

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
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<b>PURPOSE</b>	Notes from a Small Group Meeting for the Woodfibre LNG Project Community Consultation held on February 12, 2014 at the Britannia Beach Community Centre, Britannia Beach, B.C.
<b>FACILITATOR</b>	Judy Kirk, Kirk & Co. Consulting Ltd.
<b>MEETING RECORDER</b>	Kai-lani Rutland, Kirk & Co. Consulting Ltd.
<b>PRESENTER</b>	Byng Giraud, Vice President, Corporate Affairs, Woodfibre LNG
<b>ATTENDEES</b>	Moe Frietag, Area D Director, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Andrew Kuczynski Bill Baker, Macdonald Development Corp Brenda Dixon David Rittberg, Furry Creek Community Association Eoin Finn Jane Iverson Kati Palethorpe Kirstin Clausen, Executive Director, Britannia Beach Mine Museum Lance Iverson Laurie Parkinson Laurie Spear Laurence Lucinda Jones Lynne Cook Nisha Foerstner Pam Tattersfield Rachel Greenwood Reg Galati Richard Bennetts, President, Furry Creek Residents Association Star Morris Steve Hotzak
<b>PROJECT TEAM ATTENDEES</b>	AG Gelotti, President, Woodfibre LNG Byng Giraud, Vice President, Corporate Affairs, Woodfibre LNG Marian Ngo, Manager, Communications and External Relations, Woodfibre LNG Reece Fowler, Golder Associates Gordon Addison, Innovative Research Carol Greaves, Manager, Community and Aboriginal Relations, FortisBC Megan Harris, Capital Projects Consultation and Communications, BC Hydro
<b>AGENDA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Welcome and Review Agenda</li> <li>2. Discussion Guide</li> <li>3. Closing Remarks</li> </ol>

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<b>KEY THEMES</b>
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- Some participants were concerned about the overall safety of the Woodfibre LNG site, including the possibility of an LNG leak, explosion or a terrorist attack, and requested additional information regarding a disaster response plan.
- Some participants requested additional details about the facility and vessel exclusion zones, including how the exclusion zones would be administered and the potential effects they may have on recreational boaters, the oceanfront and cabins in Howe Sound.
- Some participants were concerned about potential noise and air pollution created from the Woodfibre LNG facility.
- Some participants were interested in whether the liquefaction facility would be powered by electricity or natural gas.
- Some participants expressed concerns that, despite its close proximity to the Woodfibre site, Britannia Beach would not receive municipal taxes from Woodfibre LNG.
- Some participants expressed concerns about the floating LNG facility, questioning how the facility would be built and whether its location on water would decrease the amount of tax that Woodfibre LNG would pay.

*The record notes that the meeting was called to order at 1:00 pm.*

*(Abbreviations will be used and mean – Q: Question, A: Answer, C: Comment)*

<b>1. WELCOME AND REVIEW OF AGENDA</b>
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*Judy Kirk welcomed participants and explained the format of the meeting. Judy informed participants that the meeting was being recorded for accuracy and that questions and comments would be attributed to participants in the meeting notes.*

<b>2. DISCUSSION GUIDE</b>
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- C: *Judy Kirk:* The notes that Kai-lani is recording will be used to form part of the consultation summary report for Woodfibre.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* How available are the notes for other purposes?
- A: *Judy Kirk:* Once consultation summary report is published, the notes are appendices and they will be available. For other purposes, you and I would have to talk about that.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* How long before that report would be out?
- A: *Judy Kirk:* Approximately 30 days at end of consultation, which is February 28<sup>th</sup>. If we can do it sooner we will but it depends on the amount of feedback. 30 days is pretty standard. We have to look at all of the feedback.

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-----------------	--

- C: *Judy Kirk:* We will ask Byng to give an overview of the discussion guide. And for those who have been at other meetings, if you wouldn't mind being patient for some of the upfront material, so that we can talk about the key elements of the project and then get in to the questions which you may have.
- C: *Byng Giraud:* Thanks for coming on this nice day. One of the parts of building an industrial project in B.C. is that you have to understand what the community wants. This is the first round of community consultation. This is the process we have started to engage the community input before formal environment assessment (EA) application, before we submit to the EA, which is about six months away. With the help of Kirk & Co., we are holding six small group meetings and two open houses. As you see, most are in Squamish because the Project is located in municipality of Squamish. For those of you from Lions Bay, thank you for coming up. This is not the last round, there will be further opportunities for input during the government regulatory process and consultation and of course, because this is very early stage of consultation, some of the questions you ask today we may not have answers for. We will come back with these answers and show you where we have moved with the Project with more detail. This today is number seven of eight meetings.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* When will you be coming back with answers?
- A: *Byng Giraud:* There are three things that are happening – this consultation, our environmental consultants are out doing baseline studies – essentially, what is the current state of the area – and the engineers are designing the facility. Those few things are happening parallel right now. If we hear something from the community, then we can adapt our project to that – that is the advantage of coming out early. Disadvantages are that not all decisions have been made yet. In terms of timing, I would expect within the EA process that their public consultation process will take place in two or three months, and we will be back before we formally apply, so maybe June.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* So the answers would come back before another set of public consultation?
- A: *Judy Kirk:* No, I think what Byng is saying, and correct me if I am wrong, is that once the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) and the federal agency actually define the environmental review, which hasn't been defined, Woodfibre LNG has been told that they are a reviewable project but they haven't been told what the definition will be. I would encourage everyone to go to the BC EAO website and the federal website.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* I gather this will be reviewed federally?
- A: *Judy Kirk:* It could be both. We can't say. Only the regulators can say that – the responsible authorities – can say that. They will determine when public consultation periods are. They will come out with further information, which could be within the next few months. And following that, they are thinking they would come out again, maybe in June, with further information.
- C: *Byng Giraud:* There is a better graphic on our website. Page 3, what is the project? This is a small-scale LNG facility on a brownfield site within the municipality of Squamish. We are in the process of purchasing the old Woodfibre site from Western Forest Products. We like the site because it has a pipeline, power line, deep water port and is zoned industrial in official community plan. We say small, because the ones you read about in northern B.C., this is about one-tenth the size of those. The second column, what work is currently taking place. What is happening? Remediating the site: we are working with WFP who currently still have control of the site. We purchased the site off of

