategy to review Canada's EA processes.</p> <p>The principles are intended to provide greater certainty as to how the Government of Canada will be guided in the application of its discretionary decision-making authorities for projects being assessed during the review of EA processes. One of the interim principles is that direct and upstream GHG emissions linked to projects under review will be assessed.</p> <p>Addressing climate change in Canada will require collaboration with Canada's provinces and territories to incorporate GHG emissions in EA processes and as part of a national climate change framework. Assessments of upstream GHG emissions associated with projects will inform these processes.</p> <p>As part of the interim approach, Environment and Climate Change Canada provided an assessment of the effects of upstream emissions associated with the Project. The Agency understands that upstream emissions are often not under the control of proponents, but that the assessment results can inform decision-making.</p> <p>At this time, GHG emissions associated with downstream use of the gas are not considered in project EAs.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>GHG emissions along the entire life-cycle of the natural gas and LNG related to the Project may be relevant to decision-making on the Project, since GHG emissions contribute to global climate change, rather than having a local impact. The Project’s impacts on industrial activity and related GHG emissions outside of Canada may be positive or negative. However, due to lack of reliable data and methodologies, the current analysis is restricted only to the natural gas sector lifecycle stages of the Project and upstream of the Project.</p>
<p>Although upstream emissions were considered for the Project, the cumulative effects of GHG from other projects were not. The cumulative impact of GHG emissions from all the existing and proposed sources of industrial activity (direct and upstream) was not considered.</p> <p>For example, using a rough estimate, if LNG Canada and Pacific NorthWest LNG were considered together, the cumulative GHG emissions would be approximately 23-28 Mt of CO₂e each year of operation (36.7-44.8 percent of B.C. 2013 emissions).</p>	<p>The significance of the direct and cumulative environmental effects of GHG emissions was determined through a single analysis which considers the direct emissions in the context of total provincial and national GHG emission levels, as tracked through the Government of Canada’s national GHG Inventory, which tracks the cumulative emissions of major projects in Canada. The Agency assessed GHG emissions in accordance with the 2003 federal-provincial-territorial guidance document entitled <i>Incorporating Climate Change Considerations in EA: General Guidance for Practitioners</i>.</p> <p>The Agency’s general guidance and operational policy statement on cumulative effects do not apply to the assessment of GHG emissions. The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Climate Change and EA has been re-established to share information on current climate change policy perspectives and modern approaches to assessing climate, with the goal of updating the 2003 guidance.</p> <p>The Government of Canada, through its national GHG Inventoryⁱⁱ, is able to track the cumulative emissions of major projects in Canada.</p>
<p>Methane leakage rates and warming potential of methane used in the calculation of upstream emissions were not made clear. Upstream GHG emissions could be underestimated.</p>	<p>The global warming potentials (GWP) and emission factors used in Environment and Climate Change Canada’s assessment of upstream emissions were from the referenced information sources. The assessment included a range of estimates, using the source data/assumptions wherever possible. In the case of GWP, the estimate done with the Pembina model used the GWP of 21 in Pembina’s July 2015 report entitled “PNW LNG Implications”; the Environment and Climate Change Canada GHG emission forecast derived from Canada’s Second Biennial Report used a GWP of 25.</p> <p>There are few published emission factors that refer specifically to Canadian upstream operations. Canadian methane estimates, similar to those for other GHGs, are based on emission factors for specific sources, equipment type and sub-sectors, and do not include an</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>overall ‘methane leakage rate’ as a percentage of natural gas production, as may be found in some U.S. studies. Most of the upstream oil and gas emission factors either directly use or are derived from inventories developed for Environment and Climate Change Canada by Clearstone Engineering, including the Environment and Climate Change Canada forecast and the Pembina Shale Scenario Tool. Details on the actual emission factors can be found in Clearstone’s March 2014 report and the B.C. Shale Scenario Tool Technical report, both referenced in the upstream GHG assessment for the Project conducted by Environment and Climate Change Canadaⁱⁱⁱ.</p> <p>Canada is committing to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40-45 percent below 2012 levels by 2025^{iv}. To implement this commitment, the federal government will introduce regulations to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector to address venting and fugitive emissions. Canada will publish the proposed methane regulations by early 2017, with final regulations published by the end of 2017. These regulations will apply to new and existing sources, with the first requirements coming into force as early as 2018, and the remaining requirements coming into force by 2020.</p>
<p>The Project would cause increased levels of oil and gas activity for decades in northeast B.C., therefore the upstream GHG emissions would be incremental.</p>	<p>A determination of whether the upstream GHG emissions associated with the Project would be incremental was neither feasible nor part of the requirements of the interim approach and principles for EA of major projects.</p>
<p>Upstream emissions could be reduced with better methane management, electrification and carbon capture and storage.</p>	<p>Canada is committing to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40-45 percent below 2012 levels by 2025^v. To implement this commitment, the federal government will introduce regulations to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector to address venting and fugitive emissions.</p> <p>Canada and the U.S. will also work together to improve methane data collection, emissions quantification and transparency of emissions reporting in North America. Knowledge of cost-effective methane reduction technologies and practices will be shared.</p>
<p>Geology of shallow Montney Basin requires the proponent to drill more wells than other gas deposits in B.C., such as the Liard. As a result, the upstream operations required for the Project may involve more leaks and more fugitive methane emissions. Concerns about methane leaks may</p>	<p>There are some uncertainties in the calculation of upstream GHG emissions associated with the Project. However, the Agency is satisfied that the upstream emissions estimate would remain high in magnitude and the conclusion would remain the same.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
offset any apparent advantages of the supposedly low-CO ₂ gas in the North Montney.	
<p>Effects of direct and upstream GHG emissions would be severe – climate change, forest fires, drought, elevated water temperatures, and effects to fish, wildlife and human health and viability.</p> <p>Aboriginal peoples bear the disproportionate brunt of climate change while having contributed relatively little to the problem.</p>	<p>The Agency recognizes the link between GHG emissions and the effects of climate change. The Agency concludes the GHG emissions from the Project would likely result in significant adverse effects.</p> <p>The Government of Canada is committed to provide national leadership and join with the provinces and territories to take action on climate change, put a price on carbon, and reduce carbon pollution. The Government is also helping Canadians adapt to the challenges posed by climate change.</p>
The Draft EA Report does not take into consideration the release of carbon due to loss of forests and peatlands due to the Project.	The Draft EA Report did consider removal of vegetation and peat in the calculation of total GHG emissions from the Project. In section 6.2.1, the EA Report states that “during construction, site clearing would reduce the carbon storage capacity on Lelu Island by removing trees and peat bog. It is estimated that removal of 160 ha of vegetation would release 0.09 million tonnes of CO ₂ e.”
The LNG industry will be a significant contributor to GHGs over the projected lifespan of the Project. The effects of climate change will lead to more frequent and severe conditions brought about by warmer temperatures in rivers and streams and extreme weather events, which could impact fish species.	<p>The Agency recognizes the link between GHG emissions and the effects of climate change. While the contribution of an individual project to climate change cannot be directly measured, GHG emissions were assessed in the context of provincial and national GHG emission levels.</p> <p>The Agency has added a mitigation measure for greenhouse gas emissions that would require the proponent to adhere to an emissions intensity limit and a cap on the overall production of CO₂e.</p> <p>The Government of Canada is committed to providing national leadership and joins with the provinces and territories to take action on climate change, put a price on carbon, and reduce carbon pollution. The Government is also helping Canadians adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. Adaptation involves making adjustments in our decisions, activities, and thinking because of observed or expected changes in climate, in order to reduce harm or take advantage of new opportunities.</p>
The proponent indicated that they can achieve an emissions intensity of less than 0.22 tonnes of equivalent carbon dioxide per tonne of LNG produced. The Agency should endeavor to establish the lowest possible intensity limit	The Agency added a mitigation measure related to GHG emissions that would require the proponent to adhere to an emissions intensity limit and a cap on the overall production of CO ₂ e.

Comment	Agency Response
<p>considering the significance of this project effect.</p> <p>The total emission cap should be scaled to 2-trains or full build out, with the cap for 2 trains being lower than 4.9 million tonnes of CO₂e per year.</p>	
<p>Concerns that GHG emissions from the Project and its associated upstream development would be higher than predicted by the proponent and Environment and Climate Change Canada, and that B.C. would not achieve their 2050 greenhouse gas emissions target of 13 million tonnes of CO₂e per year.</p>	<p>During the EA review, the Agency received advice from Environment and Climate Change Canada on greenhouse gas emissions for the Project, as well as upstream emissions. Their advice was taken into consideration in the development of mitigation measures for GHG emissions. The Agency has concluded that, taking into account mitigation measures and a follow-up program, effects due to greenhouse gas emissions from the Project would be significant.</p>
<p>Vegetation</p>	
<p>It is not clear how the federal government will determine whether wetland functions have been attained after less than 20 years of monitoring by the proponent.</p>	<p>During the EA review, Environment and Climate Change Canada recommended periodic monitoring over 20 years. Should the Project proceed, the Agency would receive reports from the proponent annually as to the progress on all mitigation measures and follow-up programs. In the event the proponent suggests that wetland functions have been attained in less than 20 years, the Agency would confer with federal experts including the federal land manager (Prince Rupert Port Authority) to determine whether the wetland functions have been attained and monitoring can cease. Inspections or requests for more information by Agency enforcement officers may take place as a part of this process.</p>
<p>Monitoring of wetlands should occur for the life of the Project.</p>	<p>During the EA review, the Agency received advice from Environment and Climate Change Canada recommending monitoring over a period of 20 years. This advice is based on evidence that this period of monitoring is likely sufficient to ensure wetland functions are attained through the wetland compensation projects. The Agency is satisfied that the monitoring period for wetlands is sufficient.</p>
<p>Concerns that wetland compensation would occur in Burns Bog. Mitigation measures need to be located in northwest B.C.</p>	<p>The proponent clarified that this proposal is no longer being considered and that all wetland compensation would occur in the region of the Project.</p>
<p>How will hydrology of wetlands in areas adjacent to the Project area be maintained? How will this requirement be evaluated?</p>	<p>The mitigation measure related to wetlands would require the proponent to manage surface water and avoid erosion and sedimentation within the Project area to maintain hydrology of wetlands adjacent to the Project area and protect water quality.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>In this case and in most cases, the Agency recommends “outcome based” mitigation measures and follow-up programs for inclusion in the Minister’s Decision Statement. This type of mitigation measure requires the proponent to determine how to achieve the desired outcomes and provide evidence of meeting this outcome to the Agency as part of its compliance reporting. Since technologies and best management practices change over time, an outcome based approach is taken when possible to ensure that mitigation measures and follow-up programs remain relevant throughout the life the Project.</p> <p>Should the Project proceed, the proponent would be required to submit reports to the Agency annually on the progress of all mitigation measures and follow-up programs. The proponent would be required to provide sufficient evidence that it is meeting the objective of all required measures. The Agency may confer with federal experts to determine whether the evidence is sufficient. Inspections or requests for more information by Agency enforcement officers may also be necessary to ensure compliance.</p> <p>The Agency is satisfied that the mitigation measures and follow-up program related to wetlands, as well as the reporting requirements, would ensure wetlands in areas adjacent to the Project area are maintained and can be adequately evaluated.</p>
<p>The proponent should follow Canada’s Federal Policy for Wetland Conservation.</p> <p>In addition to consulting Aboriginal groups, Environment and Climate Change Canada should be consulted with respect to the wetland compensation plan that gets developed.</p>	<p>The Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation has an objective of no net loss of wetland functions on federal lands and waters. Taking this in to account, the proponent would be required to compensate for wetland functions lost as a result of the Project with a 2:1 ratio of compensated areas to impacted areas within the Kaien Landscape Unit, or adjacent areas if necessary. The Agency has revised this mitigation measure to include consultation with relevant federal authorities in addition to Aboriginal groups. Updates were made in section 6.3 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The ratio of 2:1 for wetland compensation assumes that locally there is enough landscape to create almost 240 ha of new wetland. There is not currently a well-established standard for monitoring the success of artificially created wetland habitats. The Project is likely to result in significant adverse effects to vegetation in the absence of an established monitoring plan.</p>	<p>There is not a specific federal standard for monitoring the success of created or restored wetlands in Canada. The proponent would be required to establish its follow-up program to measure progress on compensating for wetland function loss in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal authorities.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>The clearing of wetlands on Lelu Island, and the proposed wetland compensation will not mitigate for the effect of fewer insects for fish to eat. Given the fish stomach content analysis to date which suggests that insects are an important part of fish diet, follow-up monitoring should watch for changes in fish diet following the site clearing. The wetland compensation needs to be amended to take into account loss of the wetland function of insect production as a smolt food supply.</p>	<p>The Agency is satisfied, based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, that the availability of terrestrial prey from the 30 m vegetated buffer surrounding Lelu Island combined with terrestrial prey from surrounding shorelines, small streams, marine prey and the Skeena River would reduce the risk of marine fish being impacted by a reduction of prey production associated with the removal of terrestrial habitats from Lelu Island.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the proponent would be required to develop the wetland compensation plan in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal authorities, including identification of what wetland functions must be compensated for.</p>
<p>Why would the proponent have a 5 year time window to begin wetland compensation? It seems prudent that wetland compensation would occur as soon as disturbances take place to Lelu Island.</p>	<p>A five-year time period is proposed to allow to identify and secure optimal compensation sites which may include feasibility evaluation, land procurement agreements, construction planning and regulatory permitting. The proponent and federal land manager (Prince Rupert Port Authority) may need to conduct consultation with Aboriginal groups during this time as well.</p>
<p>Migratory Birds</p>	
<p>The components of the follow-up program should be made clear. Suggestions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bird mortality monitoring conducted in first year of operations with particular attention to flaring events and nighttime fog in spring and fall to confirm EA predictions. - Reporting on number, type and effects of flaring events during a year. - Reporting on marbled murrelet monitoring. 	<p>The follow-up program for migratory birds would require the proponent to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures used to avoid harm to migratory birds and their eggs or nests. Mitigation measures include restrictions on flaring and lighting. The proponent would be required to develop this follow-up program in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting would be required in order for the proponent to provide evidence to the Agency that it is in compliance with the requirements of the Minister’s Decision Statement. It is up to the proponent to determine in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities what type of monitoring would achieve the objective of the follow-up program.</p>
<p>Haida Gwaii and Dixon Entrance provide important habitat for internationally recognized populations of marine birds. The EA Report does not assess the impact of the Project on marine birds beyond Triple Island. Disagree that the effects of the LNG vessel transits and escort tugs on marine birds are short-term and infrequent.</p>	<p>The assessment of the effects to marine birds beyond Triple Island is beyond the scope of the EA. The Agency recognizes this concern and provided this information to Transport Canada as the regulatory agency responsible for marine shipping in Canadian waters.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
Dixon Entrance is a significant rearing and feeding area for marine birds and will be negatively affected by increasing vessel traffic.	
To determine whether migratory birds are nesting in an area at a particular time, the proponent should consider using non-intrusive monitoring methods in order to prevent disturbing migratory birds while they may be nesting.	The mitigation measures related to migratory birds would require the proponent, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, to determine the appropriate means to achieve the desired outcomes.
Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat	
Uncertainty regarding the impact of air emissions on local lakes used for drinking water.	The proponent's assessment of acidification and eutrophication included an assessment of Alwyn Lake which is the source of drinking water for Port Edward. The freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program would require the proponent to verify the predictions of the EA in areas where deposition is expected to be highest, including in Alwyn Lake. The Agency revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to define, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, the scope and details of the follow-up programs, and to implement additional mitigation measures based on the results of monitoring and analysis, where required. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.
A study of benthic invertebrates in freshwater streams should be required, as they may be susceptible to acidification and eutrophication.	The freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program would require the proponent to establish the baseline fish habitat quality, fish presence, and habitat use of fish bearing freshwater bodies prior to the start of Project operations. 'Fish' is defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> to include shellfish and crustaceans. The follow-up program would be developed in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities.
Requiring the proponent to monitor changes to the baseline conditions established in the freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program for just one year following the start of operation of Train 2 does not seem sufficient in order to ensure no adverse changes are occurring as a result, particularly in consideration of cumulative effects over time.	The freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program would require the proponent to conduct monitoring of baseline water quality, fish habitat quality, fish presence, and habitat use of fish-bearing water bodies prior to construction to establish baseline conditions, and from the start of operation of Train 1 until a minimum of one year following the start of operation of Train 2. In the event that Train 3 is commissioned, the proponent would also be required to monitor changes to baseline conditions for a minimum of one year following the start of operation of Train 3. The proponent would be required to develop the methodology for the follow-up program, including the final duration of the program, prior to operation in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities.
It is suggested that monitoring occur 1, 2, 5 and 10	

