



DECEMBER 2022

WOODFIBRE LNG & FORTISBC EAGLE MOUNTAIN GAS PIPELINE PROJECTS

Update from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Rights & Title and Environmental Working Group

OPEN HOUSE/FAQ NIGHT

We would like to invite you to a WoodfibreLNG and Fortis Eagle Mountain Pipeline project community open house. As we move into construction (soft start of February 2023) we want to prioritize keeping our members up to date with construction timelines, what to expect, and provide an opportunity to answer your questions. This event is being organized and hosted by Squamish Nation, neither Woodfibre or FortisBC will be present.

Dinner and door prizes! Transportation can be provided.

Please RSVP to swiyat@squamish.net

or 778-966-1117



Some topics of discussion are:

- Marine Traffic
- Access or changes to Cultural Activities
- Construction traffic changes
- Pipeline Safety
- Emergency Response
- Camp & Floatel Questions

This update is about environmental regulation. Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Members and businesses seeking employment or business opportunities for the project are encouraged to contact:

Ta7lnewás (Education, Employment & Training)
Paul_Wick@squamish.net

Nch'káy Development Corporation
Jody_Antone@squamish.net

Date & Time:
February 16 from 5:00 - 8:00 pm

Location:
Totem Hall
1380 Stawamus Rd, Squamish

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE DESIGN & SAFETY

Pipeline safety (and risk of explosion) continues to be a topic of discussion amongst members. We want to emphasize that the FortisBC Eagle Mountain Pipeline is natural gas, not oil (like TransMountain). We continue to have discussions with FortisBC to better understand what proactive measures that can be taken to prevent pipeline emergencies. We've outlined some of these below.

Natural Gas pipelines have isolation valves spaced along the length, meaning that if a pressure loss is detected, that section of pipeline will be automatically isolated, limiting the amount of gas lost. The natural gas itself will disperse to air immediately. Unlike oil pipelines, natural gas pipelines will leak gas into the air (note the pipeline will be buried at least 1.2m underground). The gas is flammable so its important not to have any ignition sources nearby in the event of a leak. If a natural gas pipeline were to leak beneath a creek, the natural gas would bubble to the surface as its not soluble in water. Thus the main environmental impacts of a rupture are associated with re-constructing that section of pipe. FortisBC pipelines are designed to leak before they would rupture - this prevents pressure building and makes it a low likelihood that an explosion would happen.

In addition to following all applicable federal, provincial and municipal requirements for this natural gas pipeline, FortisBC uses an Integrity Management Program to maintain quality of the pipeline - this focuses on preventing third party damage, management of natural hazards, time dependant threat management, material defects/equipment failure, human factors for construction & operations.

Pipeline design, material, and procurement as well as installation, inspection and quality assurance/control are the best defence against an emergency (prevention rather than reaction). FortisBC uses only the best quality material and equipment, in accordance with the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) requirements. In addition, they use cathodic protection system (removes corrosion current to sacrificial metal so that the pipeline doesnt corrode). CSA requirements will be met by using ultrasonic scans to confirm there are no defects, welding done by certified welders only, and welds are tested prior to construction (sections replaced/rewelded if required). Welding of the pipeline sections is done so that the welded sections are stronger than the rest of the pipeline (called "overmatched").

Once the pipeline is in place, hydrostatic pressure testing will be done to confirm structural integrity of the pipeline (no dents, wrinkles or buckles). Once operating, an inline inspection (video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hk-nq8LMR6I>) is conducted using sensors to detect any corrosion/defects in the pipeline (within 1year of construction, then every 5yrs). If any defects are found, that section is removed and repaired.

These newer pipelines are built to monitor and detect any issues before they happen where as old pipelines were not (TECHNOLOGY HAS ADVANCED!) We hope you found this helpful to understand the proactive measures being taken to keep the pipeline safe. Please let us know if you have any feedback or questions.

HAVE YOU BEEN IMPACTED?

Has your cultural use on our traditional territories been impacted in ANY way by the current pre-construction activities that are taking place?

Please report immediately to Whitney Joseph
swiyat@squamish.net
or
778-966-1117