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them for \$25 million, and within that price, \$7 million is for site remediation. This includes dredging of wood chips from the shore and other measures. In addition, the engineers and technical experts are deciding what technology is best for this. We're in discussion and negotiations with FortisBC to access their gas as a supply for the facility. The fourth thing that is going on, in December we received an export license from federal government. This license says, yes, indeed there is enough gas in the Canadian system to export, this is how much you can export: 2.1 million tonnes per year. It's not part of EA, just simply a license— that say subject to any regulatory processes you have to go through, this is how much you can export. The fifth thing, we are just entering the EA process. The Province has told us that we are in their process. On Friday, the federal government confirmed we are in their process. Those are simple acknowledgements that we are in the processes and the actual work on those processes has not yet begun.

- Q: *Eoin Finn*: The federal website says that the clock is ticking, on the limited time frame for the federal review.
- A: *Byng Giraud*: I'd have to look at that because they do have a 365 day process, but that is only after I have put in my application. We haven't put in the application yet. Both the federal and provincial processes have some set timelines but they also have places where they are not set. We have to write the EA application but that is not in the timeline. They have a timeline, but only after we apply. Once we input our application then time is clicking.
- Q: *Eoin Finn*: From my understanding, the federal Minister of Environment can cede to the B.C. government's request to remove your requirement to undergo the federal EA.
- A: *Byng Giraud*: The Province has requested what is called substitution. Substitution is a new thing that the federal and provincial government agreed to last spring. Basically, it is not one replacing the other, the federal government can delegate some elements of its process to the province. They still are two different EA processes but big chunks can be delegated, for example, First Nations consultation may be delegated to the province so the federal and provincial governments both don't have to approach the same people. There are still two separate decisions.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: I would just add, if there are a lot of questions about the regulatory process, I am going to ask you to defer those questions to the regulators. Neither, I nor Byng, can answer for the regulators.
- Q: *Jane Iverson*: I think what you said was part of your purchase price was going toward remediation cost, so if WFP is doing the remediation work and they have to provide certification of compliance as a subject of the sale? You are paying for it? You are contracting them to do the work?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: We felt that they know the site, they have a better understanding of what is on the site. They went to the company Keystone and contracted them to do the remediation. We felt they knew the site better and it would be better suited for them to do the remediation.
- Q: *Nisha Foerstner*: I am new to this process, so I just wondering who Woodfibre is? Did you create a new company for this specifically? Where are you operating from?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: We are a Canadian incorporated company, created for this project. The company is called Woodfibre LNG. We are privately held and owned by Imelda Tanoto who is based in

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Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

Singapore. This is her first venture in North America but they have operations in associated companies throughout the world.

Q: *Nisha Foerstner*: Is that where the gas is going?

A: *AG Gelotti*: The plan is to market the LNG within the Pacific Rim in Asia.

Q: *Nisha Foerstner*: And you probably already have buyers?

A: *AG Gelotti*: We don't have identified buyers yet in terms of who will actually enter into the purchase agreements, but the usual markets are Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China and even Singapore.

Q: *Andrew Kuczynski*: So is this company buying gas from B.C. or is it a middle man?

A: *AG Gelotti*: The company building the LNG facility will enter into a buying agreement to purchase gas from the open market from the FortisBC system. FortisBC will have the pipeline to transplant natural gas to the plant, the facility will liquefy it and ship to sell overseas.

Q: *Moe Freitag*: So AG, currently, the company owns a percentage of an import facility in China. Is that correct?

A: *AG Gelotti*: There is a division within the RGE group called Pacific Oil & Gas and they do own 35% interest in an LNG import facility in Rudong, China. Right now there is no plan that that is where the LNG will ultimately be delivered. It could be, but it is not decided at this point.

Q: *Steve Hotzak*: To liquefy, do you just use compressors and compress the product? How is it liquefied?

A: *AG Gelotti*: The simple process is you have a closed looped, mixed-refrigerant system – primarily propane and other mixed hydro carbons – a series of compressors that compress those hydro carbons and then a cooling effect. Then there is a heat exchanger. That cold that you create is then put through a system of coil tubing and the cold medium going through the tube, the methane gas put into the heat exchanger, makes contact with the coil tubing lowering the temperature of the natural gas. This is what shrinks the natural gas 600 times to liquefy it. The LNG is at atmospheric pressure -161 centigrade. At that temperature, it is beginning to vaporize. It is then loaded into storage and then to ships. Ships and storage are all insulated to help keep it cold.