Comment	Agency Response
years after operations begin as a minimum or with increasing frequency if monitoring results reveal environmentally negative trends.	
<p>The follow-up program for acidification and eutrophication should be expanded geographically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the regional assessment area instead of the local assessment area. - Include Woodworth Lake and Shawatlans Lake. These are the two drinking water sources for Prince Rupert, and therefore acidification and eutrophication of these waterbodies could result in potential risks to public health. 	<p>The freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program focuses on freshwater bodies that are expected to be most susceptible to acidification and eutrophication based on the results of air dispersion modelling.</p> <p>While Woodworth and Shawatlans Lake are within the assessment area for acidification and eutrophication, air dispersion modelling demonstrated that acid deposition in these water bodies from the Project is expected to be minimal. The modelling predicted that acid deposition would not exceed critical loads; however it could occur at levels below this threshold in nearby freshwater bodies such as Alwyn Lake. Based on advice from Environment and Climate Change Canada, the Agency recommended that the following freshwater bodies be included, at a minimum, in the freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program: the Wolf Creek system, Hays Creek system, Alwyn Lake, and two headwater lakes on Kaien Island.</p> <p>The proponent would be required to develop the methodology for the follow-up program, including the monitoring locations, prior to operations in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities.</p>
<p>The follow-up program for freshwater acidification and eutrophication focuses only on freshwater, whereas acidification and eutrophication processes have the potential to affect vegetation including traditionally harvested vegetation. Vegetation should be added to the follow-up program.</p>	<p>The proponent conducted an assessment of the potential for soil acidification and eutrophication, since it could have potential direct and indirect effects on vegetation and wetlands. The proponent indicated that a change in soil pH as a result of acid deposition associated with air emissions is unlikely due to the low pH of the soils and high organic matter content which buffer against a potential change in acidity. The proponent indicated that nitrogen deposition as a result of air emissions may trigger changes in soil nutrient levels, altering patterns of plant community structure; however, sensitive communities (wetlands and bogs) within the area of exceedance are expected to persist.</p> <p>The Agency does not expect that effects to vegetation as a result of acid and nitrogen deposition would be significant and did not find that the uncertainty of this analysis was sufficient to warrant a follow-up program.</p>
<p>Year round sampling of freshwater streams and drainages on Lelu Island should be conducted to evaluate fish presence. It is possible that fish are</p>	<p>The proponent conducted a fish habitat field assessment in August 2013. During this assessment, the proponent determined that the habitat quality of the two potentially fish-bearing streams was marginal given their high acidity and ephemeral flow.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
present in the lower reaches of small streams.	<p>While the proponent did identify fish in the lower reach of one watercourse at low tide, it determined that it was highly unlikely that these watercourses support any resident or anadromous fish species. The proponent has committed to conducting a fish salvage program prior to stream infilling to prevent fish mortality. The proponent also committed to avoiding infilling the lower sections of watercourses 8/9 and 11, where practical.</p> <p>Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency concurs with the proponent that there are no significant adverse effects expected from stream removal.</p>
Concern about increased nutrients and acid in the marine and estuarine environments as a result of air emissions from the Project and from cumulative sources which could result in changes such as eutrophication, algal blooms, or acidification.	<p>The prevailing winds in the Prince Rupert area are onshore and the air dispersion modelling indicated that the highest levels of deposition of SO_x and NO_x would occur inland from the Project. At those inland locations, the modelling predicted that acid deposition in freshwater would not exceed critical loads as result of the Project. It is plausible to assume that deposition of SO_x and NO_x may occur at levels below the critical load threshold in the adjacent marine environment. This effect was not assessed in the EA. However oceans typically have a significant capacity to buffer acid inputs, and eutrophication is usually not an issue in well mixed environments. The Agency is satisfied that potential effects to the marine environment have been adequately assessed in the EA.</p>
The proponent should be required to keep NO _x emissions below 5 ppm to prevent further acidification of ecosystems.	<p>The freshwater fish and fish habitat follow-up program would require the proponent to monitor acidification and eutrophication to verify that the predictions of the EA are accurate.</p> <p>In addition to monitoring for acidification and eutrophication, the Agency has added a follow-up program for air quality and GHG emissions.</p> <p>The follow-up programs would require the proponent to define, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, the scope and details of the follow-up programs, and to implement additional mitigation measures based on the results of monitoring and analysis, where required.</p> <p>In addition, the proponent would need to follow air quality requirements of the B.C. EA Certificate and of a waste discharge permit under the B.C. <i>Environmental Management Act</i> issued by the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission.</p>
Marine Fish and Fish Habitat including Marine Mammals and Marine Plants	

Comment	Agency Response
<p>The Draft EA Report does not adequately describe the high value of fish habitat in and adjacent to Lelu Island, especially for juvenile salmon on Flora Bank.</p> <p>Concerns were raised regarding the proponent’s description of Flora Bank as low value habitat in the proponent’s information of May 2015.</p>	<p>The Draft EA Report discussed the ecological value of Flora Bank and surrounding areas. Page 27 of the Draft EA Report states that “[t]wo unique biological characteristics of the Skeena River estuary are the size of the eelgrass beds on Flora Bank and the annual migratory passage of important salmon stocks originating from the Skeena River. Eelgrass is widely recognized as important nearshore habitat for juvenile and adult invertebrates and fish.”</p> <p>The Agency’s understanding of the ecological value of the area was based on information from the proponent, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Aboriginal groups, non-governmental organizations, and the public. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has consistently advised that they consider the area surrounding the project site to be highly valuable to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species.</p> <p>Section 6.6 in the EA Report was updated to more clearly indicate the ecological importance of the Project area to critical life strategies of Pacific salmon and other fish species, and how that understanding was considered in the EA analysis.</p>
<p>The Agency’s analysis does not reflect a balanced consideration of the best available science, relying on proponent funded studies that have not been subject to peer review, and disregarding relevant independent research, much of it peer-reviewed and published.</p> <p>The Draft EA Report does not consider the work done by Fisheries and Oceans Canada historically and by researchers more recently (e.g. Moore, Carr-Harris, Russian scientists from Sakhalin Environment Watch).</p>	<p>The Agency considered all the information brought forward during the assessment including from the proponent, federal experts, Aboriginal groups (e.g. salmon science report submitted by Lax Kw’alaams^{vi}), non-governmental organizations (e.g. T.Buck Suzuki Foundation, Skeena Wild), and the public. This information is summarized throughout the EA Report as “Comments Received”, in Appendix 11.6, and in this Appendix.</p> <p>The information provided by all parties played an important role in the Agency’s review of the proponent’s submissions, development of requests for additional information to the proponent, development of mitigation measures and follow-up requirements, and conclusions regarding significance of environmental effects.</p>
<p>The proponent has not provided the complete 2015 fish survey data; only interim data was provided in the November 2015 submission. A decision on the significance of adverse effects to fish cannot be made without a better understanding of the existing ecosystem.</p>	<p>In May 2016, the proponent provided the Marine Fish Survey Results report summarizing 15 months of field survey work^{vii}. The survey results found steelhead and Dolly Varden present in the survey area, which included Flora Bank. These species were not identified by the proponent as focal species for more in-depth examination. Focal species were chosen based on their status as a CRA fishery and whether they are a species of management concern.</p> <p>Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency understands that the</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>Data regarding eulachon are of particular interest given its ecological and cultural importance. Eulachon were not specifically targeted in baseline marine fish surveys, incorrect sampling techniques were used to catch them. It can't be concluded that the species won't be negatively impacted when there is no information about their habitat use in the area.</p> <p>There is no mention in the Draft EA Report of the presence of juvenile steelhead, Dolly Varden, or cutthroat trout utilizing the Flora Bank area. These fish are important to fisheries in the Skeena River watershed.</p> <p>The proponent's baseline data collection was scientifically flawed. The information released by the proponent regarding marine habitat in the Project area is not scientifically defensible.</p>	<p>methodology, sampling effort and results of the marine fish survey are adequate to assist in determining the seasonal timing of various commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species which utilize the Project area, to capture any adult eulachon, and to inform the development of mitigation measures. Information provided in the Marine Fish Survey Results report indicated the presence of larval eulachon in the Project area.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that it shares some of the concerns of the Aboriginal groups in how the information was collected and presented by the proponent. However, this did not affect Fisheries and Oceans Canada's ability to provide advice on the effects of the Project to fish based on Fisheries and Oceans Canada's understanding of the habitat features present at the project site and how this habitat is used by fish. The Marine Fish Survey Results report was not used to determine the relative importance of the habitat in and around Flora Bank. It remains Fisheries and Oceans Canada's and the Agency's opinion that this area provides valuable fish habitat for commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that, with the use of mitigation and offsetting measures and a robust monitoring plan, the potential risk to fish and fish habitat caused by the Project remains low. The Agency concludes that significant effects to fish and fish habitat are not likely. As with all projects, there is some uncertainty in terms of potential effects associated with the Project. To address this uncertainty, the Agency recommended, based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Aboriginal groups, extensive follow-up monitoring programs that the proponent would need to undertake should the Project proceed.</p>
<p>The 2015 fish data, which has yet to be made public, may not form an adequate baseline for follow-up monitoring. Further monitoring may be required to establish a baseline. Furthermore, it is not clear how the follow-up monitoring proposed would be able to distinguish effects of the Project from other potential effects to fish that migrate through the Project area.</p>	<p>In May 2016, the proponent provided the Marine Fish Survey Results report, including data from December 2014 to February 2016. This report is available on the Agency's website^{viii}.</p> <p>The Agency recommended a follow-up program that would require the proponent to carry out fish monitoring in the Project area. Prior to implementing this program, the proponent would be required to determine the methodology, location, frequency, and duration of the monitoring activities in consultation with relevant federal authorities and Aboriginal groups. Monitoring would begin prior to the start of construction of the marine terminal in order to establish the baseline conditions against which environmental change could be compared. If certain levels of environmental change were reached, implementation of additional mitigation measures would be required.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>In the follow-up monitoring program, it is not always clear what the results of the monitoring program will be compared against. For example, total suspended solids associated with tug movement at the Materials Offloading Facility must be “within the ranges predicted during the EA” but this was not estimated in EA.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the follow-up program for monitoring water quality at the Materials Offloading Facility during dredging. The revision would require the proponent to ensure the levels of total suspended solids and turbidity outside the immediate containment facility meets the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment’s <i>Canadian Water Quality Guidelines</i> for the Protection of Aquatic Life for long-term exposure. Prior to implementing this follow-up, the proponent would be required to determine the methodology, location, frequency, and duration of the monitoring activities, and the levels of environmental change relative to established baseline conditions that would require the proponent to implement additional mitigation measure(s). Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The Project would have a serious effect on Skeena River salmon habitat, including damage to eelgrass beds on Flora Bank. Disagree with the Agency’s conclusion that there would not be a significant adverse effect to salmon. The Agency did not apply the precautionary principle in the EA conclusions.</p>	<p>The Agency’s assessment of marine fish and fish habitat considered several different effects pathways including: effects to water and sediment quality; direct mortality or physical injury of fish from blasting and crushing; behavioural change from noise and light; and effects to fish habitat and marine plants. The Agency also considered environmental effects that could result from accidents and malfunctions such as spills of LNG, fuel or other hazardous materials (see section 7.1 of the EA Report).</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada has provided specialist advice to the Agency on all of these pathways since the commencement of the EA in 2013. Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s advice has been both in writing and verbally during fisheries meetings of the working group, and other meetings with the proponent and/or Aboriginal groups.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s specialist advice to the Agency has been in accordance with the Fisheries Protection Policy Statement (October 2013) and the Fisheries Productivity and Investment Policy (November 2013).</p> <p>For impacts of the marine infrastructure on fish and fish habitat, the proponent undertook a rigorous and science based 3D hydrodynamic modelling exercise (Delft 3D and MORPHO). The 3D modeling exercise underwent several reviews by both Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada experts which resulted in the proponent amending the model to ensure that these simulations provided a scientifically defensible representation of the predicted effects of sediment transport on and off Flora Bank.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada’s science review of the project confirmed the proponent’s findings that there were no significant impacts expected from the</p>

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	<p>trestle pilings and impacts associated with the southwest tower and anchor block was predicted to be localized, short-term in nature and result in a low risk to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans stated that the construction of the clear span bridge represents a significant mitigation measure which reduces potential risks to fish and fish habitat. The southwest tower and anchor block have been located so that they do not directly impact on any eelgrass beds located on Flora Bank. In addition, the 3D hydrodynamic modeling exercise confirmed that changes to the ambient wave and current patterns will not result in any significant negative effects to Flora Bank, including eelgrass beds. The entire bridge spans approximately 1.6 km, with the southwest tower located 1.2 km from Lelu Island. This span provides a clear and unimpeded migratory path for many fish species including most juvenile salmonids.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that with the use of mitigation and offsetting measures and a robust monitoring plan, that the potential risk to fish and fish habitat by this project remains low. The Agency has concluded that significant effects to fish and fish habitat are not likely. As with all projects, there is some uncertainty in terms of potential effects associated with the project. To address this uncertainty, the Agency identified, based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Aboriginal groups, extensive follow-up monitoring programs that the proponent would need to undertake should the Project proceed.</p>
<p>Effects associated with the marine terminal infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The suspension bridge, trestle, and berth structures could provide cover for and concentrate predators (birds and fish) that would prey on juvenile salmon swimming near or under the structures, causing serious harm. - The suspension bridge, trestle, and berth structures could: alter fish movement as they avoid overhead structures; disrupt migration patterns which for some juveniles follow shorelines; and force out-migrating smolts further offshore, and expose them to less 	<p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada provided its views to the Agency on whether the suspension bridge, trestle, and berth structures could become ‘predator aggregators’ which would increase predation fatalities of commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species. It advised that this concern is not supported by the scientific literature. References used in raising the concern were either not used in the correct context, were not based on similar structures, or were more relevant to lake environments.</p> <p>With regard to potential disruptions to fish movement and migration, Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated that large overwater structures could act as a barrier to outmigration as the light/dark shadow contrast caused by structures is thought to disrupt visual sensitivity and behaviour of fish. However, the size thresholds of large overwater structures and the amount of shade that causes these behavioural disturbances have not been quantified. Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated that the proposed suspension bridge and trestle are high enough</p>

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<p>preferred habitats and increased predation.</p>	<p>above the water to allow ambient light to filter underneath of them, and that potential effects could be further reduced by mitigation measures such as constructing the bridge of more transparent materials, or placing reflective material on the underside of the structures.</p> <p>The Agency added a mitigation measure that would require the proponent to reduce the light/dark shadow contrast on marine waters from all marine infrastructure during operations to mitigate the effects of shadows on marine fish behavior. Updates were made to section 6.6 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Eelgrass beds are likely larger than estimated by the proponent, extending to subtidal areas under the suspension bridge. Therefore the potential for serious harm effects to fish habitat that would require offsetting, i.e. serious harm as described in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, have been underestimated by the proponent.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures require the proponent to implement a fish habitat offsetting plan to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans advised the Agency that the southwest tower and anchor block are located such that they do not directly impact on any eelgrass beds on Flora Bank. In addition, the three-dimensional hydrodynamic modeling exercise confirmed that changes to the ambient wave and current patterns will not result in significant negative effects to Flora Bank, including eelgrass beds.</p> <p>The Agency revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to monitor and address potential changes to eelgrass habitat, including monitoring of eelgrass beds during July or August of each year and monitoring of subtidal areas. Monitoring of eelgrass beds would begin prior to the start of construction of the marine terminal, and would continue during construction and for at least 10 years after construction of the marine terminal. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p> <p>In addition, at the permitting stage (should the Project be allowed to proceed), the proponent would be required to provide updated studies on eelgrass beds and density to Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Fisheries and Oceans Canada would ensure that these studies are completed in late summer and that they include subtidal areas. As part of permitting, areas around the two southwest tower and anchor block would be required to be surveyed, and should eelgrass be found, offsetting measures would need to be included to account for this additional habitat.</p> <p>The Agency is satisfied that the effects to eelgrass beds would be mitigated by offsetting measures developed to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>Collective minor hydrocarbon spills and water pollution from the marine berth and transiting vessels, and stormwater run-off from Lelu Island, would further compromise water quality.</p>	<p>The Agency is satisfied the effects to water quality were assessed adequately. The Agency added a mitigation measure to prevent water and sediments within the Project footprint on Lelu Island from entering the receiving environment, unless they meet approved federal and provincial water and sediment quality guidelines, including guidelines for the protection of aquatic life published by the Canadian Council of Minister of the Environment or criteria established by relevant authorities. Updates were made to section 6.6 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The loss of shoreline habitat at the Materials Offloading Facility should be considered serious harm given the dependency of juvenile salmon on shoreline habitat.</p>	<p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that although removal of habitat at the Materials Offloading Facility would reduce the amount of habitat directly in that area, there is additional intertidal soft substrate in the area that would provide the same benefits to fish. Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated it would review the proponent's serious harm determination during permitting and determine if the removal of soft substrate would result in a localized effect that requires offsetting. Mitigation measures would require the proponent to implement a fish habitat offsetting plan to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The Agency is satisfied that the effects to fish habitat would be mitigated by offsetting measures developed to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.</p>
<p>Noise effects during construction and operations could preclude fish from using the area (e.g. herring spawning), or result in fish acclimatizing to noise making them more susceptible to predation.</p>	<p>The proponent provided information, including the results of underwater noise modelling, on the effects of noise on fish during both construction and operations, and proposed mitigation measures to address effects. Underwater noise during construction could cause temporary or permanent auditory injury or behaviour change in fish, including avoidance of habitual spawning or foraging areas.</p> <p>To reduce effects to marine fish from underwater noise, mitigation measures would be implemented, including: adhering to timing windows that would restrict blasting to a least risk timing window, limiting dredging and impact pile driving at the Materials Offloading facility to certain times of the year, using bubble curtains at other work fronts during in-water impact pile driving between April 15 and June 30, and adhering to a noise threshold of 207 dB re 1 µPa sound pressure level (peak) beyond 20 m from in-water impact pile driving. The Agency also revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to monitor underwater noise when monitoring for fish during construction and operation. The Agency, based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, is satisfied that the mitigation measures adequately address the effects of noise from Project construction on marine fish.</p> <p>With regard to potential effects during operations, the Agency, based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, is of the view that the potential for effects of underwater noise from LNG</p>

