

Attention:

BC Environmental Assessment Office
PO Box 9426 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9V1

July 25, 2014

RE: Selection of Valued Components for Woodfibre LNG

Please find below our comments on the Valued Components to assess the Woodfibre LNG project proposed in Howe Sound, from the newly formed community group, My Sea to Sky.

My Sea to Sky was started by a group of Squamish citizens in March 2014, in response to growing concerns about the proposed Woodfibre LNG project. We currently number more than 100 active volunteers, 500 people on our mailing list, and more than 1,100 people on our facebook page.

We represent a diverse group of people: business owners, scientists, lawyers, tradesmen, medical professionals, mountain guides, accountants, graphic designers, teachers, engineers, and other professionals. We have volunteered hundreds of hours of our own personal time to understand what impact an LNG export facility would have on our community, in our generation and the years to come.

The goals of My Sea to Sky are:

- To educate communities in the Sea to Sky and raise awareness about the key issues associated with Woodfibre LNG.
- To work together, partnering with other communities and other organizations to create a strong, unified voice to share a sustainable vision for Howe Sound.
- Actively protest unsustainable development proposals within Howe Sound.

The values of My Sea to Sky are to:

1. Respect all points of view, and assume positive intent.
2. Empower citizens to engage by finding common ground.
3. Be inclusive and transparent.
4. Use rational fact-based information.

To date, Woodfibre LNG has done a poor job of engaging with the general public and has succeeded in obfuscating the Environmental Assessment process for this project. There has been almost no attempt from Woodfibre LNG to explain the economic, social, environmental, safety, health, and heritage impacts that this project will have on our community. We also recognize that while this process tends to look at a project in isolation, this is not realistic given the much wider impacts that fracking will have in Northern BC, as well as the impacts that

increased emissions of greenhouse gases will have on climate change, and how that will impact our community and the world. These larger-scale impacts must be addressed.

Our membership requires detailed information about the Valued Components, and believe that the studies we have listed below are necessary in order for us to better understand the project, and to determine both the impacts of the project and the potential benefits.

Health

Air pollution and impacts on human health

→ We request that the proponent specifies total emissions of greenhouse gases (e.g., methane, SO_x, NO_x, CO₂) and particulates resulting from construction and operation of the LNG export facility, as well as emissions from LNG tankers and accompanying tugboats as they transit Howe Sound.

→ We request studies to quantify the health implications, and burden on our healthcare system as a result of reduced air quality in Squamish and the Howe Sound airshed due to emissions of NO_x and SO_x and other pollutants from Woodfibre LNG, and the cumulative impacts of these emissions in addition to existing and future air pollution in Howe Sound. How will reduced air quality affect human health and well-being? The study area should encompass the entire Howe Sound airshed.

→ We request studies to establish baseline air quality over the different seasons and different years (as there is inter-annual and inter-seasonal variation) to better understand the impact of adding 80,000 tonnes of extra CO₂ + 20 tonnes of Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) + 17 tonnes of Sulphur Oxides (SO_x) and how that will impact the health and well being of humans and wildlife.

→ We request studies estimating increases in respiratory and allergenic ailments in nearby (Howe Sound) populations directly or indirectly attributable to airborne emissions from the Woodfibre LNG plant and storage tankers and from related marine traffic. Include cumulative effects.

Impact of temporary construction workers on social services

Woodfibre LNG is estimating 500 construction jobs for 2 years. These will be a mix of highly skilled and specialized jobs that the proponent admits will most likely be filled by workers from outside the community, depending on the expertise available in Squamish.

Studies during construction of similar industrial projects show that:

- the number of workplace accidents increase.
- crime and substance abuse and misuse increase which leads to an increase in traffic accidents and collisions, as well as increased domestic violence.

- the additional demands on hospitals, counselling, police, and ambulance services results in reduced service capacity for residents.

→ We request studies to quantify the impacts of temporary construction workers on emergency and health services, and how that will impact service capacity for residents in Squamish and Howe Sound.

→ What are the social and health impacts of increased crime and substance abuse and misuse within our community?

→ What are the social and health impacts of increased domestic violence within our community?

→ What are the social and health impacts of increased demand for sex trade workers within our community?

→ What are the cumulative social and health impacts of temporary construction workers from Woodfibre LNG, Fortis' Eagle Mountain pipeline, and all other industrial activities currently proposed in Howe Sound? Include projections of likely future industrial projects.

Safety

Lack of regulatory framework in Canada to determine safe location of LNG facilities

Canada has no regulatory framework to define where LNG plants can be safely located. How do we know if Woodfibre is an appropriate site when we have no standards?