Q: *Judy Kirk*: Did you mention how it could be powered?

A: *AG Gelotti*: It has not been decided. There are two alternatives. The compressors we use can be powered by electric drive or gas fired and we are looking at both.

Q: *Laurie Parkinson*: What is your decision process like, when will you decide? Will that not really affect the air quality?

A: *AG Gelotti*: Yes. If you are using electric drive, obviously you are not burning natural gas at the site but if you are using natural gas you would be using about 9% of the gas delivered at site to power the compressors. That 9% of volume you are consuming could have been used as LNG and sold. If you use electric power, you are not consuming natural gas. If you are burning natural gas, then yes, there is an effluent coming from the gas.

Q: *Laurie Parkinson*: So how do you come to the decision, when will you know that?

A: *AG Gelotti*: If you have had a chance to read this guide, you will see in here our preference is to go electric. Part of that decision is we need electricity from BC Hydro. We are working with BC Hydro

**MEETING DETAILS****Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014**

Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

to see if they can deliver 140 megawatts to meet demands of facility. We're in the process of studying that right now.

- Q: *Lance Iverson:* Are we talking about safety issues yet? Are any of you scientists? Look to page 6, the last sentence, I don't understand it. "Although a large amount of energy is stored in LNG, it cannot be released rapidly enough to cause an explosion". Can you explain that sentence to me please?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* I will be the scientist. When the methane gas is liquefied, it is like taking beach ball size and shrinking it down to a golf ball size and the amount of energy in a golf ball versus a beach ball when it was in the gaseous state. When it is in the liquid state, the only way it can re-vaporize and go back to a gaseous state again is that it has to be warmed up. It is at atmospheric pressure, so if you opened a container of LNG, it would just be sitting there as a liquid. LNG actually looks like Sprite.
- Q: *Lance Iverson:* So if it is not a pressurized container, how is it kept liquid?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* It is insulated. The storage container that it is being kept in is an insulated storage container, sort of like a thermos bottle, to try to maintain the cold.
- Q: *Lance Iverson:* Is there any type of refrigeration in the container?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* No. It is not a perfect insulation. There is always gas coming off. There is a containment that is constantly collecting the run-off gas that goes back into the liquefaction process and re-liquefied and put back in the tank.
- Q: *Steve Hotzak:* So the waste is minimal?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* Yes.
- Q: *Lance Iverson:* I am still confused about how it says it cannot be released rapidly enough.
- A: *AG Gelotti:* It is not in a confined space. In a liquid state, methane as a liquid it cannot burn.
- Q: *Lance Iverson:* No liquid can burn. Nothing as a liquid can burn. That is another little bit of misinformation you put in there for us. You are trying to tell these people that natural gas can't burn.
- A: *AG Gelotti:* No, I didn't say that.
- C: *Judy Kirk:* Okay so let me just try this. The line of questioning that you are bringing up is different than what I heard before at these meetings. So I think, are you saying at some process, at some point, if there was a leak from a ship and LNG leaked out at some point, there would be enough vapor that it could either ignite or explode? Is that what you are referring to?
- C: *Lance Iverson:* If it leaks out, it could ignite, yes.
- A: *AG Gelotti:* In the liquid state we are agreeing it cannot burn, for the liquefied natural gas to burn it has to re-vaporize and go back to a gaseous state. In addition to going back to a gaseous state, it also has to mix with air and have an ignition source. The air mixture for methane gas for it to burn, 85% air and 15% methane it will burn, if you go up to 95% air and 5% methane it will burn. If any other variables outside that range, it will not burn. Methane gas is lighter than air. If it leaks into the ocean, the water acts as a heat sink because it is much warmer. The water will absorb the heat, vaporize the methane and it will begin to rise. When it rises, the total amount of gaseous methane is not all within that range to combust. As it rises higher and higher it is removing itself from an ignition source. It is getting further away from having the other component of an ignition source.
- Q: *Lance Iverson:* So are you saying the flammability range is 10%, you are telling me that this makes it difficult to set it on fire?