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	<p>carriers arriving and departing from the berth on fish behaviour is low.</p> <p>The Agency revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to monitor underwater noise when monitoring for fish during construction and operations. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Unnatural light in marine waters during construction and operations could attract fish, interfering with normal migration and feeding patterns, and resulting in increased risk of predation.</p>	<p>The Agency understands that artificial lighting at night can result in increased predation, and may affect fish behaviour. The proponent provided information on the effects of light on fish behaviour and proposed mitigation measures to address these effects, including the use of directional and shielded lighting, and softer, narrow-spectrum lighting that is specifically designed to reduce fish aggregation wherever possible. The Agency is satisfied that the mitigation measures adequately address the effects of light from the Project on marine fish.</p> <p>The Agency updated section 6.6 in the EA Report.</p>
<p>Concerns about fish habitat offsetting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proponent has not provided enough information to demonstrate an adequate understanding of what effects would be, so it is not known how much offsetting will be needed. - The proponent has not provided enough detail about offsetting to have confidence that future offsetting projects will be adequate. The success of other fish habitat offsetting projects has been mixed at best; more than half of fish habitat offsetting projects fail to compensate for losses in habitat productivity. It is not clear how effectiveness of offsetting projects will be monitored and guaranteed. - It would not be possible to offset habitat loss on Flora Bank given the unique location, salinity, availability of eelgrass beds, and local insect population availability. - The herring population on Flora Bank is 	<p>Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency understands that the proponent adequately predicted impacts to fish habitat, and identified appropriate offsetting measures to provide for the sustainability and ongoing productivity of commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries. The Agency determined that the loss of habitat for marine fish would not result in significant adverse environmental effects when taking into consideration mitigation measures, including the requirement for the proponent to implement fish habitat offsetting to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. No serious harm to fish habitat is predicted for Flora Bank, so offsetting of this area is not expected to be required.</p> <p>Detailed offsetting plans would be required by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for authorizations under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>. As part of permitting, areas around the southwest tower and anchor block would be required to be surveyed, and should eelgrass be found, offsetting measures would need to be included to account for this additional habitat. Although the offsetting plan is not yet final, the Agency is satisfied that serious harm to fish habitat would be adequately managed by Fisheries and Oceans Canada under the requirements of any <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorizations.</p> <p>In addition, the mitigation measures would require the proponent to implement a wetland function compensation plan, separate from fish habitat offsetting. The proponent would be required to develop the wetland function compensation plan in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, including identification of wetland</p>

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<p>genetically unique as it spawns in June instead of March/April. It is unlikely that effects to such habitat could be offset.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the integrity and function of the estuarine habitat is important for supporting healthy and productive Skeena salmon populations. It is unlikely, given the use and potential importance of this particular area in the Skeena estuary by salmonids, that any wetland restoration, enhancement or creation will compensate for the loss of such an important area to migrating juvenile salmonids. 	<p>functions that must be compensated for, such as marine or estuarine wetland functions.</p> <p>The fish habitat compensation and wetland function compensation requirements are outcome based mitigation measures. It is up to the proponent to determine how to achieve the outcome and provide evidence of meeting this outcome to the Agency as part of compliance reporting on the conditions that would be set out in the Decision Statement.</p> <p>The Agency revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to monitor and address potential changes to eelgrass habitat.</p>
<p>Habitat effects from sediment disposal at Brown Passage are not adequately understood. What will be the impacts to species that use the area? E.g. rockfish, eulachon, sponge.</p>	<p>The Agency concludes that adverse effects to fish and fish habitat at Brown Passage as a result of disposal activities would not be significant. However, a follow-up program would require the proponent to confirm the environmental effects of sediment disposal at Brown Passage on marine fish and invertebrates and their habitat, prior to and after disposal.</p> <p>Also, the Agency understands that benthic habitat surveys would be required by Environment and Climate Change Canada, prior to issuing a disposal at sea permit, to determine potential impacts to the marine ecosystem. If it is determined that disposal activities would result in serious harm to fish, the proponent would be required to obtain a <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorization prior to commencing works, undertakings, or activities.</p>
<p>It is unclear the extent to which construction vessels would impact water quality on Flora Bank and contribute to erosion/deposition.</p>	<p>The proponent provided information on the effects of construction vessels on water quality and erosion/deposition on Flora Bank and proposed mitigation measures. Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised that effects to water quality during construction of the bridge and trestle from pile installation and removal and from boat traffic are expected to be localized in nature and short term in duration. The Agency concludes that the adverse effects to water quality are not likely to be significant. Furthermore the follow-up program would require the proponent to monitor water quality.</p>
<p>The Agency ignored independent, peer-reviewed research that was conducted on the effects to Flora Bank from changes to sediment hydrodynamics. Dr. Patrick McLaren provided</p>	<p>Dr. McLaren made presentations to the Agency and other federal departments in 2015 and 2016. Reports from Dr. McLaren^{ix} were also submitted to the Agency over the course of the EA; these reports were taken into account in the Agency's Draft and final EA Reports.</p>

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<p>peer-reviewed scientific research regarding threats to the geologic stability of Flora Bank (“the Great Escape”), research that the Draft EA Report ignored. The discrepant predictions between three-dimensional modelling and Dr. McLaren’s report should be acknowledged and explained.</p>	<p>The Agency accepts the advice of Natural Resources Canada that Dr. McLaren has appropriately characterized the types of sand, the overall long-term sand movement in the area, and the geologic origins of Flora Bank. Sediment loss off Flora Bank would be possible if the existing equilibrium is unstable, however information available to date would suggest that this is not the case. According to Fisheries and Oceans Canada, wave and wind conditions occurring at Flora Bank vary over a wide range of time scales, and therefore the persistence of Flora Bank under such natural variability does not accord with the notion that it is a marginally stable feature held together by a precise balancing of oceanic processes. In terms of Flora Bank stability, Natural Resources Canada considers Dr. McLaren’s conclusion of the “Great Escape” to be a hypothetical concept, not an inevitable consequence of a reduction in wave and/or tidal current energy.</p> <p>The Agency is satisfied that the three-dimensional modelling results provide an adequate understanding of the potential hydrodynamic and morphological changes to Flora Bank and surrounding areas, and that those potential changes would not result in serious harm to fish habitat as described in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>.</p>
<p>Uncertainties remain regarding the reliability of the three-dimensional modelling work done by the proponent, including the accuracies of ocean floor elevations used in the model, ocean current speeds over Flora Bank, and the extent to which the model outputs correlate with observable conditions on Flora Bank (e.g. bedforms, sand grain size). The model should be informed by better field data.</p>	<p>Following the release of the draft EA Report, the proponent conducted further three-dimensional modelling work in response to a request for information from the Agency. First, the model was recalibrated using measured ocean current data over Flora Bank and more accurate bathymetry data. The proponent determined that under freshet and storm simulations, the recalibrated model was consistent with the earlier modelling results. Additionally, the proponent’s preliminary evaluations of the effects of berthed vessels indicate effects which are consistent with the previous conclusions.</p> <p>Based on advice from modelling experts at both Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Natural Resources Canada, the Agency updated the final EA Report and revised the mitigation measures. The Agency is satisfied that the three-dimensional modelling results provide an adequate understanding of the potential hydrodynamic and morphological changes to Flora Bank and surrounding areas, and that those potential changes would not result in serious harm to fish habitat as described in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this finding, the mitigation measures would require the proponent to do additional modelling of effects to Flora Bank considering its final construction ready design.</p>

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<p>The proponent did not consider the worst case scenario for sediment displacement onto Flora Bank as a result of LNG carrier scour during berthing and departures. Suggestions were provided for more rigorous follow-up monitoring.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the follow-up program for marine fish, fish habitat, and marine mammals to include monitoring of total suspended solids and changes in the bathymetry (i.e. sediment elevation) of Flora Bank, including any propeller-wash derived scour, during LNG vessel maneuvering and docking at the marine terminal berths. For details of changes to the follow-up program, see section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Concerns about cumulative effects to fish and fish habitat, including marine mammals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise from other projects, especially the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission project, was not adequately considered. - Effect of climate change on fish was not considered. - Loss of shoreline habitat for juvenile salmon was not adequately considered. - Inadequate baseline of Skeena fish stocks to inform the cumulative effects assessment. <p>To manage cumulative effects, the proponent should be required to coordinate construction activities with other proponents.</p> <p>The proponent should be required to participate in a cumulative effects monitoring program that would be developed in conjunction with First Nations to consider baseline data, long-term monitoring, threshold development and action plans for further mitigation as needed.</p>	<p>The Agency is satisfied that the cumulative effects to fish and fish habitat including marine mammals were adequately assessed. Given the measures to mitigate effects to fish and fish habitat and marine mammals, including offsetting of fish habitat to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the follow-up monitoring, the Agency is satisfied that the Project's contribution to potential cumulative effects would not be significant.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority indicated that it would require the proponent to participate in a Construction Coordination Committee and a Port Operations Committee to address potential effects of construction and operation activities on marine users, including commercial fishers, within the Port's boundaries. The proponent stated that these committees and ongoing land and marine use planning processes, in which Aboriginal groups are involved, would help to mitigate cumulative effects on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.</p> <p>The Agency revised the mitigation measures so that the proponent would be required to participate in regional initiatives for monitoring, assessment and management of cumulative effects, as requested by relevant federal authorities.</p>
<p>The timing windows of least risk should also limit installation of coffer dams, installation of bridge structures, and any other activity that results in noise above a certain threshold. Because salmon spawn year-round, there would be no least risk windows within which it was safe to operate.</p>	<p>The proponent provided updated information including proposed timing windows for blasting, dredging and impact pile driving, to mitigate effects to fish. Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that the proposed timing windows are adequate. The Agency updated section 6.6 of the EA Report using this new information and accepts that the mitigation measures would mitigate any significant adverse effects to marine fish.</p>

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Timing windows would be very difficult if not impossible to define with certainty because both juveniles and adults of many different species must be considered that may utilize the habitat at differing times of year.	
The Prince Rupert Port Authority's <i>Sediment Management Working Group</i> is not accurately described in the Draft EA Report. The mandate of the group does not go beyond publication of a guidance document on strategies for dredging and dredge disposal in the Prince Rupert region, but will not mitigate for Project effects.	The information regarding the Sediment Management Working Group was provided by the Prince Rupert Port Authority.
For the mitigation measures pertaining to underwater blasting, the proponent should specify a distance from the activity to measure pressure levels, otherwise this condition is not effective.	<p>The Agency revised the mitigation measures pertaining to blasting based on the advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The proponent would be required to meet a root mean square sound pressure of 160 dB at a reference pressure of one micropascal at 1000 m or less from all in-water construction activities. Additionally, subtidal blasting would be limited to between November 30 and February 15.</p> <p>The Agency accepts that the effects from blasting would be mitigated. Updates were made to section 6.6 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority disagreed with the analysis and conclusion regarding Harbour Porpoise as it was of the view that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries and Oceans Canada did not incorporate a biologically meaningful definition of a significant adverse residual effect in its advice to the Agency. - Suitable alternative habitat exists along the B.C. coast for project-displaced harbour porpoises. - It was unlikely that harbour porpoise would be permanently displaced. - Harbour porpoise are likely habituated to vessel based noise and vibratory pile driving 	<p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada responded to further information provided by the proponent and the Port Authority of Prince Rupert by confirming its original advice. It indicated that although harbour porpoises can be found in other areas within Chatham Sound, densities tend to be low compared to the waters around Digby Island, Ridley Island and Lelu Island, suggesting other areas as having lower quality or marginal habitat unlikely to support an influx of Project-displaced animals. Fisheries and Oceans Canada pointed out that harbour porpoise can show strong site fidelity, limited dispersal, reduced genetic exchange with other sub-units, and tend not to undertake large scale movements in northeast Pacific waters. It also identified uncertainty in some of the assumptions made by the proponent which may underestimate the areas over which harbour porpoise could display avoidance behavior from pile driving noise. For example, the proponent used the generic 160 dB re 1 µPa rms SPL threshold for avoidance responses to pulse sounds for all marine mammals, but studies show harbour porpoise avoidance behavior at 130-140 dB. DFO concluded that potential displacement of harbour porpoise for as long as two years could have a significant detrimental effect on the viability of</p>

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<p>noise can be similar in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The population of harbour porpoise in the Queen Charlotte Basin is estimated on average to be 6631 individuals and the Project would not likely affect the viability of the B.C. population. - The proponent's assumptions used a conservative threshold for behavioural change whereas the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service accepted threshold for marine mammal behavioural response (120 dB rms for continuous sounds and 160 dB for pulsed sounds) would suggest no residual effect from the Project. - The proponent would mitigate noise effects of pile driving to within 100m of the pile. 	<p>the population in the area.</p> <p>The Agency recognizes that the comments from the Port Authority of Prince Rupert were based on some previous, now out of date information from the proponent. For example the proponent updated its information indicating that hydraulic pile driving (a louder sound source) would be used as the main method of pile installation rather than vibratory pile driving. The Port focused on the harbour porpoise around southern Digby Island which is approximately 5.5 km away from the Project. However the Agency notes, based on marine mammal data from the proponent, that harbour porpoise are found in areas closer to the Project, during all months of the year and in high densities which seems to be unique for cetaceans in the area.</p> <p>The Agency is satisfied that its conclusion of significant adverse effects to harbour porpoise is substantiated. The Agency updated section 6.7 of the EA Report with the most recent information provided. The Agency's original conclusion of significant effects to harbour porpoise remains.</p>
<p>Methods other than visual observation should be employed to monitor for marine mammal presence in the safety zones, e.g. real-time acoustic or thermal monitoring due to the difficulty in observing marine mammals during fog, rough seas, or darkness.</p>	<p>During periods of low visibility, including darkness, the proponent proposed the use of real-time passive acoustic monitoring as well as additional technologies such as night vision, forward looking infrared, and infrared binoculars for detecting marine mammals. Based on advice from Fisheries and oceans Canada, the Agency is of the view that these additional technologies are unreliable for detecting marine mammals. The Agency revised the mitigation measures to not allow blasting and impact pile driving to occur at night unless the proponent demonstrates the effectiveness of technologies other than visual observation to detect marine mammals during low visibility conditions to the satisfaction of Fisheries and Oceans. Updates were made to section 6.6 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Marine Mammal Observers should be required to have experience and with harbour porpoise, as these animals are difficult to observe in the wild.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures would require the proponent to employ qualified individuals when implementing mitigation measures and carrying out follow-up programs related to marine mammals.</p>
<p>It is not clear how the Prince Rupert Port Authority's Marine Mammal Management Plan will protect marine mammals, nor that ship speeds will be managed to limit collisions. Specific speed limits should be required. Mitigation measures for marine mammals should be more</p>	<p>The mitigation measures outlined in section 6.7 of the EA Report would require the proponent to protect marine mammals.</p> <p>Based on advice from Transport Canada, the B.C. Pilotage Authority, and the Prince Rupert Port Authority, the Agency understands that vessel speed is ultimately at the discretion of the pilot between Triple Island and Lelu Island. The proponent can influence a vessel's conduct by</p>

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clearly defined.	developing operational limits or other conditions that a vessel must observe for it to be allowed to load or unload at the terminal. Furthermore, the Agency understands that specific speeds may not be safe for certain vessels in high risk areas; a ship going too slowly cannot easily be controlled in strong winds or high seas to avoid a nearby shore. As such, the mitigation measures would require LNG vessels associated with the Project to respect applicable speed profiles, subject to navigational safety. Speed profiles applicable to Project operation could be defined by the Prince Rupert Port Authority Practices and Procedures, by requirement of pilots while on board, or through other future requirements.
Effects to harbour porpoise could be mitigated using the measures suggested by Fisheries and Oceans for mitigating effects to marine mammals.	The Agency updated section 6.7 of the EA Report is with the most recent information provided. The Agency's original conclusion of significant effects to harbour porpoise remains.
Marine mammals other than harbour porpoise may also experience significant adverse effects.	<p>The Agency finds that effects to harbour porpoise from the Project are expected to be more pronounced than for other marine mammal species given the species is known to be more susceptible to noise (showing behavioural effects at dB levels lower than other marine mammals) and it uses the site year-round. Harbour porpoise show high site fidelity and do not undertake large scale movements to new habitats.</p> <p>The proponent provided updated information regarding marine mammals including noise modelling, a marine mammal report, and further suggested mitigation measures and monitoring. The Agency updated section 6.7 of the EA Report using the most recent information and is satisfied that the mitigation measures for marine mammals would mitigate significant adverse effects to marine mammals other than harbour porpoise.</p>
It is more appropriate for the certified B.C. Coast Pilot to determine safe speeds at which LNG vessels could travel than for proponents to define required vessel speed profiles for different route segments.	The Agency removed from appendix 11.5, "Proponent's Proposed Mitigation Measures," the proponent's establishment of speed profiles for different route segments, and the proponent's expectation that vessel speeds would not exceed 16 knots when crossing Chatham Sound. Recognizing that the speed of the vessel is ultimately at the discretion of the B.C. Coast Pilot, the Agency is maintaining the mitigation measure that requires LNG vessels associated with the Project to respect any applicable speed profiles. Such speed profiles could be developed by the Pacific Pilotage Authority and the Prince Rupert Port Authority.
Skeena River salmon populations are already stressed due to the effects of climate change and overfishing. Even minor effects to salmon in the Skeena estuary may have a serious negative effect on the ability of Aboriginal groups to practices	The Agency recognizes the concerns of Aboriginal groups with respect to salmon populations throughout the Skeena River watershed, and effects to salmon from both climate change and overfishing. The Agency considered the ecological context for marine fish in the characterization of the residual effects of the Project, including the presence of species at risk, whether the area represents unique habitat to any particular species including the presence of