→ We request Woodfibre LNG to comply with accepted international standards for the siting of LNG plants. <http://www.lngtss.org/standards.html>

Risks from landslides and seismic activity

Fjords are frequently subject to landslides and debris flows, and the Woodfibre site has a history of slope failure. In 1955 a wharf and three warehouses collapsed into Howe Sound, causing \$500,000 - \$750,000 in damages (Bornhold, B.D., 1983, Fjords, GEOS, no. 1, p 1-4). The Woodfibre site is not a safe location for a hazardous LNG facility.

→ What kind of seismic studies have been undertaken and why would a hazardous facility be considered in such an unstable area close to residents?

→ We request a study of the geomorphology of the area, including the major hazards and their consequences for the safety of the plant and storage / in-transit tankers.

→ Include studies on the length of time the plant and LNG storage tankers could sustain safety and integrity in the event of a power failure. Confining seismic events to those occurring in the immediate area of the plant is an unrealistic assumption.

Risks from LNG tanker traffic

Marine Traffic Safety is an important issue due to the amount of commercial and recreational traffic in Howe Sound. Squamish is known for its high winds, big tides, and fast currents.

What is the marine safety plan for the 1000' LNG tankers carrying Class A Hazardous material?

→ We request studies to determine exactly what kind of emergencies could occur and what type of emergency response would be required. Worst case scenario should be projected with the burden of any costs paid for by the proponent.

Impact to volunteer fire emergency services

Squamish has a volunteer fire department. What kind of resources will be required of the proponent to ensure they have the necessary experienced emergency personnel, considering the proposed plant is backed by green space on 3 sides?

→ We request the proponent provide a detailed plan that is approved by the different emergency services within Squamish (fire, police, ambulance, hospital) and reviewed and approved by an independent consultant specializing in disaster management.

→ We request the proponent to specify how the volunteer fire department will be compensated for loss of capacity if existing volunteers become part of Woodfibre LNG's emergency response team?

What about safety?

What is the worst-case scenario? A rupturing LNG tanker? Explosions? Diesel or LNG spills from the LNG tanker? Who is responsible if there is a spill or leak of any kind? What is the emergency response? Squamish Fire Department has questioned how they could possibly fight an LNG fire in an across-the-water plant housing 100,000 tonnes of flammable methane? Will the ships be escorted by the Coast Guard or military escorts, similar to LNG ships in the USA that view them as a terrorist threat? Who is responsible for ensuring compliance and monitoring?

Accidents and malfunctions of an LNG tanker

Loss of safety in Howe Sound due to accidental or deliberate rupture of in-transit LNG carrier and/or storage tankers, and a resulting plume-fire extending outward from the tanker.

→ We request a plume-fire analysis (a la the Sandia and ioMosaic studies in the U.S.), detailing the effects on humans, recreational boaters, ferry traffic, wildlife, and property nearby. Include SIGTTO best practices and ISO standards. The study geography would include all of Howe Sound, especially the population centres of West Vancouver, Lions Bay, Bowen Island, and (for the alternate route) the town of Gibsons. The study should detail how, and at what cost, these municipalities can prepare their emergency services to cope with such an event. The study should also detail the local and regional response preparations and arrangements for such an event, and the response coordination required between various agencies (Woodfibre LNG, local municipalities, Coast Guard etc.)

→ The study should also take into account the frequent windy days in Howe Sound, looking at both low-wind and high-wind scenarios. Average summer afternoon wind speed is often above 25 knots, and at times can gust over 40 knots. How would a combined high-wind, high wave-action day expand the boundaries of a plume fire? How would low-wind and low wave-action expand the boundaries of a plume fire? Studies should identify impacts during both inflow and outflow winds.

Accidents and malfunctions of the floating LNG storage facility

Loss of safety in Howe Sound due to accidental or deliberate rupture of at-berth LNG carrier and/or storage tankers, and a resulting plume-fire extending outward from the plant.

→ We request a plume-fire analysis (a la the Sandia and ioMosaic studies in the U.S.), with effects on humans, wildlife, and property nearby. Include SIGTTO best practices and ISO standards, and the effects on plant workers, recreational boaters, ferry traffic, and local woodlands. The study should detail how, and at what cost, the town of Squamish can prepare its emergency services to cope with such an event.

The study should detail the at-plant, local and regional response preparations and arrangements for such an event, and the response coordination required between various agencies (Woodfibre LNG, local municipalities, Coast Guard etc.)