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

- A: *AG Gelotti*: I am not saying it makes it difficult, I am saying that if you are outside the range it is impossible to set it on fire.
- Q: *Lance Iverson*: So it is impossible to set it on fire outside the range, so it is a small range of 10%, well what you are trying to say is that it makes it difficult to set natural gas on fire.
- A: *AG Gelotti*: What I am saying is it establishes a set range for what you need, for any part of that gaseous phase to burn, it has to be within that range. So there could be a portion of it that is and a portion that isn't, it needs an ignition source. I am just stating the facts. It is also in the open atmosphere, it is not contained.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: Okay gentlemen, I have a list of those with questions. Laurie, to you.
- C: *Laurie Parkinson*: From discussing with some people, I have come to conclusion, if there was a breach, that the LNG would flow out, and correct me if I'm wrong, it would flow out over water, it is very cold, it would actually freeze the ocean water underneath, it flow out over the water and whatever it met it would engulf and asphyxiate whatever it went around – sea birds. It also leads me to probably too many questions about what the size of exclusion zone you are planning around the factory and vessels. And if one tank in carrier was breached it would spread about one mile radius, and in this small sound, it could easily engulf a large amount of recreational boats and there are cabins in the vicinity of the plant. You would be running these carriers, three to four per month, and I'm sure in time if things go well it would be more. The carriers wouldn't just be going around in the winter and when there aren't very many boats. This area is very heavily used recreationally, I am not talking about great big fires, I am talking about asphyxiation.
- C: *Laurence*: I am from Lions Bay I was on the committee that included the Mayor and a lot of smart people that killed the last LNG plant here. I made the statement in the meeting that the plants and tankers would be very vulnerable to terrorist attacks and if blown up would take out a huge section of Howe Sound, all the way down to Bowen Island. As I was saying, John Jordan on opposition, he was with imports Canada and I met him at the post office and he said "you know Lawrence you were wrong about those things blowing up, it just doesn't happen." So I go home and I look at my computer and I found that four of them have blown up since we have had that discussion in Lion's Bay. As I said, they do blow up. There have been four of them that have been blown up, look on the internet. They are vulnerable to terrorist attack. The minute the LNG hits atmosphere, has all the oxygen it wants, then all it needs is an ignition source. An ignition source is any motor. So, it is a problem and you can say these things are safe and they are not. If a terrorist took over LNG tankers and took to around to West Vancouver and let the thing fly, a lot of people would be killed.
- Q: *Kati Palethorpe*: I have questions about the last meeting. Someone asked about similar facilities or similar locations and the answer given is that one was in Alaska and other Norway. When I took a closer look, they are actually not very similar. They do not have close surrounding mountains around, don't have a population base with different community groups. How are you making sure this stays safe? If this has never been built as a floating facility? Or even built in a sound, which is very unique? If there is a spill, it is not as easy to evaporate as in open fields – we have cloud coverage. We have the winds.

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

- Q: *Reg Galati*: Also, though, they are building an LNG plant up in Kitimat, and Bish Cove, which are very similar to this type of narrow area with mountains all around it and it is going ahead.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: I said that I would give Byng and AG any opportunity to respond to some of the issues raised as there were quite a few.
- A: *AG Gelotti*: Let me first talk about Alaska and Norway. The similarity there wasn't necessarily to say it is the exact same configuration of mountains and coves. Of all the liquefaction facilities I am aware of, the only two that are in northern climates are Alaska and Norway. The others tend to be in warmer areas. I am not disagreeing with you we can't compare exactly.

What will happen with the LNG, once it hits water and the water is absorbing the cold and the LNG is re-vaporizing, methane will rise and spread, it will not stay at ground or sea level.

- Q: *Judy Kirk*: So I want to be clear, AG, are you saying it does not freeze when it hits the water?
- A: *AG Gelotti*: Some of the surface water could create some ice locally. It is not going to create this huge sheet of ice.
- Q: *Judy Kirk*: And what about asphyxiation of water fowl or recreational boaters in the area?
- A: *AG Gelotti*: If there is any water fowl in the immediate vicinity right where the LNG is evaporating, then I would expect it would yes – if it is breathing all methane for a short period of time – but the likelihood of there being any water fowl in the area would be unlikely, because there is a lot of activity going on so chances are that they won't be there.
- Q: *Judy Kirk*: So let me just ask this, Reece, are there any studies that you or your group are undertaking are related to any of the issues brought up around the release of LNG, its evaporation and its potential ignition? Are there any studies you should make sure people know about?
- A: *Reece Fowler*: In terms of the largest context, we are gathering information on the plants, animals, habitat in the area to see what is there now. We have been collecting that information since last April – that includes plants and animals on land and in water and their associated habitats. As part of the next stage in this process, this is led by the regulators (BCEAO or CEA Agency), we will initiate the working group process which helps to draft and formulate the Application Information Requirements. That is, as a simple definition, the recipe of what the regulators will require to be included in the EA, in terms of not only the baseline conditions but also the assessment of the effects of the proposed development on those baseline conditions. At the moment we are gathering this baseline information to see what we have in Howe Sound right now and what historically had been going on. We are reviewing older reports and have been in touch with various groups collecting information.
- Q: *Judy Kirk*: Very useful, but what I was particularly asking was if there were any studies being done that relate to this issue of safety and to the release of gas?
- A: *AG Gelotti*: Yes. We will be doing a dispersion study around the terminal. Every site has its own site specific characteristics, so depending wind patterns and configuration of the mountain, everything will be taken in to consideration when the dispersion study is done.
- Q: *Nisha Foerstner*: I think her concern is, if you are in the open ocean if you could also do another sample of the dispersion of the wind and current.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson*: I am more concerned about the dispersion of a large quantity of LNG amongst recreational boaters.