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<p>their food, social, and ceremonial fishing rights throughout the Skeena River watershed.</p>	<p>critical habitat for species at risk, the prevalence of species using the area for their important life processes, and the ability of marine fish populations to be resilient or adapt to Project effects.</p> <p>Based on the proponent’s commitment to use a number mitigation and offsetting measures and continued monitoring through the follow up program, the Agency, based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, has concluded that the likelihood of residual effects to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries including salmon in the upper Skeena River watershed is considered low.</p>
<p>The proponent’s May 2016 Marine Fish Survey Results, which summarize their 15-month field survey of marine fish, is methodologically flawed. Furthermore, the proponent doesn’t use the data from their survey to identify sensitive life stages or important areas, develop thresholds, or improve mitigation measures.</p>	<p>In May 2016, the proponent provided the Marine Fish Survey Results report summarizing 15 months of field survey work. Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency understands that the methodology, sampling effort and results of the fish study are adequate to assist in determining seasonal timing of various commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species which utilize the Project area, to capture any adult eulachon, and to inform the development of mitigation measures.</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada advised the Agency that it shares some of the concerns of the Aboriginal groups in how the information was collected and presented by the proponent. However this did not affect Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s ability to provide advice on the effects of the Project to fish or marine mammals based on Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s understanding of the habitat features present at the project site and understanding of how this habitat is used by fish and marine mammals. The fish data report was not used to establish baseline fish populations or determine the relative importance of the habitat in and around Flora Bank. It remains Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s and the Agency’s opinion that this area provides valuable fish habitat for commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish.</p> <p>In addition to the information submitted by the proponent in the Marine Fish Survey Results report, a follow-up program would require the proponent to monitor the presence, density and spatial and temporal habitat use of by commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species in the area affected by the Project, including adult and larval eulachon. This monitoring would be required to start prior to construction, continue through the operations phase. Revisions have been made to require that all follow-up programs identify thresholds of environmental change, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant authorities, for when action, including work stoppages and implementing additional mitigation, would need to be taken.</p>

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<p>Any future three-dimensional modelling should be based on a realistic representation of the bank's response to the combined effects of waves and currents, including model calibration against field data for multiple parameters.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the requirement for additional three-dimensional modelling to be conducted by the proponent prior to construction. The proponent would be required to collect additional field data related to waves, spatial and temporal currents, total suspended solid concentrations, sediment mobility, and sediment budget, to adequately capture the range of conditions and seasonal variations encountered over Flora and Agnew Banks in the vicinity of the proposed marine infrastructure (including the southwest tower and the anchor block of the suspension bridge, the trestle, and the berths).</p>
<p>The proponent should be required to take measures (including adhering to underwater noise thresholds) to avoid physical injury or mortality to fish during all in-water construction activities, not just impact pile driving or blasting.</p>	<p>The proponent provided information, including the results of underwater noise modelling, on the effects of noise on fish during construction and operations, as well as proposed mitigation measures to address effects. Noise from blasting or pile driving could cause temporary or permanent auditory injury or behaviour change in fish. To reduce effects to marine fish from underwater noise, mitigation measures would be implemented, including: adhering to timing windows that would restrict blasting, impact pile driving, and dredging during certain times during the year, using bubble curtains during in-water impact pile driving, and adhering to a noise threshold of 207 dB re 1 µPa sound pressure level (peak) beyond 20 m from in-water impact pile driving. The Agency updated the mitigation measures in sections 6.6 in the EA Report so that serious harm to fish must be avoided for all Project activities, and not just pile driving and blasting. The Agency is satisfied that the mitigation measures adequately address the effects of noise from the Project on marine fish.</p> <p>The Agency also revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to monitor underwater noise when monitoring for fish during construction and operation.</p>
<p>Terrestrial Species at Risk</p>	
<p>Concern regarding the short time frame for vegetation clearing to avoid impacts to little brown myotis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confining tree clearing to such a specific time period, may make the application of a Prince Rupert Port Authority protocol for the utilization of merchantable timber no longer practicable. - The short clearing schedule may compromise treatment of culturally modified trees. - The short timeframe threatens viability of the 	<p>The Agency recognizes the concerns raised about the short timeframe suggested for vegetation clearing and the implications to the treatment of culturally modified trees. The Agency revised the mitigation measure so that the proponent, in consultation with relevant federal authorities and Aboriginal groups, must identify and adhere to timing windows of least risk for vegetation clearing on Lelu Island for little brown myotis. The timing windows must be based on the results of field surveys that identify summer and winter roosting activities on Lelu Island.</p> <p>Additionally, the proponent may be required to obtain a permit under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> for any activities occurring on federal land that may affect a listed wildlife species, any part of its critical habitat, or the residences of its individuals.</p>

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<p>Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shrubs and bogs are not habitat for little brown myotis and could be cleared outside of the timing window. - The clearing schedule should be developed in consultation with Environment and Climate Change Canada and Aboriginal groups. 	<p>For further details on mitigation measures identified for terrestrial species at risk, see section 6.8 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Concern that the proponent will clear Lelu Island once they get their approval even if they have not made their final investment decision. Concern that the Project will never get built but Lelu Island will be cleared.</p>	<p>The lease agreement between the Prince Rupert Port Authority and the proponent would include terms which consider Project delays and abandonment. In addition, site clearing would not be authorized to commence until a positive financial investment decision is reached.</p>
<p>Clearing Lelu Island through the fall and winter would cause significant adverse effects to little brown myotis and therefore measures to avoid clearing outside the proposed 1 month window must be adhered to.</p>	<p>It is the view of the Agency based on advice from Environment and Climate Change Canada that adjusting the mitigation measure would not have an impact on the effects on bats and the significance of those effects. The proponent may also be required to obtain a permit under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> which could outline further mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Effective compensation measures for little brown myotis should consider the biological attributes required to support roosting activities. Sufficient sites with similar ecological attributes required for roosting may not be available within 5 kilometers.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the mitigation measures to ensure that the compensation would be carried out at or nearby Lelu Island or otherwise located within the Kaien and Tuck landscape units. This revision would ensure that the compensation takes place nearby the Project but allows for more terrain in which suitable sites can be identified. Updates were made to section 6.8 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>There should be more detailed stipulations regarding marbled murrelet habitat compensation as they are likely insufficient to offset impacts. Considerations for marbled murrelet compensation should align with total provincial targets for maintenance of habitat. Areas of the province are already in excess of marbled murrelet habitat loss. Concern that the Project will result in significant adverse effect to marbled murrelet without more information on the percentages of habitat lost for this project.</p>	<p>Marbled murrelet suitable habitat located on Lelu Island is not identified as critical habitat in the species recovery strategy titled 'Recovery Strategy for the Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Canada'^x. The proposed compensation for the potential loss of suitable marbled murrelet nesting habitat due to the Project could contribute to retention levels identified in the recovery strategy through, for example, protecting critical habitat identified in the conservation region in which the Project is located. The Agency revised the mitigation measure to require the proponent to take into account the recovery strategy when compensating for loss of marbled murrelet nesting habitat. Updates were made to section 6.8 of the EA Report.</p>

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Marbled murrelet habitat compensation should be for nesting habitat only.	The Agency confirmed that this was the recommendation of expert federal authorities during the EA. The mitigation measure was updated so that the proponent would be required to compensate for nesting habitat loss not already included as part of the wetland compensation plan in accordance with federal guidance and recovery strategies.
Human Health	
The proponent should be required to maintain a written log to document noise complaints, including any corrective measures taken to address issues raised.	The mitigation measures require the proponent to have a noise complaint protocol and to take action based on the complaints received. The proponent would be required to prepare an annual report that sets out the activities undertaken in the reporting year to comply with each of the mitigation measures.
A quantitative assessment of nighttime construction noise should be conducted.	The proponent provided updated noise modelling information that includes noise during nighttime construction. Section 6.9 of the EA Report was updated to reflect the results of this analysis.
This LNG project is proposed less than 800 m from a population center of more than 500 people with projected large growth. Noise impacts during the night will be a significant adverse impact on human health and the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission's <i>Noise Control Best Practices Guideline</i> must be adhered to.	<p>The proponent has indicated that they expect construction activities will take place 24 hours a day during the construction phase of the Project, however nighttime construction would be generally limited to quieter activities relative to daytime. Since the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission's <i>Noise Control Best Practices Guideline</i> indicates that construction activity should take place exclusively between the hours of 7:00am and 10:00pm, the proponent would be unable to fully adhere to this guideline. The proponent has proposed a number of mitigation measures to reduce potential effects on human health due to noise, and has committed to meeting Health Canada's noise threshold as well as any conditions in the Facility Permit issued by the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission.</p> <p>To address the uncertainties regarding the human health effects of noise and light emissions, particularly during nighttime construction, the Agency supports the proponent's commitment to implement a complaint mechanism to ensure that issues that nearby residents have regarding noise and light emission during construction are addressed in a timely manner to reduce any human health effects such as stress and sleep disturbance.</p> <p>Given uncertainties regarding the residual effects of noise on human health, the Agency added a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the EA as it pertains to noise exposure. The proponent would be required to develop and implement this program, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and other parties who may be adversely affected by noise.</p>
The proponent should be required to implement	The marine harvested foods follow-up program would require the proponent to develop and

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<p>additional mitigation measures in the event that the follow-up program shows increased risk to human health from changes to marine harvested foods such that concentrations of contaminants are reduced to levels that do not pose a human health risk. The effectiveness of these mitigation measures should be verified through ongoing follow-up monitoring of the quality of marine harvested foods that are regularly communicated to Aboriginal groups.</p>	<p>implement additional mitigation in consultation with Aboriginal groups, if the results of the follow-up program show that there is an increased risk to human health from changes to marine harvested foods resulting from the dredging of marine sediments.</p> <p>The Agency revised the marine harvested foods follow-up program to require the proponent to report the results of monitoring of marine harvested foods to the Agency, Aboriginal groups, relevant provincial and federal authorities, and local governments within 30 days following the end of each sampling period. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The number of species that are sampled in the follow-up program for marine harvested foods should be maintained at a minimum of three. If prawn can't be sampled, alternate species should be chosen in consultation with Aboriginal groups.</p>	<p>The marine harvested foods follow-up program would require the proponent to develop the program in consultation with Aboriginal groups. As part of this program, the proponent would be required to collect legal-sized Dungeness crabs and at least two other commonly-consumed species.</p>
<p>The local municipality would like to be consulted on the monitoring protocols for Flora Bank, and would like to be notified regarding the results of the marine harvested foods follow up program.</p>	<p>The marine fish follow-up program would require the proponent to develop monitoring protocols related to marine fish in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada, the Prince Rupert Port Authority, Aboriginal groups, and other relevant federal authorities. The proponent would be required to make the results of the follow-up program publicly available through an annual report.</p> <p>The Agency revised the marine harvested foods follow-up to require the proponent to report marine harvested foods monitoring results to local governments, as well as Aboriginal groups and federal and provincial authorities, within 30 days following the end of each sampling period. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Ninety days is too long to report the results of sampling after each sampling period, especially if there are health concerns. Results of the monitoring should be reported to the Agency, Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, as appropriate, within <u>30</u> days following the end of each sampling period</p> <p>Sampling should be conducted quarterly over the</p>	<p>The Agency revised the marine harvested foods follow-up program to require the proponent to report the results of monitoring of marine harvested foods to the Agency, Aboriginal groups, relevant provincial and federal authorities, and local governments within 30 days following the end of each sampling period. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>

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year upon completion and one year following dredging.	
Additional pathways for contamination of marine harvested foods need to be considered, including ingestion and dermal contact.	The Agency recognizes that in addition to exposure through the gills of marine species, marine harvested foods may be contaminated through the ingestion of, or dermal contact with, sediment containing dioxins and furans. The EA Report was amended to include a description of these additional pathways. See section 6.9 of the EA Report. The Agency remains satisfied that consumption of marine harvested foods is not likely to lead to increased health risks due to the Project. This would be verified through the development and implementation of a marine harvested foods follow-up program.
Detailed surveys of local diets should be included in the follow-up program. As well the follow-up program must look at commonly consumed species, not just crabs. Secondary consumers should also be studied.	<p>The follow-up program for marine harvested foods would be developed in consultation with Aboriginal groups, including the identification of the final list of sampled species and methodologies. At a minimum, the proponent would be required to sample Dungeness crabs and at least two other commonly-consumed species.</p> <p>Secondary consumers of harvested foods species, including salmon, are often highly mobile and are unlikely to remain in the Project area for a long period of time. Therefore, it would not be possible to determine whether elevated concentrations of dioxins and furans originated in the Project area or another location.</p>
It is likely that the maximum concentrations of dioxins and furans (PCDD/Fs) are not currently located at the immediate surface, and thus, many aquatic receptors are not currently being exposed to maximum concentrations.	<p>The results of the proponent's sediment sampling program demonstrate that the highest concentrations of dioxins and furans are in the top 0.2 m of sediment, with one exception at sampling site PSC-01. The top 1 m of sediment removed during dredging would be disposed of on land, because measured levels of dioxins and furans are above Environment and Climate Change Canada's screening criteria for a disposal at sea permit.</p> <p>The marine harvested foods follow-up program to verify the predictions made in the EA would require the proponent to monitor the concentrations of dioxins and furans in marine harvested foods tissues before and after dredging activities.</p> <p>Since dioxins and furans have a strong affinity for sediments, the proponent would be required to monitor the levels of total suspended solids and turbidity during dredging activities and compare the levels to the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's <i>Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life</i> for long-term exposure. This would provide further assurance that there is no mobilization of dioxins and furans. If total suspended solids and turbidity exceed the levels included in the Guidelines, the proponent would be required to</p>

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	<p>implement additional measures to mitigate adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>Additionally, the disposal at sea permitting process would require the proponent to conduct sampling for dioxins and furans.</p>
<p>The follow-up program for marine harvested foods should include an assessment of effects to receptors of all ages, including adolescents.</p>	<p>The follow-up program for marine harvested foods would require the proponent to provide a quantitative assessment of any changes in human health risk from consuming harvested foods for all age receptor groups.</p>
<p>Suggestion that on top of 1 year post-dredging, a fourth sampling period, possibly at 6 months post-dredging, be included as a requirement of the follow-up program. Further sampling should continue until concentrations of dioxins and furans have stabilized.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the marine harvested foods follow-up program to include a fourth sampling period at six months following the completion of dredging activities. The proponent would also be required to evaluate the need for additional sampling periods if the results from previous sampling periods indicate an increased risk to human health from changes to marine harvested foods resulting from the dredging of marine sediments relative to baseline conditions. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>The follow-up program for marine harvested foods should include a wider study area in order to verify that dredging of marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility does not result in increased human health risks.</p> <p>This program should also require the proponent to gather samples from a reference or “pristine” site to determine if contaminant levels are resulting from the dredge program or some other environmental factor.</p>	<p>The Agency added a mitigation measure that would require the proponent to implement control measures to prevent water and sediment within the Project footprint on Lelu Island from entering the receiving environment unless they meet approved federal and provincial water and sediment quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life published by the Canadian Council of Minister of the Environment or other criteria established by relevant authorities.</p> <p>While the marine harvested foods follow-up program would require the proponent to collect marine harvested foods tissue data at the monitoring locations prior to the commencement of in-water construction activities in order to establish the baseline conditions, the Agency has not recommended a requirement for the proponent to collect data at a ‘pristine’ site. Since Porpoise Channel and the surrounding areas contain historic concentrations of dioxins and furans that are unrelated to the Project, comparing the results of the follow-up program to those from a pristine location would artificially attribute higher concentrations of dioxins and furans to the Project.</p>
<p>It isn’t clear what additional mitigation measures could be applied in the event that the follow-up program determines that there is increased risk to human health from consuming marine harvested foods species due to the Project. It is suggested</p>	<p>The marine harvested foods follow-up program would require the proponent to develop and implement additional mitigation measures in consultation with Aboriginal groups if the follow-up program for marine harvested foods shows that there is an increased risk to human health from changes to marine harvested foods resulting from the dredging of marine sediments. The proponent would be required to report to the Agency, Aboriginal groups, relevant federal and</p>

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<p>that the follow-up program include compensation to Aboriginal groups should this occur.</p>	<p>provincial authorities and local governments the additional mitigation measures implemented to reduce the risks to human health from changes to marine harvested foods resulting from the dredging of marine sediments.</p> <p>CEAA 2012 defines mitigation measures as “measures for the elimination, reduction or control of the adverse environmental effects of a designated project, and includes restitution for any damage to the environment caused by those effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means.”</p>
<p>The objective of the follow-up program for marine harvested foods is to ‘verify that dredging of marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility does not result in increased risk to human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods in Porpoise Channel.’ This objective in itself is not achievable. Given what is known regarding the concentrations of contaminants in sediments, the increased bioavailability associated with dredging the sediments, and the propensity of dioxins and furans (PCDD/Fs) to biomagnify, it is likely that there will be increased risk to human health. Given that baseline risk estimates exceed Health Canada negligible risk levels, any level of increase in exposure/risk would be considered unacceptable.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the wording of the marine harvested foods follow-up program to read: “The proponent shall develop, prior to construction, and implement in consultation with Aboriginal groups a follow-up program to verify the predictions made during the EA related to the effects of dredging of marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility on human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods.” Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p>
<p>Aboriginal groups recommended that consultation on the marine harvested foods follow-up program include a survey of the Aboriginal community to compile data on what marine species are most frequently consumed in the area, as well as the frequency of consumption and amount consumed for these species. This data could then be used to tailor the tissue sampling program with upper-bound estimates of the reported consumption rates used to predict exposures and health risks</p>	<p>The proponent would be required to develop the marine harvested foods follow-up program in consultation with Aboriginal groups prior to construction. This would include determining the methodology (including which species are sampled), location, frequency, and duration of monitoring activities associated with the follow-up program.</p>