→ The study should also take into account the frequent windy days in Howe Sound, looking at both low-wind and high-wind scenarios. Average summer afternoon wind speed is often above 25 knots, and at times can gust over 40 knots. How would a combined high-wind, high wave-action day expand the boundaries of a plume fire? How would low-wind and low wave-action expand the boundaries of a plume fire? Studies should identify impacts during both inflow and outflow winds.

Safety of ship-to-ship transfers during high winds

Ship-to-ship transfers of LNG are especially dangerous in high winds due to inflexibility of piping at -162 degrees Celsius. SIGTTO and most ports prohibit these transfers in wind speeds/gusts over 25 knots, which is the average afternoon summer wind speed in Squamish. Given that the proponent plans to increase the amount of tanker traffic and export of LNG in the summer months, and that it will take 16-24 hours to fill an LNG tanker, how will the proponent manage LNG transfer during high wind speeds, which happen pretty much every sunny day when the temperature is cooler in Vancouver and hotter in Lillooet?

Disaster prevention and response

Squamish Fire Department is neither equipped nor trained to cope with a major fire event at or near the plant. Neither is any other municipality in Howe Sound.

→ We request a comprehensive study of the proponent's disaster prevention and response capabilities. Note: SIGTTO and ISO standards require on-facility fire suppression technologies, onsite tugs (to haul tankers away from danger), and regular fire/safety drills.

Environment

Water pollution

Woodfibre LNG is planning to use water cooling to remove heat from facility equipment. We are very concerned about the cumulative effect of dumping 17,000 cubic meters of warm (+10 degrees warmer than intake temperature), chlorinated water back into Howe Sound every hour, every day, and the adverse impacts this will have on marine life.

→ We request the proponent undertake a comprehensive cumulative impacts study of the effects of dumping 17,000 cubic metres of warm chlorinated water into Howe Sound, and how it will affect wildlife. The studies must include the impacts on ecosystem structure and function and detail how key species such as herring, salmon, and marine mammals may be impacted. It should also research the implications of possible anoxic zones, potential loss of key species, increase in undesirable warm-water species, bleaching of anemones (temperature is a key stressor for anemones and can result in bleaching), impacts to commercial and recreational fish stocks, and other undesirable effects on marine fauna and flora.

Ocean acidification and acid rain

Acid rain is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which react with water molecules in the atmosphere. Ocean acidification is the ongoing decrease in the pH of the Earth's oceans, caused by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

→ We request studies to identify the effects of acid rain and ocean acidification in Howe Sound and effects on various species of commercial, recreational, and forage fish stocks, including species resident in and migrating through the Howe Sound. The study should also include the effects of acid rain and ocean acidification on shellfish and other marine flora and fauna.

Shoreline and infrastructure damage from LNG tanker bow and stern wakes

We are concerned about the effect of shoreline erosion in communities along the LNG tanker route.

→ Studies need to be done on knot speed and the size of vessel wakes and what potential damage to wharves, marina infrastructure, and destructions of coastal shorelines will occur.

http://www.researchgate.net/publication/228930679_Shoreline_effects_of_vessel_wakes_Maribo_rough_Sounds_New_Zealand

→ How will the speed of LNG tankers be controlled?

→ How will the presence of LNG tanker traffic (aesthetics and safety) and shoreline erosion impact real estate values of coastal lots?

→ What are the safety impacts of large wakes/waves in Howe Sound? Estimation of at-shore wave heights from LNG tankers and escort tugs travelling at high speed through the Sound (on both exit and entry legs).

→ What are the environmental impacts of large wakes/waves on intertidal habitat and species that live there?

Atmospheric noise

We value peace and quiet in a wild, non-industrialized setting. How much noise will an LNG facility generate?

→ We request studies to determine increase in atmospheric noise from the LNG facility, plant operations, storage tankers, flare stack, transiting LNG tankers, tugboats, water taxis, helicopters, and other machinery associated with the project.

→ We request studies to determine impact of atmospheric noise on ocean-based recreation such as sailing, kiteboarding, windsurfing, sea kayaking, and paddleboarding.

Visual pollution

Tourism is an emerging area of economic support for Squamish. We are very concerned about visual pollution and the effect it will have on our tourism industry, film industry, and outdoor recreation industries. Smoke stacks, pollution, gas flaring, large LNG tankers, is not what we would consider as Supernatural BC. What will this do to the Sea to Sky Gondola revenue?

→ We request studies to determine economic impacts to tourism, film, and outdoor recreation industries as a result of visual pollution.