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

- A: *AG Gelotti:* On the ships, the containment area of these ships is segregated. The ships are double hulled which give them added protection. They are designed specifically for safety.
- Q: *Andrew Kuczynski:* I wanted to ask about computer simulations, if you have done any studies about the possibility of disasters in this area. So far nothing has been done to figure it out what would really happen if something disastrous happens? Do you have anything to show? Computer simulated scenarios? Given where the dangerous substance is involved, the accident will happen, no matter what. If you think about Deep Water Horizon, before the disaster, everything was perfect. And then all of a sudden. Same situation here. In the future, of course feeling safe, you will try to do the shortcuts and eventually that will lead to disaster. The question is, how could the disaster be contained? In my perspective, this project should be killed. It is way too close to community, the area too contained and the body of water is too small.
- C: *Judy Kirk:* There is an additional comments section in back. You are not asked if this project should proceed or not, but about some of the other questions, do make sure that anything you don't see asked or anything not brought up here, make sure you bring it up here in the feedback section.
- Q: *Andrew Kuczynski:* My only question is about the computer simulation. Have you done these kinds of studies?
- Q: *Judy Kirk:* Have you done simulations or are you required to do a response plan, anything to do with what Andrew has raised?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* There will be, and are, safety designs put in to the design of the liquefaction facility in terms of sensing and monitoring the equipment. There are both automatic and manual shut down systems associated with the entire system and that will be from the delivering of gas and the operation of the liquefaction process. In terms of catastrophic event, it is pure speculation. Since the LNG industry began in 1950s, when it first started being exported, there hasn't been a catastrophic event.
- C: *Laurence:* You can go on the internet and see some.
- A: *AG Gelotti:* Some people will confuse Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) with LNG. I have seen LPG events explode and LPG does explode. But personally, I am not aware of any explosion with LNG.
- Q: *Moe Freitag:* A question for BC Hydro, Hydro doesn't seem to like to disclose the rates at which they buy power from IPPs, as well they don't tend to keep up-to-date with the pricing rates at which they sell industrial power to industrial customers. My request to BC Hydro, is that you get me those prices please: 1) the price you are paying to buy power and 2) the price you sell industrial power at. This is obviously a key component to whether Woodfibre LNG goes with gas or electrical power. I need those numbers, I have asked for them and the Minister doesn't want to share, but I think that is an important component here.

My second question is, the way I understand it, and I am not an LNG expert, but that the most impacted community, in an unfortunate event, would be Britannia Beach. Currently no part of this proposals falls within Electoral Boundary D. The only component of this that does is FortisBC's new pipeline. So what measures and what resources is Woodfibre LNG going to allocate to Britannia Beach to plan, deal with and mitigate impacts any sort of disaster, small or big?

**MEETING DETAILS****Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014**

Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

- A: *Byng Giraud*: Firstly, once the EA gets underway, there will be working groups comprised of the regulators, First Nations and the community. The community will be elected members or staff from district of Squamish or within SLRD Boundary D, we have to follow up on that, and the fourth member of the committee is us. If there is something in particular you think the community needs, above and beyond, then we should have that discussion. And I am absolutely willing to sit down with you and other staff from the regional district to work on that.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: And I would like to add, you too can get in touch directly with BC EAO suggesting that Britannia and SLRD be represented in those working groups and so should the issues you raise. That is input they look for in the EA.
- C: *Moe Freitag*: Thank you, and I believe our staff is doing that. I think it is important, though, to decipher the two areas if in a worst case scenario, the likelihood of our resources being allocated in an event are almost as great as Squamish.
- Q: *Eoin Finn*: My hand went up in response to the lack of information about an unconstrained leakage of LNG over a body of water. Most LNG plants are built with a containment wall around container. This one is of concern because the tanker is the containment. The concern is what would happen if there was a rupture in one of those tanks? Some studies have been done by Sandia Labs U.S., which you should be aware of because they are dramatic about what would happen in the immediate vicinity of a constrained on water spill. There is a second one, which is required of any European location planning a facility, is to do a plume fire study. A plume fire is an unconstrained fire over water, where the wind blows it in one way or another, which would be directly affecting Britannia Beach. What the request is here is that there be a plume fire analysis done in this windy area.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: Thank you Eoin, AG, will you be doing that type of plume analysis?
- A: *AG Gelotti*: As part of the dispersion study that we do, yes, we will be looking at what the potential dispersion would be should there be a leak or any type of spill.
- A: *Reece Fowler*: And to add to that, this goes back to comments and getting in contact with the EAO to make sure this is on their lists as well. We are tabling this here for ourselves but this is important that it is on the regulators lists as well.
- C: *Eoin Finn*: I am not aware the BC EAO would require a similar type study. But I think given the circumstances, because one was proposed near my hometown in Ireland, the entire process was turned down because of the location of plant and prevailing winds.
- Q: *David Rittberg*: I have operational questions. It says returning ballast, what is the nature of the ballast?
- A: *AG Gelotti*: For the ships that are transporting the LNG? The ships will have sea water ballast.
- Q: *David Rittberg*: So depending on where they are coming from, what is the potential for the introduction of non-native species into the Howe Sound environment? Would the ships be allowed to empty ballast in Howe Sound?
- Q: *Judy Kirk*: So your question is, would ships be allowed to empty ballast water in Howe Sound?
- Q: *David Rittberg*: My concern is, depending where they are loaded, there is the potential for the introduction of non-native species.
- A: *AG Gelotti*: There is an organization called the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The LNG industry operates under IMO rules. One thing about ballast water, different countries have

**MEETING DETAILS****Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014**

Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

different views about how you manage and treat ballast water. The IMO has come together to create a set of rules and guidelines of which the shipping industry should follow about how to treat ballast water. A couple guidelines is that ballast water is not exchanged within countries whether loading or exporting. Any exchange of ballast water is done 200 miles offshore and there is certain treatment that ships have on board to treat ballast water. If you check the IMO you can find more information.

Q: *David Rittberg:* In your proposed operational process, how do you measure the heat release during the liquefaction process? I assume these are monstrous compressors and there would be significant discharge of heat from this process and more in a gas-powered facility.