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associated with seafood consumption.	
<p>While the physical environment matters, the key determinants of human health are social and economic. There is an extensive literature on the population health effects of boom and bust scenarios and rapid industrialization: demographics change, inequities increase, marginalized people lose housing, prices rise, drug use, sexually transmitted infections, domestic violence, and unintentional injuries.</p>	<p>The Agency's assessment of human health focuses on effects to human health that result from changes in the environment. Effects to human health due to social and/or economic changes due to the Project are outside the scope of the federal EA under CEAA 2012.</p> <p>The B.C. EA Office conducted an assessment of the potential social and economic effects of the Project, including an assessment of effects to community health and well-being. For further information on the provincial EA of the Project, visit the B.C. EA Office's Project Information Centre (e-PIC)^{xi}.</p> <p>Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada is committed to working with First Nations to address on-reserve socio-economic impacts resulting from the Project.</p>
<p>There is the potential for severe exacerbations of chronic lung diseases due to exposure to pollutants released upon burning natural gas. Worsening air quality due to particulate matter and toxic gases such as sulfur dioxide (a component of acid rain) and carbon monoxide is of great concern when patients in this area have high rates of chronic lung diseases and tuberculosis and have trouble accessing medications either due to poverty or poor access to medical care.</p>	<p>The Agency took in to account the presence of sensitive individuals, including the elderly, children, and those with respiratory health issues, in the characterization of residual effects to human health from the Project.</p> <p>The proponent's air quality modelling results indicate that maximum concentrations of criteria air contaminants are expected to remain below health-based objectives. Notwithstanding, the Agency added a follow-up program that would require the proponent to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures, on an annual basis, as they pertain to air quality and GHG emissions.</p>
Disposal of Marine Sediments on Land	
<p>Concerns regarding the disposal of marine sediments on land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A human health risk assessment should be conducted on disposal on land, including direct contact, accidental ingestion, and indirect exposure. - Samples of marine harvested foods should be taken from where the discharge is to occur. 	<p>The follow-up program for marine harvested foods would require the proponent to verify the predictions made during the EA related to the effects on human health due to changes to marine harvested foods from dredging of marine sediment at the Materials Offloading Facility. The Agency revised the follow-up program for marine harvested foods to include the areas that are most likely to be affected by sediment dispersion and deposition, including Porpoise Channel. Updates were made to section 9 of the EA Report.</p> <p>There are no Canadian water quality guidelines for dioxins and furans because, once released into the aquatic environment, they ultimately adhere to organic components of sediments or</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Runoff should be screened against Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment guidelines. - The water quality standards that must be met prior to any water discharge from the observation pond are not stringent enough. - Treatment of water containing dioxins and furans is not feasible. - A geophysical study of Lelu Island should be conducted to ensure that groundwater won't be contaminated. - The disposal site should be lined to prevent groundwater contamination. - Monitoring should be rigorous enough to assess the effectiveness of mitigation and identify remedial solutions if necessary. - The disposal site should be covered to mitigate for potential run-off. - The disposal site should be re-vegetated after decommissioning. 	<p>are absorbed into the fatty tissues of aquatic organisms. Generally, once in the sediment, they are chemically stable and persistent.</p> <p>Regarding treatment for dioxins and furans, any mitigation that would limit water infiltration and migration would minimize mobilization of dioxins and furans. Several options could be considered by the proponent, from use of a cover, sedimentation ponds (passive treatment) or filtration (active treatment). Since dioxins and furans adhere to sediment, the filtration and removal of total suspended solids from leachate may address contaminant migration.</p> <p>The Agency added a mitigation measure that would require the proponent to implement control measures to prevent water and sediment from Lelu Island from entering the receiving environment, unless they meet approved federal and provincial water and sediment quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life published by the Canadian Council of Minister of the Environment or other criteria established by relevant authorities.</p> <p>In addition, the Prince Rupert Port Authority would require the proponent to prepare an excavated sediment management program commensurate with the disposal methodology, retention facility design, and facility operation. Any effluent generated by the facility would be required to meet existing legislated requirements including the pollution provisions of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and would include consideration of water quality objectives and criteria. The details of the sediment management program would be developed between the proponent and the Prince Rupert Port Authority as the Project design advances.</p>
Current Use of Lands and Resources	
<p>The Draft EA Report does not assess the indirect effects of the Project on fishing for eulachon.</p>	<p>The Agency is of the opinion that the mitigation measures adequately address the effects of the Project on marine fish (including eulachon). This takes into account the implementation of measures designed to maintain water quality, manage effects from blasting and underwater noise, and protect fish and fish habitat.</p> <p>In May 2016, the proponent provided the Marine Fish Survey Results report summarizing 15 months of field survey work. Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency understands that the methodology, sampling effort and results of the fish study are adequate to assist in determining seasonal timing of various commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species which utilize the Project area, to capture any adult eulachon, and to inform the development of mitigation measures.</p>

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	<p>The follow-up program would require the proponent to monitor the presence, density and spatial and temporal habitat use by commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species in the area affected by the Project, including adult and larval eulachon. This monitoring would be required to start prior to construction, continue through the operations phase, and would require the proponent to implement additional mitigation measures if the levels of environmental change relative to baseline conditions exceed certain thresholds established in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities.</p> <p>The Agency notes that there are some uncertainties about the extent to which traditional fisheries opportunities (including fishing for eulachon) may be adversely affected by the Project. The Agency also recognises that the area of the Project represents a highly-valued area for Aboriginal marine fish harvesters, including from a cultural standpoint, and several Aboriginal groups expressed significant concern regarding the possibility of traditional fisheries being adversely affected by the Project. The Agency is of the opinion that the follow-up related to traditional fisheries would verify that the Project does not result in decreased opportunities for traditional fisheries and would address the various factors that may influence traditional activities beyond the availability and quality of marine resources, such as access to fishing sites.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not assess the potential Project-related effects to fishing and marine harvesting due to disposal of sediment at Brown Passage.</p>	<p>The Agency concludes that the Project (including disposal at sea activities at Brown Passage) is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on marine fish and fish habitat. Mitigation measures and follow-up requirements would address the effects of the Project on marine fish and fish habitat. These measures and requirements include: confirming the environmental effects of disposal at Brown Passage prior to the first disposal of dredged material at sea event; monitoring total suspended solids and turbidity during disposal at sea of dredged material at Brown Passage; monitoring the presence, density and spatial and temporal habitat use of commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fish species in the area affected by the Project (including Brown Passage); and monitoring the changes to marine fish and invertebrates habitat caused by the disposal of dredged material at Brown Passage.</p> <p>The Agency expects Aboriginal users would be able to maintain the ability to navigate in the waters surrounding Brown Passage to access traditional activity sites, with some localised and temporary exceptions due to the presence of disposal vessels. The Agency understands that Brown Passage is a preferred site for the practice of traditional activities but the extent to which Brown Passage may be avoided based on perceived adverse impacts from the Project is</p>

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	<p>uncertain. Mitigation measures have been designed to inform Aboriginal users of marine activities and traffic and access restrictions associated with Project construction and operation activities, and to alleviate perceived safety risks about navigating in and through an industrial area.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority and Aboriginal representatives implemented a Sediment Management Strategy to cooperate on developing an excavated dredged material management guide including recommendations for monitoring environmental effects resulting from sediment management activities.</p> <p>Environment and Climate Change Canada would require additional information about the effects of disposal at sea during the permitting phase (including how disposal activities may overlap with traditional use areas), would continue to invite Aboriginal groups to join departmental staff conducting environmental effects monitoring related to approved disposal at sea activities at Brown Passage, and would share the monitoring results.</p>
<p>The proponent should be required to avoid restricting access to their project area during timing of key resource harvesting periods for Aboriginal groups (e.g. fishery openings, peak salmon harvesting periods).</p>	<p>The Agency identified mitigation measures to address the effects of the Project during key resource harvesting periods, including the development and implementation of marine communications protocols requiring the proponent to communicate the location and timing of Project-related construction activities, including temporary restrictions due to construction, and the locations where navigation may be controlled for safety reasons, to Aboriginal groups, and include a mechanism for Aboriginal groups and other marine users to provide feedback to the proponent about adverse environmental effects related to navigation caused by activities associated with the Project. The proponent would be required to respond to the feedback received in a timely manner.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not acknowledge that Lelu Island may be a preferred location for reasons other than the practice of traditional activities (such as governance). While other locations where similar traditional activities may be practiced would remain available and unaffected by the Project, the availability of these locations does not mitigate the impacts that the loss of Lelu Island may have on issues such as governance. Aboriginal groups have already lost access to Ridley Island</p>	<p>The Agency acknowledges this comment and updated the analysis and conclusions contained in sections 6.10 and 8 of the EA Report.</p> <p>The Agency did not receive information from Aboriginal groups regarding the practice of terrestrial hunting, trapping and gathering rights on Lelu Island. The Agency received minimal information with respect to the uniqueness of Lelu Island relative to other preferred harvesting locations for terrestrial hunting, trapping and gathering in the context of current use practices. The Agency remains of the view that the Project is likely to cause a negligible to low impact on the exercise of asserted terrestrial hunting, trapping and plant gathering, including the intergenerational transfer of knowledge of those practices. While Lelu Island will no longer be</p>

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<p>and the loss of Lelu Island would be incremental to existing impacts.</p>	<p>available for these practices, the extent of traditional use on the island itself appears limited prior to development, and the exercise of potential Aboriginal rights should still be able to continue within the traditional territories asserted and overlapping with the Project.</p> <p>However, as Lelu Island would be inaccessible for the life of the Project, the Agency is of the view that this will likely constitute a permanent and irreversible impact that may interfere with the ability to self-govern and negotiate the management of the land and waters over which several of the Aboriginal groups assert Aboriginal title, including the ability to govern the lands and marine environment in a manner consistent with Tsimshian traditional law. The Agency also views the removal of Culturally Modified Trees, a symbol of the use and occupation of Lelu Island, as a permanent and irreversible impact on the land over which Aboriginal groups in the Project area assert title.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not acknowledge that the Project would adversely affect preferred places, means and times related to the practice of traditional activities. The Draft EA report also does not acknowledge that Aboriginal groups (including houses and tribes) cannot trespass to other locations if these preferred locations (such as Lelu Island and the waters surrounding it) are lost or cannot be accessed.</p>	<p>The Agency acknowledges this comment and updated section 6.10 of the EA Report to take into consideration that preferred locations for traditional activities may be altered and not easily transferable to other areas which may be governed by other Aboriginal groups, houses or tribes. The Agency is of the opinion that this comment does not substantially change its conclusions regarding the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Agency expects Aboriginal users would be able to maintain the ability to navigate in the waters surrounding Lelu Island and along the shipping routes to access traditional activity sites, but that some localized and temporary restrictions may occur due to the presence of Project infrastructure and safety zones, which may in turn adversely affect preferred places, means and times related to the practice of traditional activities. The Agency included mitigation measures to help Aboriginal users to coordinate the location and timing of their traditional activities, minimize effort, and maintain satisfaction with their traditional experience.</p>
<p>Aboriginal groups must be involved in the planning and implementation of any restrictions to navigation in the area of the Project enacted by the proponent or the Prince Rupert Port Authority. The proponent must also accommodate groups' members for any inconvenience or loss of access related to navigation.</p>	<p>The Agency included mitigation measures to address the effects of the Project on navigation, including mitigation measures related to the development and implementation, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, of communication protocols for sharing information with Aboriginal groups related to navigation, and for responding to feedback received about adverse environmental effects related to navigation caused by activities associated with the Project.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority will continue to integrate safety into Port operations and minimize interference to navigation from Port operations. Final safety zones around Project components would be established pending assessment of final design in consultation with the</p>

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	<p>proponent, B.C. Oil and Gas Commission and Prince Rupert Port Authority. In addition, potentially affected Aboriginal groups would be provided the opportunity to participate in the Prince Rupert Port Authority led Construction Coordination Committee and Port Operations Committee. There would also be a requirement under Transport Canada’s Navigation Protection Program for the proponent to notify potentially impacted Aboriginal groups of construction activities taking place in navigable waters.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not acknowledge that the effects of the Project on marine fish, including salmon, may adversely affect traditional fisheries occurring throughout the Skeena watershed, including upriver from the Project area.</p>	<p>The Agency recognizes the importance of marine fish including salmon from Flora Bank and the Skeena River estuary in the practice of fishing rights upriver of the Project area. Effects on marine resources within Flora Bank and the Skeena River estuary were closely examined as part of the EA.</p> <p>The Agency included mitigation measures for fish and fish habitat in the area of the Project, within Flora Bank and the Skeena River estuary, to prevent or mitigate potential impacts to fish that migrate into upriver traditional territories. The Agency also included follow-up programs to address the uncertainty as to the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Considering the mitigation measures and advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency considers the likelihood of residual adverse effects to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries, including salmon in the upper Skeena River watershed, to be low.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not acknowledge that Aboriginal groups were not consulted on the development of the 2011 Prince Rupert Port Authority Land Use Management Plan, which determined that industrial development was a planning objective for the area of Lelu Island. Considering this, the EA Report should have concluded that the effects of the Project on visual quality should be significant.</p>	<p>The Agency notes that the 2011 Prince Rupert Port Authority Land Use Management Plan was developed by the Prince Rupert Port Authority and that development of the Management Plan included public and stakeholder participation, including from Aboriginal groups. This comment does not change Agency conclusions regarding the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. Mitigation measures to address the effects of the Project on visual quality include the requirements to avoid clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark and to manage exterior lighting to prevent excessive emanation of light.</p>
<p>The assessment of the effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes in the Draft EA Report focusses on biophysical effects only.</p>	<p>The Agency’s analysis focused on assessing the pathways of effects on three identified categories of traditional uses: fishing and marine harvesting, hunting and trapping, and plant gathering. Within each category the Agency assessed the environmental effects of the Project on the ability to access resources, the quantity and quality of resources, and impacts on the sensory environment. This assessment considered preferred locations associated with the practice of traditional activities. The Agency included mitigation measures and follow-up</p>

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	<p>requirements to address pathways of effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes other than biophysical effects, including measures designed to: accommodate continued navigation and ensure access; inform marine resource users of marine traffic associated with the Project; mitigate the effects of the Project on the quality and quantity of resources of importance for Aboriginal users; and, limit changes to the sensory environment.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not indicate how the proponent would be required to compensate Aboriginal groups if measures designed to mitigate the adverse effects of the Project on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes fail or are not effective (for example, if the contamination of marine harvested foods prevents Aboriginal peoples from consuming it).</p>	<p>The Agency included mitigation measures and follow-up requirements to address the effects of the Project on marine harvested foods, including the obligation for the proponent to develop and implement, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, a follow-up program to verify the predictions made during the EA related to the effects of dredging of marine sediment on human health as a result of changes to marine harvested foods. The proponent would also be required to report the results of the follow-up program to Aboriginal groups and to develop and implement, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, additional mitigation measures if the results of the follow-up program show that there is an increased risk to human health from changes to marine harvested foods resulting from the dredging of marine sediments.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report should acknowledge that the Project would affect Aboriginal groups' way of life and their ability to harvest marine foods, including salmon, seaweed, eulachon, clams, and eggs on kelp.</p>	<p>The Agency acknowledges this comment and is of the opinion that traditional harvesting was adequately taken into account in the assessment of current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. The Agency included mitigation measures and follow-up requirements related to marine fish, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, and human health, to address the effects of the Project on marine harvested foods and on the ability of Aboriginal groups to continue to harvest marine foods.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report should acknowledge that the Project would disrupt marine traffic navigating in and out of Port Edward through Porpoise Channel because of its narrow width and the space required for construction-related activities. Boats may have to wait outside Porpoise Channel in exposed waters for Project-related traffic to clear and the functioning of marine businesses may be impacted inside the harbour.</p>	<p>The EA Report states that a control zone around construction sites, where navigation would be prohibited for safety reasons, could temporarily impede navigation, but that this zone would be of limited size (50 m) and would not extend into the navigable portion of Porpoise Channel.</p> <p>The Agency included mitigation measures to address the effects of the Project on navigation, including mitigation measures to develop and implement, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, communication protocols for sharing information with Aboriginal groups related to navigation and for responding to feedback received about adverse environmental effects related to navigation caused by activities associated with the Project.</p>
<p>The reference to Environment and Climate Change Canada's Cumulative Effects Monitoring Initiative in relation to the assessment of cumulative effects on the current use of lands and resources for</p>	<p>The Agency removed reference to Environment and Climate Change Canada's Cumulative Effects Monitoring Initiative in relation to conclusions about the assessment of cumulative effects on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.</p>