Light pollution

We value dark skies at night, and am very concerned about light pollution from the facility and the flare stack and the potential effect on the communities of Squamish, Britannia Beach, and Furry Creek.

→ We request studies to determine impacts of light pollution from the facility and the flare stack in Squamish, Britannia Beach, and Furry Creek, as well as wildlife.

→ We request studies to determine health impacts of light pollution on citizens in Squamish, Britannia Beach, and Furry Creek.

Underwater noise

→ We request studies to determine the impacts of underwater noise from the land-based LNG facility, the floating LNG storage and offloading unit, and LNG tankers and tugs on herring, rockfish, salmon, and marine mammals.

Herring

Herring form the basis of the foodweb, and several local community organizations are focused on helping herring stocks to recover in Howe Sound.

→ We request studies to determine the impacts of underwater noise on herring. How will noise from the land-based LNG facility, the floating storage and offloading unit, and LNG tankers and tugs impact herring: their habitat, their behaviour, and in particular herring spawning?

→ We request multi-year studies to determine current populations of herring in Howe Sound, and to identify key herring habitat and behaviour in Howe Sound.

Rockfish

→ We request multi-season studies to determine current populations of Rockfish in Howe Sound, and to identify key rockfish habitat and behaviour in Howe Sound.

→ We request multi-year studies to determine the impacts of underwater noise, warmer water temperatures, and chlorine on endangered Rockfish stocks.

Salmon

→ We request multi-season studies to determine current populations of salmon species in Howe Sound, and to identify key salmon habitat and behaviour throughout their life cycle.

→ We request studies to determine the importance of the Woodfibre beach and Mill Creek to juvenile and adult salmon and other fish.

Marine mammals

→ We request multi-season studies to determine current populations of migratory and resident orcas, dolphins, grey whales, humpback whales, seals, and sea lions in Howe Sound. Include recent trends showing increased visitations and increasing populations. Baseline to be set using estimates of pre-industrialization populations.

→ We request studies to determine the amount of underwater noise generated from the land-based LNG facility, the floating storage and offloading unit, and LNG tankers and tugs. How will this underwater noise impact marine mammals?

Risks to bird species

We understand that the plant will flare gas in order to release pressure in the lines and am concerned about the impact on migration of birds in this area. In the fall of 2013, 7500 songbirds were killed while they flew over a flare stack at Canaport LNG in Saint John.

→ We request studies on migration patterns and frequencies of all avifauna species known to use the Howe Sound as a migratory route, gathering baseline data over multiple seasons.

→ We request studies on the Bald Eagle, to determine migration patterns and ensure they are protected. The Bald Eagle is an iconic species that overwinters in the Brackendale area.

→ We request that the proponent creates a plan specifying flaring times, to avoid key months when Bald Eagles and other migratory birds will be transiting through Howe Sound.

Elk

There are several accounts of elk and elk calves eating roe from kelp near the Woodfibre site.

→ We request annual studies to determine the number of Roosevelt Elk in the vicinity of the Woodfibre site, their preferred habitats, and their behavior and diet throughout the year.

→ We request studies to determine how loss of herring roe at the Woodfibre site as a result of underwater noise, increased water temperatures, and other impacts will impact elk populations.

Social & Economic

Costs/benefits of the Woodfibre LNG project for the District of Squamish

→ We request a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, including details of:

- direct, indirect, and induced local employment
- municipal tax benefits
- loss of municipal taxes from businesses, industries that are directly or indirectly impacted by locating an LNG facility in Howe Sound
- future loss of possible municipal tax revenue from businesses and industries that would have located in Howe Sound but don't because of the presence of an LNG facility (e.g., high tech companies, knowledge-based industry, recreation technology companies, film industry etc.)
- impacts of "capping" Woodfibre LNG's municipal taxes at \$2 million, with an annual increase of 2.5% to a maximum of \$3 million. This effectively limits the potential benefits to the District of Squamish, and transfers the tax burden to other DoS taxpayers and property owners.