A: *AG Gelotti:* That is part of our engineering study. We have two major contractors, who have the design, technology and know-how of building LNG facilities, also looking at air cooling versus sea water cooling. Through those engineering studies, they can manage how much heat has to be managed and handled. We will know what the discharge temperature of the water relative to before it went in to actually absorb the heat. That is all being done right now. We are just entering the front-end engineering and design stage. Keep in mind we are in an early stage of process. We are sharing what we have right now, how we are thinking, how we are planning. It is a way for us to hear back from you what is most important to you. These are all being documented and will be taken in to consideration in terms of your plan going forward.

Q: *Bill Baker:* With the regulatory studies both provincial and federal, I am not familiar with them, how much do those cover off the things we are talking about? How thorough are the questions with modern technology, our coastlines, are the questions to the studies the answers you have to provide? Are these a lot of new questions?

A: *Judy Kirk:* The regulators will determine what the scope of studies will be – the number and kind of studies, plus the reach of studies. Regulators have to determine that. Thing I will say to everyone, the website I have told you about, federal and provincial, they receive feedback and input from the public about what you think scope of studies should be, so I would encourage you to do that.

Q: *Reg Galati:* Safety is everybody's concern, we have to remember Vancouver is an operating port. I grew up in Burnaby with the Chevron oil refinery less than half a block away. There has never been a problem with that. You have explosive crane dust, coal terminals, chlorine facilities, the safeguards in these facilities are now are more stringent than ever before. But as long as that is kept, and that would make people happy. I don't live here, you do. But I am saying trust some of the due diligence and question it, but we can work together with industry.

Q: *Star Morris:* Can I jump ahead to page 8 please? Question earlier about BC Hydro, #14 says no government or subsidies will be received. You said that it would be your preference to use electricity from BC Hydro. You also said that part of decision will be depending on the rate. Now, I am little confused because BC Hydro is a public corporation. Can you explain to me how reduced rates would not translate in to some sort of subsidy and ultimately either put pressure on the increase of rates or defer debt to our children?

A: *Byng Giraud:* Part of this is the ongoing discussions with BC Hydro about the rates. We haven't been told what they are. If BC Hydro can provide us with that power, if we make that decision, we are required to pay for the additional infrastructure. And second question is, if you are using this

**MEETING DETAILS****Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014**

Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

power, won't they have to develop new generator facilities? That is a cost. So the question is, in BC Hydro paying for the development of its future generations? And is that the market price, is that the fair price? We all get legacy rates. As residential customers, we are getting cheaper rates. BC Hydro is looking at having to build this new infrastructure and who is going to pay for it? They don't want to jack up the price, your rate, so they often look to new industry to pay for this. The notion that we would be getting a cheaper rate than you, or even a rate that is even near your rate, it's not going to happen. The question is, what should the rate be? And is it a fair rate to encourage or discourage industry? It is not going to be a subsidy, no way. We're in negotiations with BC Hydro, but we are not allowed to say what those numbers are right now. We have to pay for the new infrastructure and upgrading of power lines to our facility.

- Q: *Star Morris*: Then perhaps a clarification is then, is the demand for the power for the industry in general, is that creating more debt for the public corporation? Are the rates, in order to encourage business, a form of subsidy?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: These are legitimate questions. When new industry requires new power, if power is not currently available, shouldn't new industry have to pay for the infrastructure for the new power they are demanding? Industry is not opposed to that, the discussion is, what exactly is that rate? No one knows yet. This is a philosophical question, should new business pay a higher rate than existing BC Hydro customers? Should it?
- C: *Judy Kirk*: Star, and for everyone, you've asked a question that the BC EAO would include in a socio-economic analysis. They would ask for that to be looked at as part of the analysis. So I wanted to mention that as one of the analyses that would be included as part of the EA.
- C: *Byng Giraud*: One more thing, the BC Utilities Commission will not allow those rates to be passed on to the consumer.

Okay so, the Woodfibre site, what is there? Why here, why now? We looked around North America and wanted to go to a place where there was existing infrastructure. This has an existing pipeline, existing power line, and a deep water port. It is a brownfield site, a historic industrial property, and those past uses have impacted the site greatly. We are remediating the site – closing four landfills, one with asbestos, and one that is affecting ground water – dredging the shore that had a hundred years of pulp chip dumping. This will always be an industrial site. Even when you see a gas station, these sites, once contaminated to this point, cannot be used as anything else. We believe we can clean it up so it is not impacting the surrounding environment.

Page 5 has the main elements of project. The seven major elements are: natural gas metering system; pretreatment system – takes impurities out of gas before we make it cold – for example, the smell, we have to take that out; the jetty; the liquefaction plant, where we are still deciding on technology; a permanently moored storage system; a marine transfer system; and other supporting infrastructure.

- Q: *Kati Palethorpe*: If you decided to build it as a floating facility, what will value of the land-based structures be?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: We don't know yet – first we have to finish the design, then BC Assessment Authority will have to assess the property.