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<p>traditional purposes is inappropriate as it cannot be considered as a direct mitigation measure. It is a broader initiative, not tied specifically to the Project, and it currently lacks long term commitment and financing.</p>	
<p>Socio-economic Conditions</p>	
<p>The Draft EA Report does not consider the socio-economic impacts of the Project on federal reserves, such as overcrowding, higher costs of living, increased antagonism between “haves” and “have nots” and increased domestic violence and substance abuse. The provincial Socio-Economic Effects Management Plan, required by the provincial EA Certificate, does not apply to federal reserves. The assessment report also does not recommend that a follow-up program be implemented to monitor socio-economic impacts on federal reserves.</p>	<p>The Agency acknowledges this comment with regard to the impacts to on-reserve infrastructure and services that may occur as a result of the Project. These issues were noted by the Agency and provided to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, which is committed to working with affected First Nations to address socio-economic impacts associated with the Project on federal reserves.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not include an evaluation of the economic value of salmon fisheries in the Skeena watershed, including historic and potential value. This information is necessary in order to be able to weigh the benefits and risks of the Project at this location compared to an alternative location. The EA Report should address the option of shifting the Project to an alternative location, taking into consideration only the cost of relocating the Project against the risks to salmon fisheries if the Project is allowed to proceed at its current location. The loss of revenue from commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries should be one of the factors taken into consideration in the assessment.</p>	<p>Based on advice from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Agency agrees with the proponent’s commitment to use mitigation and offsetting measures and continued monitoring and follow up programs, that the likelihood of residual effects to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries including salmon in the upper Skeena River watershed is likely low. The low risk potential to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries is predicated on the need for continued follow up and a monitoring program of effects to fish and fish habitat as a result of the Project as recommended by the Agency, including monitoring of potential changes to eelgrass habitat. The EA Report was updated in sections 6.6, 6.10 and section 8.</p> <p>As part of the EA, the Agency assesses the adverse effects, including on socio-economic conditions, of any changes that may be caused by the Project on the environment. The assessment of direct positive impacts and benefits falls outside the scope of the EA process as set out in CEAA 2012.</p> <p>With respect to the assessment of alternative locations for the Project, the Agency reviewed the alternatives assessment conducted by the proponent, and the proponent's responses to</p>

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	concerns raised throughout the EA process, and is satisfied with the responses the proponent provided to concerns raised and the details the proponent provided for choosing Lelu Island as the preferred site location.
The proponent should be required to fully mitigate the costs incurred by the City of Prince Rupert caused by the demand placed on municipal infrastructure during the construction and operation phases of the Project. The City does not wish to transfer the cost of infrastructure renewal needed to accommodate industrial development, such as the Project, to residential and commercial taxpayers.	Direct economic impacts are not considered under CEAA 2012; only effects to socio-economic conditions resulting from changes to the environment are considered. The Agency referred this comment to the Province. In its EA Certificate for the Project, B.C. required the development and implementation of a Social and Economic Effects Management Plan to inform the management of potential social and economic effects related to the Project construction phase, including interactions with other projects in the region. Taking into consideration the conditions, the mitigation measures, and the compensation provisions set out in its EA Certificate, B.C. was of the opinion that the potential adverse social and economic effects of the Project were adequately identified and assessed.
Physical and Cultural Heritage and Historical and Archeological Sites and Structures	
The proponent must commit to ongoing engagement with Aboriginal groups regarding the documentation and removal of Culturally Modified Trees on Lelu Island and the implementation of additional measures, including potential support of longer term cultural programming, to mitigate the effects of the Project on the cultural landscape of Lelu Island.	The Agency included mitigation measures that would require the proponent to consult with Aboriginal groups during the development and implementation of an archaeological resources and heritage management plan for the Project. The mitigation measures would address the effects of the Project on Culturally Modified Trees, including mitigation measures related to the identification and removal of Culturally Modified Trees and the preservation and sharing of information associated with these trees.
The Draft EA Report defines cultural integrity only in relation to the loss of Culturally Modified Trees; no other aspects of cultural integrity are considered.	<p>In addition to the loss of Culturally Modified Trees, the Agency assessed the effects from changes to the environment caused by the Project to archeological and historical resources. The Agency included mitigation measures to address the effects of the Project on archeological or historical resources, including avoiding clearing or developing Lelu Island within 30 m from the high water mark around the island, using systematic data recovery procedures to retain information before disturbances occur, and implementing a Chance-Find Protocol.</p> <p>The Agency is of the view that the loss of the Lelu Island footprint for the life of the Project would constitute a permanent and irreversible impact that may interfere with the physical and cultural integrity of the landscape, including the ability of Aboriginal groups to govern land and water over which Aboriginal groups assert rights and title. This potential impact was factored into the Agency's updated assessment as it related to impacts on rights and title in Section 8 of</p>

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	the EA Report.
An archaeologist should be involved in all excavations to protect physical and cultural heritage during land clearing.	The Agency included mitigation measures that would require the proponent to retain qualified individuals to develop and implement measures related to archaeological resources and heritage resources, including measures related to the identification and removal of physical and cultural heritage features that may be affected by construction activities on Lelu Island or in the intertidal area affected by the Project.
Accidents and Malfunctions	
<p>Concern about the potential pollution or introduction of marine invasive species from ballast water exchange or ship hulls. Ship hulls are important vectors for the introduction of aquatic invasive species. Shipping is the most likely vector for introduction of colonial tunicate <i>B. violaceus</i> to B.C. waters and there are few controls to manage the spread once an alien species has been introduced.</p>	<p>Transport Canada regulates vessels to prevent pollution as set out in the standards of the <i>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships</i>. This convention sets out detailed technical standards for carrying, handling, and managing substances that have the potential to pollute the water and the air. Transport Canada applies these standards through the <i>Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations</i> under the <i>Canada Shipping Act, 2001</i>. These standards are continually under review and updates to the <i>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships</i> related to conventional ship-source pollution are pending.</p> <p>Ballast water is regulated under the <i>Ballast Water Control and Management Regulations</i>, which require vessels to manage their ballast water either by exchanging it 200 nautical miles offshore, treating it onboard, landing it ashore for treatment, or retaining it onboard and not discharging ballast water in Canada. The <i>International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments</i> is poised to enter into force within the next two years. This Convention will require that ballast water from ships must meet performance standards limiting the number of viable organisms, which is expected to involve ballast water treatment.</p> <p>Hull fouling is not regulated in Canada or internationally, however, it is recognized as a source of spreading invasive species and as a contributor to decreased energy efficiency. Because of the impact on energy efficiency (and reduced fuel economy), ships commonly adopt best management practices to maintain hull surfaces to reduce fouling. This includes cleaning and the use of approved antifouling coatings.</p> <p>The proponent stated that potential effects from the introduction of invasive species from</p>

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	<p>ballast water or hull fouling would be effectively mitigated through standard procedures and best management practices. Project-related vessels calling at the marine terminal would comply with all applicable federal and international shipping regulations that aim to reduce the potential for introducing alien or invasive species.</p>
<p>Concern about the limited response capacity to respond to oil spills that may occur as a result of accidents such as grounding and collision.</p> <p>Concern about spill response equipment placement and surveillance.</p>	<p>In 2014, the proponent developed a draft Emergency Preparedness and Response Program as a framework for emergency response at the terminal informed by existing regulations and international frameworks. This Program recognizes the need for active participation from Aboriginal and coastal communities, as well as all marine stakeholders. It would apply to both the Project construction phase and operations should the Project proceed.</p> <p>Below is an outline of the existing regulations and conventions that would inform the proponent’s spill preparedness and response regime in Canadian Waters.</p> <p><u>Conventions and Regulations</u></p> <p><i>International Treaties</i></p> <p>The International Maritime Organization (IMO) focuses on improving safety at sea and the prevention of pollution from vessels. Canada is a signatory to several of its international conventions pertinent to preparedness and response that must be adhered to by all LNG carriers (LNGCs) operating in Canadian waters. Two such conventions are the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The International Safety Management Code (ISM) establishes an international standard for the safe operation of ships and pollution prevention.</p> <p>SOLAS outlines the requirements for fire protection, fire detection, and fire extinction as part of a vessel’s contingency plans. SOLAS also dictates three emergency preparedness measures required onboard vessels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential shipboard situations and establish procedures for response; • Establish programs for drills and exercises to prepare for emergencies; and, • Ensure that the vessel’s crew can respond at any time to hazards, accidents, and emergency situations involving its ship; the safety management system should provide these measures.

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	<p>The IMO established the Protocol on Preparedness, Response, and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 as an addition to the International Convention on Oil Pollution, Preparedness, and Co-operation. Its intent is for ships carrying Hazardous Noxious Substances (HNS), which includes LNG, and HNS handling facilities involved in loading and off-loading activities to or from a ship to be subject to preparedness and response programs similar to those in place for oil incidents. Though Canada has not yet ratified it, the Protocol sets out a framework to be used for establishing a national program for HNS preparedness and response.</p> <p>IMO developed the International Code of the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk. The purpose of the code is to provide an international standard for the safe transport by sea in bulk of liquefied gases and certain other substances, by prescribing the design and construction standards of ships involved in such transport and the equipment they should carry so as to minimize the risk to the ship, its crew and to the environment, having regard to the nature of the products involved.</p> <p><i>International Guidance</i> The Society of International Gas Tanker and Terminal Operators (SIGTTO) issues publications that serve as industry best practices in addition to IMO requirements. The IMO and SIGTTO published guidelines on creating a single Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) for gas carriers, namely the Guidelines for the Development of SMPEP's of Oil and/or Noxious Liquid Substances. The International Chamber of Shipping published the Tanker Safety Guide (Liquefied Gas) that outlines the properties of LNG, precautions, hazards, and emergency procedures.</p> <p><i>Domestic Regulations</i> Canada has a number of requirements for reducing the risk of HNS incidents at sea. The <i>Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations</i> under the <i>Canada Shipping Act 2001</i> set out pollution prevention requirements for gas carriers.</p> <p><u>Spill Response</u></p> <p><i>Response to Pollution Incidents including LNG</i> Federal agencies provide assistance in the event of a spill, with a designated lead for every type</p>

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	<p>of environmental emergency. The <i>Canada Shipping Act, 2001 (CSA, 2001)</i>, along with the <i>Oceans Act</i>, provide the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) with legislative authority as the lead federal response agency responsible for ensuring an appropriate response is provided either by the responsible party (or polluter) or by the CCG to all vessel-source and unknown source pollution incidents in waters under Canadian jurisdiction.</p> <p>When the polluter is known and is willing and able to respond, the CCG will advise the polluter of its responsibilities under the <i>CSA, 2001</i>, and assume the role of Federal Monitoring Officer (FMO) when it is satisfied with the polluter’s intentions and plans. However, in cases where the polluter is unknown, unwilling or unable to respond, the CCG will assume the overall management of the incident as On-Scene Commander (OSC). In all cases, CCG Environmental Response will ensure an appropriate response.</p> <p>Other departments support the spill response regime as required. Environment and Climate Change Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada provide scientific advice on environmental sensitivities, weather forecasts, spill tracking and trajectory modeling, fate and behaviour of oil, and shoreline clean-up. For example, Environment and Climate Change Canada can convene the Environmental Emergencies Science Table to provide advice to the lead agency. The Science Table brings together relevant experts in the field of environmental protection such as response agencies, all levels of government, Aboriginal representatives, local communities, industries, environmental non-government organizations, and academic institutions.</p> <p>The Tanker Safety Expert Panel Phase II Report^{xiii} reviewed preparedness and response requirements for ship-source releases of HNS, which includes LNG, and concluded that opportunities exist to enhance Canada’s prevention, preparedness and response regime. The report recommends an HNS program be established to augment Canada’s preparedness and response capacity for HNS incidents. The Panel’s recommendations will serve to inform the Government in its policy work and the planning of further actions to continue improving marine safety across the country.</p> <p><i>Oil Spill Preparedness and Response</i> Some LNG Carriers have petroleum products in the form of bunker fuel on board. Therefore an oil spill is a possibility and Canada’s Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime will</p>

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	<p>apply. The Regime, governed under the <i>CSA, 2001</i>, ensures that industry is prepared for and can respond to oil spills from vessels and oil handling facilities that transfer oil to or from vessels. The Regime is a partnership between government and industry, with Transport Canada as the lead federal regulatory agency.</p> <p>Industry, as the generator of the risk, bears the liability and responsibility to respond in the event of an oil spill in Canadian waters. Industry-funded and Government-certified Response Organizations maintain a level of preparedness, according to Canadian regulations and standards, to respond to oil spills. Prescribed vessels entering Canadian waters at or south of 60 degrees north latitude must have an arrangement with appropriate certified Response Organizations for spill response. On the west coast this is the Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC).</p> <p>Under the Regime, WCMRC must have the capacity to respond to an oil spill of up to 10,000 tonnes within prescribed time standards and operating environments. In the event of a spill larger than 10,000 tonnes, additional resources can be acquired through domestic and international partners.</p> <p>The CCG also has a role in oil pollution planning and preparedness. For example, the CCG regularly conducts or participates in Emergency Response exercises with partners and stakeholders to ensure rapid response to incidents or potential incidents.</p> <p>The mitigation measures related to accidents and malfunctions include a requirement for the proponent to develop and implement an emergency response plan in relation to the Project in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities.</p>
<p>Suggestion for a commitment from the proponent to participate and contribute financially to regional spill response capacity and training to respond to potential environmental emergencies within all transportation corridors.</p>	<p>The International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 (HNS Convention) establishes a two-tier liability and compensation regime in the event of an accident at sea involving HNS substances. The HNS Convention is currently not in force internationally and Canada is working with its partners to facilitate its rapid entry into force.</p> <p>Under the HNS Convention, there are two tiers of compensation, based on the polluter pays principle. The first is the ship owner's strict liability, backed by compulsory insurance, depending on the gross tonnage of the vessel, which can be as high as \$210 million per</p>

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	<p>incident. An HNS Fund, paid into by receivers of HNS, will provide an additional tier of compensation up to a maximum of approximately \$454 million, including any amount under the first tier. Under strict liability, vessel owners will be held strictly liable for pollution damage, without the need to prove negligence or fault. Insurance coverage will therefore be mandatory under the Convention.</p> <p>Under the <i>Marine Liability Act</i>, claimants, including the CCG are able to submit a claim for compensation for damages suffered as a result of an oil pollution incident to recover the costs and damages from the owner of the vessel responsible for the pollution, the Canadian Ship-source Oil Pollution Fund, or the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, depending on the particulars of the situation.</p>
<p>What are the locations of where tankers in distress will be towed (“places of refuge”)? Certain locations could result in major environmental consequences.</p>	<p>Transport Canada is responsible for the development and the management of the National and Regional Places of Refuge Contingency Plan^{xiii}, which provides the framework for ships in need of assistance seeking refuge in Canadian waters. In the event that a vessel pollutes or could possibly pollute the marine environment, the <i>Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations</i> set out how vessel masters or owners and marine facility operators must report.</p> <p>Transport Canada is the lead Department for decisions related to vessels requesting assistance and place of refuge. The Places of Refuge Contingency Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies to all situations where a ship in need of assistance requests a place of refuge within Canadian waters, including Canada’s internal waters, territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone; • Applies where a ship destined for Canada has reported a problem (defect, deficiency or casualty). <p>Transport Canada’s Pacific Regional Places of Refuge Contingency Plan^{xiv} complements the national plan by establishing B.C.-specific measures that ensure an effective and efficient response to requests from ships seeking a place of refuge in Canadian waters. Should an LNG Carrier request assistance in the Dixon Entrance or Hecate Strait, the Places of Refuge Contingency Plan is in place to: stabilize vessel condition; reduce hazards to navigation; and protect human life, the environment, and other socio-economic and cultural interests. Department of National Defence and Canadian Armed Forces lead during distress situations, in cooperation with the CCG, where safety of life is at risk.</p>

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	<p>Canada’s marine safety and security system is built on a foundation of cooperation with many of departments, agencies, other levels of government, marine industries and Aboriginal communities. For example, Transport Canada and the Council of Haida Nation are working together to make improvements to the Places of Pacific Refuge Contingency Plan, building on observations and lessons learned from past incidents. This revision will eventually lead to further improvements to the existing plan, including sub-regional planning with other B.C. coastal communities.</p> <p>The Agency is of the opinion that additional mitigation measures are not required to address potential accidents and malfunctions related to places of refuge for LNG vessels.</p>
<p>The proponent should provide a regular monthly report on the production and transport fate of all dangerous goods produced by the LNG liquefaction process.</p>	<p>In Canada, the transportation of dangerous goods (TDG) is strictly regulated under the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992</i>. The Act was designed with the sole purpose of maintaining public safety in the transportation of dangerous goods. The safe transport of dangerous goods is a shared responsibility among industry, provincial and territorial governments and the Government of Canada. Compliance with the <i>TDG Act, 1992</i>, and the TDG Regulations is accomplished through the existing inspection network in Canada. The network includes both federal and provincial inspection forces that inspect all modes of transport and all consignors of dangerous goods. These inspectors assure that the various safety standards, rules and requirements of the <i>TDG Act, 1992</i> and the TDG Regulations are complied with.</p> <p>The <i>TDG Act, 1992</i> and the TDG Regulations establish requirements associated with training of persons handling dangerous goods, employer responsibilities, and need for emergency response assistance plans.</p> <p>The person offering the transport or importing dangerous goods is required to establish an emergency response assistance plan (ERAP) which must be approved by Transport Canada before the shipment is permitted. Immediate reporting to local emergency response authorities is required if a release or anticipated release of certain dangerous goods occurs. Subsequent reporting to additional authorities is also required after a release or anticipated release.</p> <p>The <i>TDG Act, 1992</i> and associated safety regulations are enforced directly by a team of more than 250 inspectors designated under the Act, and indirectly by several thousand provincial</p>