- infrastructure and other socio-economic benefits
- quality of life
- costs of air pollution, noise pollution, light pollution, and water pollution
- services and infrastructure costs
- health and other disbenefits
- impacts on residential, recreational, and commercial real estate values
- loss of revenue for existing businesses and industries (e.g., tourism industry, film industry, outdoor recreation industry, high tech industry, knowledge-based industry, fisheries industry)
- loss of revenue through offshore infrastructure
- loss of revenue through foreign temporary workers
- loss of revenue due to poor air quality, visual impacts, and environmental impacts

Woodfibre LNG's proposed "cap" on municipal taxes transfers the tax burden to other taxpayers and property owners

→ We request a study on the impacts of "capping" Woodfibre LNG's municipal taxes at \$2 million, with an annual increase of 2.5% to a maximum of \$3 million as proposed by Woodfibre LNG in a letter to the District of Squamish dated July 14, 2014. This effectively limits the potential municipal tax benefits to the District of Squamish, and transfers the tax burden to other DoS taxpayers and property owners.

Impact on real estate values in communities throughout Howe Sound?

→ How will Real Estate values in the many communities of Howe Sound (Britannia Beach, Furry Creek, Squamish Oceanfront Development and the Future Porteau land development) be affected long term, due to the re-introduction of polluting heavy industry?

→ How will real estate values along LNG tankers routes be affected by real and perceived threats this hazardous cargo poses to health and safety?

→ Will the visual impacts, light pollution, and noise pollution from Woodfibre LNG impede the development of the SODC land?

→ We request studies on the immediate impact of the LNG facility on real estate values and projected over the next 25 years.

→ Study of the likely impact of the Woodfibre plant and LNG tanker traffic on residential, recreational, and commercial real estate values (e.g. CRED report <http://credbc.ca/cred-releases-new-report/>). The study should include the impact on the municipal tax base and property taxation rates for each of the affected municipalities.

How will this impact the desirability of Squamish as a place to live and work?

Since the pulp mill shut down, Squamish's population has increased from ~15 thousand to ~19 thousand residents. Our demographic has changed dramatically, with a large number of young, educated, and sustainably-minded people moving here to enjoy the lifestyle and start families. How will the LNG plant affect this demographic?

How will the LNG plant affect this demographic?

Will it change the perception people have of Squamish? Will it impact the desirability of Squamish as a place to live? Will increased emissions and associated health impacts mean that

people move away? How will that impact the value of real estate? What about our ability to attract new businesses and tech start-ups? Are we limiting ourselves to heavy industry development and scaring away more sustainable businesses?

How will this impact our emerging tourism industry?

Squamish has been attracting outdoor recreation enthusiasts for decades, however our ability to capture tourist dollars is still evolving. The Sea to Sky Gondola is our first significant investment in tourism infrastructure, which will in turn generate additional tourist dollars within the community as Squamish becomes a destination.

How will the proposed LNG facility impact the Sea to Sky Gondola? Will tourists want to pay for tickets to look out at a highly industrialized view? What are the potential revenue losses for emerging tourism like the Sea to Sky Gondola? Water vapour emissions from Woodfibre LNG may create cloud layers in the sound, so how will that affect viewscapes? What about noise pollution? Will the view of the LNG plant from the highway discourage potential tourists from stopping in Squamish?

→ request studies to estimate the economic impacts on current and projected tourism industry in Vancouver, Squamish, Whistler, Howe Sound, and the Sunshine Coast.

Impact of temporary construction workers on cost of housing and accommodation

Woodfibre LNG is estimating 500 construction jobs for 2 years. These will be a mix of highly skilled and specialized jobs that the proponent admits will most likely be filled by workers from outside the community, depending on the expertise available in Squamish. Where will these temporary construction workers be housed? Squamish currently has a near-zero vacancy rate for rental properties.

→ We request studies to determine impacts on the cost of housing and rental accommodation, and how this will impact low-income families living in Squamish.

→ Will there be displacement of local residents from rental housing?

→ We request a study of short and long-term housing availability for both the Woodfibre LNG and Fortis Eagle Mountain pipeline project labour. The study needs to detail remediation and mitigation measures.

Impact of temporary construction workers on community structure and safety

An influx of young, male, temporary workers is typically associated with an increase in crime, drug use and misabuse, and demand for sex workers.

→ We request studies to determine the social impacts of increased crime, drug use and misabuse, and demand for prostitutes, and how this will affect safety of Squamish residents.

→ We request studies to determine the social impacts of increased crime, drug use and misabuse, and demand for sex workers, and how this will affect the social fabric of the community. How will this impact the desirability of Squamish as a destination for tourists and outdoor recreation enthusiasts?

Concerns about insurance coverage to compensate for spills/catastrophes

→ Determine if insurance coverage carried by Woodfibre LNG and the LNG tankers owners is sufficient to compensate for economic and social impacts of a major spill or catastrophic event.