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

- Q: *Kati Palethorpe*: Noise pollution, can we get some kind of numbers or idea what a facility that size would produce?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: It does depend on the technology. We are at the beginning of this, if I were to come late, people would say “why didn’t you consult us on this earlier”? So we are in the process of making those decisions.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: So you don’t know yet, but there will be studies and you will know later.
- Q: *Lucinda Jones*: I’d just like clarification that the natural gas coming from fracking?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: We will be buying the natural gas from the open market, as we don’t own gas fields. We buy from the market. What percentage of the gas of that is being produced in B.C. and Alberta market comes from hydraulic fracking? It is about 30% roughly. So if we buy from the market there is a good chance some percentage of it will come from fracking. Will all of it? Will most of it come from fracking? The percent will depend on any given day.
- Q: *Lucinda Jones*: So, in effect, you are proponents of the fracking industry?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: Well I wouldn’t say I am a proponent, but we are purchasing gas in the market, some of which has come from hydraulic fracking.
- Q: *Lucinda Jones*: I am not too sure the kind of separating and creating communities that are being devastated and handing out 50 jobs over here creates this kind of division from those who are being driven from their homelands and they can no longer be in their own community anymore. This is what happens with fracking and I feel that we as Canadian citizens we have a lot more solidarity toward our fellow Canadian citizens and what is happening upstream, first and foremost before worrying about whether a dock is floating or not because this can only happen when fracking is occurring.
- Q: *Eoin Finn*: My question relates to this proposal of having a gas turbine-fired compressor in the liquefaction process. If you’re using 9% of natural gas, that will release about half million tonnes of carbon dioxide into the Howe Sound air shed every year. This would significantly alter the air quality in Howe Sound. It should be no brainer, to use electricity, by that alone. My question is, the B.C. government has passed law requiring B.C. to reduce its GHG emissions by 33% by 2022 and 80% by 2050. This plant alone would represent over 1% of those emissions. Are you planning to sequester that amount and how would you sequester that amount? How would a jet engine sounding gas turbine fit with the noise requirements, effects and reduction requirements of the local populace? So two questions, will you sequester the emissions requirements and how? As well the noise of a gas turbine?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: Firstly, the decision has not been made yet. The Government of B.C. has a number of regulations put in place. Many of the projects up north don’t have access to electricity so Government is coming up with emissions rules. We haven’t been presented with these requirements yet. There are two options, the method we can contribute to a fund and the offsets program for these facilities. This is being done for entire industry, not just this project. Whatever those rules are, we will comply and also try to better that. And if we were to buy offsets, we’ve said to the government that those offsets should be purchased locally. We are still working with Government on a lot of that. We are hoping to diminish offsets as much as possible.

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

- Q: *Eoin Finn*: I know recently that the entire offset process was essentially gutted – it takes too long, is it buying a tree plantation in Spain or what? That process is an iffy one. The second part of the question, the noise from the gas turbine.
- A: *Reece Fowler*: The first decision is whether it will be electric or gas turbine and the decision is yet to be made. The client's preference is electric. In terms of noise emissions, I don't have the knowledge about what a gas turbine does sound like, but there is baseline studies being done to get an understanding what is there now. We are working with engineers and we want to make sure to minimize those noise emissions to be in satisfaction with the regulators – BC EAO and CEAA.
- Q: *Lucinda Jones*: Could you explain the clean-up of the site, how you actually stopped the ground water leeching issue? Whatever is there that needs clean-up?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: There is the larger landfill and a total of four landfills on site. The large landfill has been there 100 years. Because of the way they built landfills in those days, these days they would have to be built different ways, but because of that it doesn't work. A water treatment plant is there right now treating the water before it goes in to Howe Sound. When we take over the site, if we can't stop the ground water issue, we will have to continue to run the water treatment plant indefinitely. There are contaminated soils as well, a lot of those soils are being capped – you put a metre of soil on top and plant vegetation to prevent it leeching when it is raining. The other thing is the rehabilitation of the creek that runs through the site. Reece, what have your studies shown so far is in the creek?
- C: *Reece Fowler*: Our work so far on the creek, to give you a bit of context, it is essentially a concrete line channel. So there is a vertical concrete wall running from the ocean up to the creek to where vegetation starts and on the left hand side of the creek it is lined with riprap. We don't know what is underneath the gravels in the river at the moment. Both of the banks are highly modified situations. And as Byng has said, one of the benefits is being able to improve and repair that situation. It does spawn salmon. Last year we were counting pink salmon primarily.
- Q: *Moe Frietag*: I have a few questions for Byng. Does the current water treatment facility at Woodfibre pull the heavy metals out of the water?
- A: *Byng Giraud*: I don't know off the top of my head. It is Western Forest Products' operation right now. But whatever they release into Howe Sound, they have conditions and I could get back to you on that.
- Q: *Moe Frietag*: A comment for Lucinda, we had a report about tree aspiration and you are looking at a mature tree which is able to intact about 300 litres of water per day, so when they cap and plant that is usually the methodology they use, which keeps the water from going through to Howe Sound. There is a good report at the Regional District if you want to read it. Byng, you mentioned local opportunities to buy local offsets. I hate to inform you, but there is nowhere local to buy offsets. There is zero. We have been budgeting money for this in the Regional District for a number of years and have stopped. The people you buy them off of are not regulated. They are regulated on the amount of carbon they bring in but not regulated on the financial end. I am interested in exploring building a carbon sink with your organization if this project was to go ahead. If this project was to goes ahead, my expectation of your organization would be that we look at building a carbon sink in the area. I don't think the project is going to be stopped, that is where the federal

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

and provincial government sit, as it pertains to government their short-term cash flow problems. I would like to develop the carbon sink idea.

A: *Byng Giraud:* We should have a further discussion about this because we are in conversations with the government about carbon offsetting.