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	<p>and territorial inspectors. When infractions under the Act are identified, immediate corrective or enforcement action is taken. This could include fines and/or prosecution. The <i>TDG Act, 1992</i> applies to all matters within the legislative authority of Parliament, including dangerous goods outside Canada that are carried on a ship or aircraft registered in Canada.</p> <p>In the context of the Project, the <i>TDG Act, 1992</i> and its regulations apply to dangerous goods that may be transported for the construction of the marine terminal. The <i>TDG Act, 1992</i> and its regulations do not apply to dangerous goods confined only by the permanent structure of a vessel as these dangerous goods are regulated by the <i>Canada Shipping Act, 2001</i> and regulations.</p> <p>The Agency is of the opinion that additional reporting measures are not required for dangerous goods related to the Project.</p>
<p>Concern about weather conditions at the berth and associated increased risk of accidents.</p> <p>Concern about insufficient navigational aids.</p>	<p>A voluntary Technical Review Process of Marine Terminal Systems and Transshipment Sites (TERMPOL) was requested by the proponent to assess the marine safety aspects of the Project. This review is ongoing and is separate from the EA. As part of TERMPOL, the proponent submitted information pertaining to weather conditions at berth.</p> <p>On behalf of the proponent, the Pacific Maritime Institute (PMI) conducted a series of full mission simulations for the approach to the Project terminal. The simulations provided real-time data to inform operational procedures and final design characteristics, by establishing maximum operational conditions for wind, wave and currents.</p> <p>PMI found that no changes are necessary in the approaches to the Project terminal. It did, however, recommend a series of temporary aids to navigation to the Prince Rupert Port Authority for safety at the Porpoise Channel Marine Offloading Facility. Development of navigational criteria is an ongoing process, involving the B.C. Coast Pilots and Pacific Pilotage Authority.</p> <p>The Agency is of the opinion that additional mitigation measures are not required to manage potential accidents and malfunctions related to weather and navigational aids and notes that additional navigational requirements may be enforced through the B.C. Coast Pilots, Prince Rupert Port Authority, or the Pacific Pilotage Authority.</p>
<p>Concern about increased need for anchorages and movement within the Prince Rupert Harbour on</p>	<p>All commercial shipping anchorages are selected based on the quality of their anchor-holding ground, shelter from high winds, and proximity to shipping routes and port logistics. These</p>

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<p>rough days and the poor quality of anchorages in the Harbour.</p>	<p>criteria ensure the safety of vessels and their crew, and the safety of other users of the water space and surrounding environment. For instance, the Prince Rupert Port Authority’s inner harbour anchorages are restricted to vessels 250 m in length or less.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority identified five anchorage locations for LNG Carrier use.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="835 467 1627 688"> <thead> <tr> <th>Anchorage Location</th> <th>Depth (m)</th> <th>Swing Radius (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># 9 (Ridley Island Area)</td> <td>66</td> <td>725</td> </tr> <tr> <td>#10 (Ridley Island Area)</td> <td>60</td> <td>725</td> </tr> <tr> <td>#24 (Lucy Island Area)</td> <td>60</td> <td>725</td> </tr> <tr> <td>#30 (Stephens Island Area)</td> <td>80</td> <td>675</td> </tr> <tr> <td>#31 (Stephens Island Area)</td> <td>72</td> <td>675</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These designated anchorage areas in Prince Rupert satisfy TERMPOL’s holding and depth recommendations for LNG carriers. In terms of swing radius, none of the five designated anchorage locations currently meet the TERMPOL recommendations. Prince Rupert Port Authority was made aware of this deficiency, and agreed to modify the lots to accommodate the recommended 925 m swing radius prior to the start of terminal construction and operations. Information on these anchorage locations is available in the Prince Rupert Port Information Guide^{xv}.</p> <p>The Agency is of the opinion that additional mitigation measures are not required to address potential accidents and malfunctions related to anchorages.</p>	Anchorage Location	Depth (m)	Swing Radius (m)	# 9 (Ridley Island Area)	66	725	#10 (Ridley Island Area)	60	725	#24 (Lucy Island Area)	60	725	#30 (Stephens Island Area)	80	675	#31 (Stephens Island Area)	72	675
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<p>All facility components for construction received via container and container ship from foreign sources should be inspected for invasive plant or insect species. Contingency plans should be prepared for the destruction of these species.</p>	<p>The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for general policy and international arrangements regarding the importation of food, plants, animals and related products (FPA) into Canada, and identifies and assesses emerging risks. The Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) is responsible for enforcing CFIA import requirements at all air, land and sea points of entry, working closely with the CFIA.</p> <p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority requires fill materials brought to the site to be free of invasive species and weeds.</p> <p>The Agency is of the opinion that the risk of invasive species being introduced from foreign sources via ship containers would be effectively managed by CBSA and CFIA and does not</p>																		

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	recommend additional mitigation measures.
<p>Concern about effects to civilians from ignition of LNG spills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LNG ports must be located where LNG vapors from a spill or release cannot affect civilians. LNG ship berths must be far from the ship transit fairway to prevent collision since all other vessels must be considered an ignition source (<i>Site Selection and Design for LNG Ports and Jetties</i>, published in 1997 by the Society of International Gas Tanker and Terminal Operators (SIGTTO)) - United States Department of Energy described three zones of hazard around an LNG vessel should a LNG breach occur with ignition. In the United States, these hazard zones have been embodied in regulations governing LNG facility location. LNG ports must be located where LNG vapors from a spill or release cannot affect civilians. - The Project should have fireboats that are foam-capable, as use of water on an LNG-fed fire would exacerbate it. 	<p>The proponent has provided information regarding marine hazard zones. The proponent stated that should a loss of LNG containment occur, up to 43,000 m³ (the capacity of single LNG carrier tank) could be spilled into the marine environment. It estimated that the vapour cloud from such a release would extend 1,700 m from the spill site, which could occur at any location along the shipping route. The maximum estimated flammable hazard zone associated with a credible release of LNG from the trestle pipeline or loading arm infrastructure at the marine terminal was calculated to be 1,850 m radius. Port Edward and Prince Rupert fall outside of this zone for various scenarios examined.</p> <p>The proponent is proposing notional safety zones for local marine traffic of 250 m around the loading arm of the project berth, and 50 m around the adjoining trestles and suspension bridge. The Prince Rupert Port Authority (PRPA) is planning interim safety zones of 250 m around the loading arm of the project berth, and 150 m offset from the trestle and suspension bridge. The proponent stated that final safety zones around Project components would be established pending assessment of final design in consultation with the proponent, the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission and the Prince Rupert Port Authority. This safety zone would exclude the dedicated transit zone under the suspension bridge. The final safety zone parameters will be decided by the PRPA (as the Project is located within PRPA’s jurisdiction) after a review of the proponent’s final design.</p> <p>The Agency is aware of both the <i>Site Selection and Design for LNG Ports and Jetties</i>, published in 1997 by SIGTTO and the United States Department of Energy <i>Report to Congress</i>, published in May 2012, which was based on the Sandia National Laboratories research. The <i>Report to Congress</i> and the Sandia research were both cited in the proponent’s analysis of effects resulting from LNG spills. Based on Sandia National Laboratories testing, publicly safe distances from an on-water LNG release that ignites are predicted to range from about 900 to 1900 m with fires that would burn for about 3 to 20 minutes. A hazard-zone model was developed by Sandia to help decision makers identify the areas at greatest risk, plan mitigation measures, and develop emergency response plans; however, the Sandia report notes that project specific hazard distances from an LNG fire and burn durations depend on site-specific environmental conditions (wind speed and direction) and breach scenarios (collision, grounding, sabotage). The SIGTTO report presents a list of recommendations for LNG port and jetty design. The</p>

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	<p>report notes the recommendations are basic guides and should not be understood as absolute values as these would depend on local conditions for each individual port.</p> <p>The proponent has indicated that the Project will be built in accordance with the <i>BC Oil and Gas Activities Act</i> and associated Pipeline and <i>Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation (2010)</i>. The Regulation requires that an LNG facility be designed, constructed, operated and maintained according to the requirements of the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). The Project is also undergoing review by the Technical Review of Marine Terminal Systems and Transshipment Sites (TERMPOL), which examines scenarios that involve the release of cargo.</p> <p>The Agency concluded that significant adverse effects as a result of accidents and malfunctions were not likely to occur. Should the Project proceed, the proponent would have to develop, in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant authorities, an emergency response plan and implement that plan should an accident or malfunction occur.</p>
<p>If there is a rupture on the bridge pipeline at low tide, will the gases rise up and evaporate quick enough to not affect the exposed Flora Bank underneath? Are there automatically controlled shutoff valves along the bridge to the berth?</p>	<p>Based on information from the proponent, the cryogenic LNG pipeline would be fully insulated around the entire length of the line and would be on top of the fully sealed deck surface across the entire width and length of the marine terminal. A spill from the pipe would be designed to flow down the length of the marine terminal from the leak point toward the marine terminal berth area prior to any potential spill onto the water. At low tide, the potential drop height would be 18 m and no exposed sediments would be expected under the marine terminal. Spills over water, relative to land, will readily vaporize over a potential drop height ranging from 11 to 18 m. If the spill reaches the water, the extent of the LNG pool formation on the water surface depends on the drop height, LNG flow rate, size of leak and marine water temperature. Maximum estimates by the proponent suggest that pool formation on the water is not expected to be greater than approximately 85 m in diameter which could lead to localized freezing of water or biota.</p> <p>The proponent committed to the following measures to prevent or limit a spill at the marine terminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two sets of emergency shutdown valves with response time of 30 seconds or less. A full-flow spill shutdown in under 30 seconds would be limited to a maximum of 100 m³. - Back-up systems capable of shutting down flow in 4 minutes (maximum spill of 800 m³). - Powered emergency decouple protection systems would be in place for the link from the LNG loading arms to the LNG carrier to cut the flow of LNG in the case of emergency