Capacity of local residents to fulfill local job opportunities at Woodfibre LNG

The current rate of unemployment in Squamish is approximately 7%

(<https://slrd.civicweb.net/Documents/DocumentDisplay.aspx?Id=37261>), however the capacity of these unemployed residents to fulfill local job opportunities at Woodfibre LNG is unknown, and it is unlikely that current unemployed residents will have the technical skills and experience required for employment at Woodfibre LNG.

→ We request studies to determine the capacity of local Squamish residents to fulfill local job opportunities at Woodfibre LNG, during both the construction and operation of the LNG facility.

→ We request studies to determine the capacity of regional (Vancouver-Whistler) residents to fulfill local job opportunities at Woodfibre LNG, during both the construction and operation of the LNG facility.

→ We request Woodfibre LNG to be more specific in the kinds of construction and operations jobs available and the numbers of these jobs, which they have been reluctant to do, stating that they didn't have specific details on how many jobs will be required. This is at odds with the projections and announcements they have made of 500 jobs during construction and 100 jobs during operations. How can they project these numbers if they don't know the specifics of what jobs are required and how many?

Increased costs for BC Hydro customers due to reduced industrial hydro rates for Woodfibre LNG

Large industrial customers, such as Woodfibre LNG, receive a lower rate for electricity than do residential and commercial customers. As that rate is lower than BC Hydro's current cost to produce that energy, rates for residential customers may have to rise to cover the shortfall.

→ We request a study to estimate the economic effects on the current and projected residential and light commercial electricity rates for BC Hydro's customers in the event that (i) the Woodfibre LNG project proceeds, and is powered by electricity and (ii) the Province's proposed 82 MTPA of LNG proposals proceed and are powered by renewables.

Disturbance to ferry traffic in Howe Sound from LNG tankers

→ We request a multi-season study of the current ferry traffic in Howe Sound, looking at the impact on ferry scheduling, and the potential economic impacts of conflict with LNG tanker traffic.

Climate Change

A report released in June 2014 by the Federal Government states that Canadians can expect more extreme weather events such as droughts, forest fires, heat waves, and floods. It also states that we will experience negative impacts on the economy and human health, and see a loss in biodiversity.

Evaluate total greenhouse gas emissions from fracking to regasification and use

→ We request the proponent to complete a full evaluation of greenhouse gas emissions, including emissions of leaking methane from fracking wells and pipelines, the energy required to liquefy the gas, carbon emissions involved to ship the LNG halfway around the world, plus the energy required to regasify it at the other end, and finally from burning the natural gas itself. Is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions higher than the total emissions from burning coal? If yes, this project doesn't make sense.

Climate change and impacts on human health

→ We request studies to determine impacts of climate change on the health of Squamish residents.

Climate change and social and economic costs for Squamish residents

The Woodfibre LNG project will significantly increase our community's greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change, yet Woodfibre LNG will not bear the costs of damage in our community from extreme weather events, or the cost to raise dikes in Squamish as sea levels continue to rise.

→ We request the proponent state how they will help mitigate these social and economic costs so the burden is not left to the future generations of Squamish citizens.

Heritage

Value recreational access to Howe Sound

As a citizen of Howe Sound, we value access to the ocean for recreation. We regularly sea kayak/paddleboard/sail, and we are concerned that the exclusion zones around the proposed LNG facility and the LNG tankers will impact recreational access within the Howe Sound.

→ We request studies to determine impact of exclusion zones on ocean-based recreation such as sailing, kiteboarding, windsurfing, sea kayaking, and paddleboarding.

→ We request studies to determine impact of noise pollution, light pollution, and air pollution, as well as impacts to visual aesthetics on the user experience while participating in ocean-based recreation such as sailing, kiteboarding, windsurfing, sea kayaking, and paddleboarding. How will this financially impact existing outdoor recreation businesses in Howe Sound?

→ We request studies to determine the impact of large wakes from LNG tankers and tugs transiting the Howe Sound on outdoor recreation opportunities.

→ We request multi-season studies of the current recreational boating use of the Sound, and the impact, including economic impacts, of LNG traffic (in and out) on recreational boating.

Restoration of Woodfibre and Mill Creek spawning grounds

There is anecdotal evidence that cutthroat trout, coho salmon, and numerous other salmon species and herring used to spawn at Woodfibre beach and Mill Creek.

→ We request studies to determine the cost and feasibility to restore these river deltas into functioning fish habitat.

For further information or clarifications, please contact Tracey Saxby (email: info@myseatosky.org or phone: 604 892-5096).

Sincerely,

The core My Sea to Sky team

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