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	<p>disengagement of the loading arm. Shut down response time would be under 30 seconds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maximum spill from an individual loading arm if a berthed vessel pulled away would be 33 m³. <p>The Agency determined that effects to Flora Bank as a result of an LNG spill would be unlikely taking into account the mitigation measures and therefore not significant.</p>
<p>The likelihood of contamination of local areas from fuel or hazardous materials during the construction and operation of the Project is understated in the report. For example, the report identifies that if there was a spill at Flora Bank "there could be significant effects on local salmon populations", yet such risk is simply dismissed due to the potential low likelihood of such an event.</p>	<p>The assessment of all effects to valued components considers the likelihood of such effects occurring. If the likelihood is low, as is the case for many accidents and malfunctions after taking into account preventative and response mitigation measures, then the effects are considered to be not significant.</p> <p>A spill of sufficient magnitude required to reach the marine environment, especially of a volatile substance such as fuel or diesel, was determined to be extremely unlikely by the proponent. Effects to organisms living on the water surface and in the water column would be localized to a small area of the marine environment. See Appendix 11.5 for the proponent's commitments regarding measures to reduce the risk of a spill of fuel or other hazardous materials.</p> <p>The Agency determined that effects to Flora Bank and marine fish from such a spill would be unlikely taking into account the mitigation measures and therefore not significant.</p>
Effects of Environment on the Project	
<p>The proponent has not fully assessed the potential effects of a bridge collapse. Ice build-up, for instance, has not been considered, nor has the potential impact of an unexpectedly large tsunami.</p>	<p>The proponent committed to designing the Project taking into consideration tsunamis as well as extreme weather events like ice build-up.</p> <p>The proponent's information indicates that the historical maximum recorded tsunami wave height in the immediate vicinity of Lelu Island was approximately 5 m. The proponent committed to mitigating tsunami risk to the marine facilities, bridge and other project components by adopting a 5.0 m (tsunami), 0.6 m (sea level rise due to climate change), and 1.0 m (safety margin) above mean sea level rise.</p> <p>The proponent indicated that atmospheric changes relating to climate change may include increased storm intensity and other changes relevant to coastal stability such as surface winds, ocean waves, storm surges, and ice conditions. The proponent committed to constructing the Project to meet extreme weather criteria following the National Building Code. For example,</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>the final engineering design for snow loads for the suspension bridge would meet CAN/CSA S6-06 and National Building Code of Canada (2010) for Prince Rupert. The CAN/CSA S6-06 requirements regarding the formation of ice, frost or the presence of freezing rain or freezing drizzle would also be met by the design.</p> <p>The Agency concludes that effects of the environment on the Project would not result in significant adverse effects.</p>
Impacts on Potential or Established Aboriginal Rights or Title	
<p>The EA Report should clarify that references to overlapping assertions of Aboriginal rights and title do not suggest that the Aboriginal groups participating in the EA have weak claims to Aboriginal title in the areas examined in the EA.</p>	<p>The Agency updated the EA Report to indicate that the EA process is not an rights determination process, and that the overlapping assertions are based on information received from Aboriginal groups and are taken at face value for the purposes of understanding the potential interactions between the Project and the area over which groups may engage in current use activities or exercise potential or established Aboriginal rights. See the introductory paragraph in section 8.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not indicate whether the Agency undertook an assessment of strength of claim prior to considering the Project's impacts on potential or established Aboriginal rights or title. The Agency's characterization and assessment of evidence provided by Aboriginal groups, demonstrates no engagement with the tests for Aboriginal rights and title and suggests that the Agency did not seriously consider evidence submitted by Aboriginal groups to supports the groups' assertion of Aboriginal rights and title in and around the Project area.</p>	<p>The Agency relied on the strength of claim assessment led by Transport Canada to understand the breadth and depth of Aboriginal groups' potential or established Aboriginal rights or title in the Prince Rupert area. This preliminary strength of claim assisted in determining consultation activities undertaken in relation to the Project, along with the potential impacts of the Project. Consultation activities were subsequently refined based on further dialogue with Aboriginal groups directly.</p> <p>The purpose of the EA is not to determine the existence or extent of Aboriginal rights or title. The Agency welcomes information that could inform the federal government's strength of claim assessment and will relay that information to relevant federal departments for review and consideration. The federal consultation framework provides opportunities for consultation and, where appropriate, accommodation of Aboriginal groups along a spectrum depending on the nature of the potential or established rights and the level of potential impacts on those rights. The consultation approach allows for Aboriginal groups' concerns about a project's environmental effects on potential or established Aboriginal rights and interests to be recorded, discussed and addressed as appropriate. Through the EA process, particularly through the identification of mitigation measures and follow-up requirements, the Agency seeks to identify appropriate accommodation measures for potentially impacted Aboriginal rights and interests.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>The Draft EA Report does not provide disaggregated information; it does not provide any information specific to any particular Aboriginal group, nor does it provide clarity on what the Agency understands the Project effects on each Aboriginal group would be.</p>	<p>The Agency relied on the proponent’s assessment of Project effects and traditional use study information provided by Aboriginal groups. In information requests of May 2014 and August 2014, the Agency requested that the proponent disaggregate this information by Aboriginal group. The Agency understands that the proponent provided disaggregated information to the extent possible. This information was used to inform the Agency’s assessment of environmental effects on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes considered under subsection 5(1)(c) of CEEA 2012.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not address the impacts of the Project on Aboriginal governance.</p>	<p>The Agency is of the view that the potential impacts relating to cultural integrity and governance (including title) resulting from the Project are likely to be moderate to serious for Aboriginal groups asserting rights and title in the Project area.</p> <p>The Agency has updated the EA Report to include a more detailed assessment of the impacts of the Project on assertions of Aboriginal title, including issues related to governance based on the level of information available and provided by Aboriginal groups as it relates to this issue. See section 8 for further details.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not address the uniqueness of Lelu Island and its surrounding marine environment, particularly Flora Bank, when assessing the impacts of the Project on potential or established Aboriginal rights or title.</p>	<p>The Agency acknowledges the ecological value and importance of the marine environment and fish habitat, including Flora Bank, in the Project area. It is on this basis that the Agency considered comments from Aboriginal groups in issuing multiple information requests to the proponent regarding effects to fish and fish habitat, and on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.</p> <p>The Agency received limited information from Aboriginal groups regarding the practice of terrestrial hunting, trapping and gathering rights on Lelu Island. The Agency received minimal information with respect to the uniqueness of Lelu Island relative to other preferred harvesting locations for terrestrial hunting, trapping and gathering in the context of current use practices. The Agency remains of the view that the Project is likely to cause a negligible to low impact on the exercise of asserted terrestrial hunting, trapping and plant gathering, including the intergenerational transfer of knowledge of those practices. While Lelu Island will no longer be available for these practices, the extent of traditional use on the island itself appears limited prior to development, and the exercise of potential Aboriginal rights should still be able to continue within the traditional territories asserted and overlapping with the Project.</p> <p>However, as Lelu Island would be inaccessible for the life of the Project, the Agency is of the view that this will likely constitute a permanent and irreversible impact that may interfere with</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>the ability to self-govern and negotiate the management of the land and waters over which several of the Aboriginal groups assert Aboriginal title, including the ability to govern the lands and marine environment in a manner consistent with Tsimshian traditional law. The Agency also views the removal of Culturally Modified Trees, a symbol of the use and occupation of Lelu Island, as a permanent and irreversible impact on the land over which Aboriginal groups in the Project area assert title.</p>
<p>The accommodation measures presented in the Draft EA Report are incomplete and do not address the totality of Project-related effects on Aboriginal groups.</p>	<p>The accommodation measures presented in the EA Report include mitigation measures and follow-up requirements to address environmental effects considered under CEAA 2012. These include mitigation measures and follow-up requirements related to marine fish and fish habitat, navigation, marine harvested foods, and noise and light emissions to address effects on interests related to economic benefits from the land and waters of the Project area. See section 8 for further details.</p>
<p>The Draft EA Report does not address how the Project may impact potential or established Aboriginal rights, including traditional fishing rights and fisheries management rights, or title of Aboriginal groups with traditional territories located upriver from the Project are and which are dependent on salmon stocks spending a critical portion of their lifecycle on and around Flora Bank.</p> <p>Due to its effects on marine fish and fish habitat, including salmon, the Project will infringe on Aboriginal groups' fishing rights throughout the Skeena River watershed.</p> <p>Groups located upriver of the Project whose fisheries rights may be impacted should be consulted on the Project.</p>	<p>The Agency understands that several upriver Aboriginal groups with potential or established traditional fishing rights in the Skeena watershed have expressed concern regarding the potential effects of the Project on migratory fish and fish habitat. The Agency, with the assistance of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, closely examined the potential environmental effects of the Project on fish that utilize and migrate from Flora Bank and eventually throughout the Skeena watershed.</p> <p>The Agency considered these views, in addition to information received during the EA provided on behalf of Lax Kw'alaams that identified juvenile chinook and sockeye populations captured within three km of the Project site that are genetically linked to chinook and sockeye populations within various sub-basins, which upriver Aboriginal groups identified as important for the exercise of asserted fishing rights. In addition, the Agency sought advice from Fisheries and Oceans to understand the potential effects to fish beyond the estuary in order to assess the extent of potential impacts of the Project on upriver asserted fishing rights.</p> <p>Based on advice from DFO, the Agency agrees that with the proponent's commitment to use mitigation and offsetting measures and continued monitoring and follow-up programs, the likelihood of residual adverse effects to commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries including salmon in the upper Skeena River watershed is low. However, the Agency acknowledges that many traditional fisheries that upriver groups rely on are already at a depressed level, and therefore any contribution to residual effects on fish populations may exacerbate existing impediments to the exercise of asserted fishing rights. In the event that</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>there are unanticipated adverse effects to salmon populations in the upper Skeena watershed, there is potential for a moderate cumulative impact on asserted fishing rights upriver, given that some upriver Aboriginal groups may experience prolonged inability to fish preferred species or preferred locations. See section 8 for further discussion, including mitigation proposed identified to reduce or avoid effects on fish and fish habitat, that may in turn address potential impacts on fishing rights.</p>
<p>General Comments (non-VC specific)</p>	
<p>How will the Agency enforce mitigation proposed by proponent found in Appendix 11.5 of the EA Report?</p>	<p>The Agency is responsible for promoting, monitoring and facilitating compliance with the conditions that are set out in the Minister's Decision Statement for the Project. The Agency's enforcement officers apply a number of compliance promotion and enforcement activities to foster compliance with CEAA 2012 and avoid adverse environmental effects. These activities include carrying out site inspections and investigations. If a contravention is discovered, a number of enforcement actions are available to restore compliance, including written warnings, orders, directions and prohibitions, and court-ordered injunctions and prosecutions^{xvi}. The Agency does not have a role in enforcing other commitments made by the proponent.</p>
<p>Concerns about the site location of the Project.</p>	<p>CEAA 2012 requires the assessment of the Project as proposed by the proponent. Under section 19(1)(g) of CEAA 2012, an EA must take in to account alternative means of carrying out a project that are technically and economically feasible, and their environmental effects. The proponent assessed several site locations and concluded that based on an assessment of technical and economic criteria and consideration of the potential for environmental effects, Lelu Island was the preferred project location. As such, this was the Project that was assessed further under CEAA 2012. The process does not advocate alternative locations for projects undergoing federal EA.</p> <p>See section 3 of the EA Report for the assessment on alternative site locations.</p>
<p>There are previous studies conducted by the federal government that recommend that Flora Bank be protected from all industrial activity. In addition, previous development proposals on and around Lelu Island have been rejected due to unacceptable risks to fish and fish habitat.</p>	<p>The development proposed in 1973 was different than the Project proposed by Pacific NorthWest LNG Ltd. The former proposal was for a superport development at Kitson Island that included a large infill and a causeway over Flora Bank connecting to Lelu Island. The current proposal is for a Project with a suspension bridge over Flora Bank, and trestle pilings on adjacent Agnew Bank, with no causeway or infill. In 1973, the Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service determined that the superport proposal was not appropriate in the interest of preserving fish and fish habitat^{xvii}.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
	<p>In 1981, the Western LNG Project was proposed by Dome Petroleum Ltd. to be located on Grassy Point, near Port Simpson, B.C., approximately 50 km away from Lelu Island. While Dome Petroleum entered both federal and provincial environmental review processes, the proposed project was ultimately cancelled for financial reasons.</p>
<p>The original Project design was changed because there was a concern that the piling depth required was not feasible. The design was changed to a shorter trestle. This was later changed again due to the potential for effects to fish and fish habitat, and has reverted back to a similar layout to the original design with the exception of a 1.7 km section of the trestle which has been replaced with a suspension bridge to avoid Flora Bank. It is not clear that this new design is technically feasible.</p>	<p>The Agency does not assess the technical nor economic feasibility of the Project under CEAA 2012, but rather the Agency assesses the environmental effects of the Project as proposed by the proponent, taking in to account economically feasible mitigation measures.</p> <p>The proponent conducted an assessment of alternatives for placement of the marine infrastructure that considered constructability, economic and environmental feasibility of required dredging, and the cost of construction, as well as the associated environmental effects of each feasible alternative. The current marine terminal design was chosen as the preferred option due to the reduced potential environmental effects from the Project.</p> <p>The proponent has indicated that while the marine infrastructure design has been advanced to a sufficient level for planning and permitting, further engineering effort is still required to complete the design and finalize the design details to a stage that is ready to be constructed. The proponent has further indicated that the final engineering design is subject to change pending the results of further geotechnical studies and other site investigations.</p> <p>Should the Project design change following any federal EA decision that would allow the Project to proceed, the proponent would be required to provide the Agency with an analysis of the adverse environmental effects of the change(s) to the Project. The Agency would have to determine at that time if the change(s) to the Project constitutes a new project and whether it would require further assessment.</p>
<p>Concern that removal of sewage and grey water for disposal on the mainland may not be feasible due to the lack of facilities in Prince Rupert.</p> <p>Concern that the Project will generate additional sewage that will be trucked to mainland but not adequately treated, resulting in more raw sewage discharges to the ocean.</p>	<p>The proponent would treat some water on site at the Waste Water Treatment Plant and some effluents would be treated at the facility in Port Edward.</p> <p>Additional detail on this topic was added to section 2.4 of the EA Report.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>The proponent should be required to adaptively manage environmental effects based on the outcomes of the follow-up programs.</p> <p>In cases of significant uncertainty, a structured method – adaptive management – to learn more about the valued component or system in question is appropriate. Substantial thought needs to go into the process of predicting what could go wrong and how things can be appropriately rectified and mitigated.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the requirements of the follow-up programs to require the proponent to define, prior to the implementation of the follow-up program and in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, the scope and details of the follow-up programs and the levels of environmental change relative to established baseline conditions that would require the proponent to implement additional mitigation measure(s), and to implement these additional mitigation measures based on the results of monitoring and analysis, where required.</p>
<p>There is an unsubstantiated reliance on mitigation. In many cases, mitigation plans have not been fully developed or are scientifically dubious. This includes compensation and offsetting plans. Independent scientific analyses indicate that mitigation frequently fails to recover original levels of ecosystem function.</p>	<p>Due to factors such as the complexities of ecosystems and difficulties predicting details of future development, all EAs involve some level of uncertainty regarding the identification of environmental effects, the assessment of their significance, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. As a result, should the Project proceed, follow-up programs would require the proponent to undertake monitoring and analysis to verify the accuracy of the EA and/or to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. The Agency revised the follow-up program to require the proponent to define, prior to the implementation of the follow-up program and in consultation with Aboriginal groups and relevant federal and provincial authorities, the scope and details of the follow-up programs and the levels of environmental change relative to established baseline conditions that would require the proponent to implement additional mitigation measure(s), and to implement these additional mitigation measures based on the results of monitoring and analysis, where required.</p>
<p>There are no mitigation measures that address what would happen in the event of a bankruptcy or Project failure. A bond should be required to ensure mitigation will be properly funded or to ensure remediation if damages occur.</p>	<p>The Prince Rupert Port Authority confirmed that the lease agreement between the proponent and the Prince Rupert Port Authority would include terms which consider project delays, abandonment, the proponent's financial standing, and decommissioning costs.</p>
<p>Concerns about Aboriginal consultation requirements of the proponent on the mitigation measures and follow-up programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of "consultation" required to understand the fiduciary obligations of the crown as it relates to the use of 	<p>The Aboriginal consultation requirements would not be a delegation to the proponent of the Crown (fiduciary) duty to consult. Consultation requirements that would be outlined in the Decision Statement if the Project is allowed to proceed would outline how and when the proponent is to consult with Aboriginal groups who may be affected by the implementation of certain mitigation measures. This is not Crown consultation.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
<p>consultation within the Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity funding for Aboriginal groups to participate in consultation activities with the proponent is required. - It is not clear how the Agency will ensure that the proponent provided “a full and impartial consideration of any views presented by the party or parties being consulted” and what the terms “sufficient” and “reasonable” entail. - Given that the Prince Rupert Port Authority will be issuing permissions to construct certain aspects of the Project, how do they ensure that the proponent has fulfilled their obligations for consultation and has met all aspects of their EA Decision Statement consultation requirements prior to issuing an authorization. 	<p>The requirements in the Decision Statement related to consultation with potentially affected Aboriginal groups would require the proponent to set out, in an annual report, how it has considered any views and information that it received during or as a result of the consultation. The annual report would be made publicly available by the proponent. As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the Agency would determine whether the consultation done by the proponent meets the intents of the Decision Statement. The Agency would consider all reporting by Aboriginal groups of suspected non-compliance by the proponent. Enforcement of the conditions by the Agency is distinct from the permitting requirements and process of Prince Rupert Port Authority; enforcement conducted by the Agency is specific to EA conditions.</p> <p>It is the proponent’s responsibility to engage with the necessary resources to comply with the conditions set out in a Decision Statement. The Agency does not provide funding for consultation activities undertaken by the proponent as part of its requirement to comply with conditions set out in the Decision Statement.</p>
<p>If there is a gap between the EA and the start of construction of the Project, the proponent should be required to ensure that the baseline information that would inform the mitigation measures and follow-up programs is still accurate.</p>	<p>If in-water construction has not started within five years of the issuance of the Decision Statement , the proponent would be required to determine if changes have occurred to marine fish and fish habitat (including marine mammals) and current use of lands and resources in that time. If a change is identified, the proponent would be required to determine if additional adverse environmental effects on marine fish (including marine mammals) and fish habitat, and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes would result and if additional mitigation measures are required. If additional mitigation measures are required, the proponent would be required to implement and monitor them as part of existing follow-up programs. See section 9 for further details regarding the follow-up program.</p>
<p>All monitoring programs should occur throughout the life of the Project up to and including de-commissioning.</p>	<p>The duration of all follow-up programs is to be determined in consultation with Aboriginal groups and government authorities. Some individual follow-up programs indicate a minimum duration.</p>
<p>Monitoring programs should be designed to include First Nations consultation and training to promote capacity to participate in these programs.</p>	<p>When a follow-up program is required to be developed in consultation with Aboriginal groups, the proponent shall discuss with each group opportunities for participation of that group in the implementation of the follow-up program. It is the proponent’s responsibility to engage with the necessary resources to comply with the requirements of the Minister’s Decision Statement.</p>

Comment	Agency Response
The proponent should commit to funding that will support mandatory long-term monitoring programs.	It is the proponent's responsibility to engage with the necessary resources to comply with the requirements of the Minister's Decision Statement.
All environmental conditions should be enforced by a scientific method upheld by a third-party review.	<p>The Agency's approach to verify compliance would be based on both on-site verification and the scientific and technical review of required documentation.</p> <p>The proponent would also be required to retain the service of an environmental monitor to observe, record, and report on the implementation of the mitigation measures included in the Decision Statement. The environmental monitor would be given the authority to stop Project activities that do not comply with mitigation measures included in the Decision Statement and would be required to report on its activities to the Agency, Aboriginal groups and relevant government authorities at the same time it reports to the proponent.</p>
The proponent should be required to coordinate the Project's construction activities with the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Line project construction activities or any other pipeline construction in the local assessment area.	<p>All proponents conducting construction activities in the Port of Prince Rupert are required to participate in a Construction Coordination Committee with the Prince Rupert Port Authority to address potential effects of construction and operation activities on marine users, including commercial fishers, within the Port's boundaries.</p> <p>The B.C. Oil and Gas Commission would regulate both the Pacific NorthWest LNG Project and the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Line. According to its B.C. Oil and Gas Commission permit, the proponent of the Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Line Project must submit, at least one week prior to the beginning of each month, a schedule to the Commission indicating the location and timing of horizontal directional drilling, micro-tunneling, direct pipe installation, or in stream work planned to commence in the following month. It is expected that the proponent would also be required to submit updated construction schedules to the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission as a condition of their Facility Permit, if the decision to issue a permit is made^{xviii}.</p>
A committee should be established for Aboriginal groups to have oversight of the environmental performance of the Project through construction and operation.	As part of its accommodation efforts related to discharging its duty to consult, the Agency, on behalf of the federal Crown, has engaged in discussions between the Government of Canada, the Government of B.C. and potentially affected Project area Aboriginal groups to set up cooperative mechanisms related to environmental monitoring and cumulative effects. The purpose, scope and nature of these cooperative mechanisms are outside of the scope of the Decision Statement for the Project, which can only include conditions directed to the proponent.

Comment	Agency Response
<p>All Aboriginal groups involved in the EA should have the right to approve the qualified environmental monitor for the Project. Representatives of Aboriginal groups should be on-site with the environmental monitor at all times.</p>	<p>The Agency identified Lax Kw'alaams and Metlakatla with a role in identifying the environmental monitor. This decision is based on the Agency's determination of a high depth of consultation owed to these two groups based on the nature and strength of their potential or established Aboriginal rights or title in the Project area, and the potential for impacts of the Project on those rights.</p>
<p>Qualified individuals should possess community and Aboriginal traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>The Agency adjusted the definition of qualified individual to mean "someone who, through education, experience and knowledge relevant to a particular matter, may be relied on by the Proponent to provide advice within his or her area of expertise. Knowledge relevant to a particular matter may include community and Indigenous traditional knowledge."</p>
<p>Given the proponent's potential contributions to cumulative impacts on a number of ecological and social values in the Prince Rupert area, the proponent should be required to participate in current and ongoing regional cumulative effects initiatives, not just those for marine shipping or underwater noise.</p> <p>Cumulative effects management programs that involve First Nations should be supported to appropriately manage current and future cumulative impacts at an effective, regional scale.</p>	<p>The Agency revised the mitigation measures to require the proponent to participate, at the request of relevant federal authorities, in regional initiatives related to the monitoring, assessment or management of cumulative environmental effects likely to result from the Project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out, should there be any such initiative during the construction and operations phases of the Project.</p> <p>Discussions are ongoing between the Government of Canada, the Government of B.C. and Aboriginal groups to set up cooperative mechanisms related to environmental monitoring and cumulative effects. The purpose, scope and nature of these cooperative mechanisms are outside of the scope of the Decision Statement for the Project, which can only include conditions directed to the proponent.</p>

ⁱ Government of Canada Moves to Restore Trust in Environmental Assessment, January 27, 2016, <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1029999>

ⁱⁱ Canada's Greenhouse Gas Inventory, <https://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=83A34A7A-1>

ⁱⁱⁱ Environment and Climate Change Canada (2016). Pacific Northwest Liquefied Natural Gas Project, Review of Related Upstream Greenhouse Gas, Emissions Estimates, Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry, Pacific NorthWest LNG Project, <http://ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=80032>

^{iv} Reducing methane emissions from Canada's oil and gas industry, <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1039219>

^v Ibid

^{vi} Jonathan Moore, Simon Fraser University; Charmaine Carr-Harris, Skeena Fisheries Commission; Jennifer Gordon, Lax Kw'alaams Fisheries Stewardship Program. Salmon science as related to proposed development in the Skeena River estuary. November 2015 Report to Lax Kw'alaams Band Council.

^{vii} Pacific NorthWest LNG Limited Partnership. Pacific NorthWest LNG Project Marine Fish Survey Results: December 2014 to February 2016 Report. May 20, 2016. <http://ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/document-eng.cfm?document=114745>

^{viii} Ibid

^{ix} The Agency received submissions of Dr. McLaren's work on the following dates: January 3, 2015, January 24, 2015, February 2, 2015, May 20, 2015, August 11, 2015, October 21, 2015, December 17, 2015, July 14, 2016, and July 18, 2016.

^x Environment Canada. 2014. Recovery Strategy for the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in Canada. Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series. Environment Canada, Ottawa. v + 49 pp. http://sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_guillemot_marbre_marbled_murrelet_0614_e.pdf

^{xi} B.C. Environmental Assessment Office, Project Information Centre (e-PIC) http://a100.gov.bc.ca/appsdata/epic/html/deploy/epic_project_home_396.html

^{xii} Tanker Safety Expert Panel. 2014. A Review of Canada's Ship-source Spill Preparedness and Response: Setting the Course for the Future, Phase II – Requirements for the Arctic and for Hazardous and Noxious Substances Nationally. <https://www.tc.gc.ca/media/documents/mosprr/TC-Tanker-E-P2.pdf>

^{xiii} National Places of Refuge Contingency Plan (PORCP) – TP 14707 E. First Edition July 3, 2007. <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/marinesafety/tp-tp14707-menu-1683.htm>

^{xiv} Places of Refuge Contingency Plan Pacific Region – TP 14707 E. 2009. <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/marinesafety/tp-tp14707-pacific-menu-3046.htm>

^{xv} Port Information Guide. Harbour Master Port of Prince Rupert. October 2015. <http://www.rupertport.com/operations/port-information-guide>

^{xvi} Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. January 2016. Compliance and Enforcement Policy under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*. http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=429A25E6-1#_Toc011

^{xvii} Higgins, R.J. and W.J. Schouwenburg. 1973. A Biological Assessment of Fish Utilization of the Skeena River Estuary, with Special Reference to Port Development in Prince Rupert. (No. Technical Report 1973-1). Northern Operations Branch, Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service.

^{xviii} B.C. Oil and Gas Commission. June 2016. Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Permit Application and Operations Manual. <http://www.bcogc.ca/node/11268/download>