C: *Laurie Parkinson:* I am making statements here to do with air pollution. If natural gas is used, I am told by a couple of knowledgeable sources, that if you power this by natural gas exclusively, the amount of nitrous oxide to come out will be about the same amount as the whole of Metro Vancouver produces per year, which will produce lot of air pollution in Howe Sound. And if the metro incinerator happens at the Port Mellon site, which is a proposed site, we will have cumulative effects. I want to have that on record and ask for the next meeting to inform the public in the future whether you can supply an expert to tell the concerned community what is going on here. People care about the air quality; it is beautifully clean at the moment.

The next point is exclusion zones around the carriers and the plant. These are areas, my understanding is that no boats can go around, this is a highly recreation area. I don't know how big the exclusion zones will be. I have heard a few figures, so for future meetings I ask if there can be both graphical and written representation of the size of these exclusion areas. Both the proposed and known exclusion areas around the plant and filled LNG carriers. I also ask for written definitions for terms used in this document and for written coverage of what regulations these plans are flowing from and how will these zones be administered? Will little boats be stopped? Will people not be able to leave cabins because a carrier is going by? We need experts at future meetings because there are a lot of people who use Howe Sound and are likely to be affected.

C: *Byng Giraud:* Just with regards to the Metro Vancouver air emissions report, the report you are referring to was done by SkeenaWild, a well-known NGO in the northwest. The report was comparing all of the LNG facilities in the north to Metro Vancouver, not this particular facility. We are one-tenth in size of one of those facilities. I would recommend you go online and Google SkeenaWild, it is an air emissions report done by an NGO and it is a comparison of the entire industry with Metro Vancouver, not our small facility.

Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* Point taken. At the next meeting can there be an expert to discuss what the effects of the air pollution would be here, because it is beautifully clear here.

C: *Judy Kirk:* So Laurie, correct if I am wrong, but the next meeting is Saturday. But I don't think all of the information that you have requested will be available for the next meeting but in the next round I would assume you would make every effort, though you tell me, if that information is going to be available.

C: *Byng Giraud:* The Golder air emission specialist will be there on Saturday as well.

C: *Judy Kirk:* But you may not get all the answers to your questions now because of the stage of the project in the point.

Q: *Laurence:* They are trying to put an incinerator in Nanaimo which will affect our air quality, the air comes this way. A good friend of mine worked at Woodfibre forever and says that they have dumped carcinogens all over that area on the roads to keep the dust down. The contamination over there is huge.

**MEETING DETAILS****Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014**

Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

A: *Byng Giraud*: Some these have already been discussed.

On the second part of page 8, the anticipated consultation and public input. We are doing this round, then a round of government-regulated community consultation, then we will do a further round ourselves and then our EA application and there will be public consultation as part of the EA application. So there are a number of opportunities that remain. So you have a general sense of where we are. We have completed our project description which is simply our ticket to enter the government processes. There is ongoing baseline work that Reece's group is doing. In February or March, we will begin work with the working groups with First Nations, regulators and the community, and some time in summer will we submit a formal application. We anticipate that we will receive result of that application in summer 2015. Assuming that is a positive result, we hope to begin construction in 2015 and begin operations in first quarter of 2017. Those are rough timelines at this point. We have talked a lot about impacts. There are also benefits in four areas: jobs and contracting opportunities; legacy benefits or opportunities in sports, education, cultural and heritage; environmental remediation and future opportunities beyond the remediation, for example, the creek; and then the broader discussion of economic growth. Again this is to spur discussion about these topics.

On to pages 10, 11 and 12. What we've done here, when we go to the community, we want to raise a few things for discussion to prompt issues and get your input. This is the list of the studies we are required to do under a typical EA, we haven't been told yet what we need to do, but these are the typical ones. If you believe we have missed something or an area that needs particular emphasis or maybe even de-emphasis. So those are primarily on the environmental, but you also have socio-economic and community impacts and you may have other thoughts about those studies.

Page 11, transportation and safety issues. The visual impacts, in particular for the people of Britannia who will experience the visual impact of the facility.

Q: *Lance Iverson*: What do you think the visual impact of a giant fire ball look like?

Q: *Moe Freitag*: I think, Byng, that visual impacts are very important.

C: *Byng Giraud*: So the last one is something has come up, although this is our first round of consultation, we have actually been in the community meeting with community and stakeholder groups before this. This has come up quite a bit, in the old days when it was a pulp mill there was access to the backcountry, there may be some future opportunities. Is that important to the community? Is this we should be doing? Those are the three consultation topics and there are some more questions in the back.

Q: *Pam Tattersfield*: I don't know very much about this facility, but I do have a few questions. One is on power generation. I suppose you are looking at or considering the facility similarly to how the pulp mill used to generate power, or have you thought about a cogeneration facility from the heat that is dissipated. I am sure the engineering studies are looking at that.

MEETING DETAILS	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
-----------------	--

- A: *Byng Giraud*: The pulp mill used 90 MW from the grid. We will be using more, up to 140 MW. Some people referred to the generation on site. Even today, a small generator is creating 2 MW. There are other opportunities from the creeks behind, that is not something that is part of our project, but it has come up in a number of meetings. In particular, we are talking to the First Nations and seeing if they are interested in that. There are power generation opportunities but they are quite small.
- Q: *Pam Tattersfield*: I am interested in access to the backcountry and marina, so I will put comments like that in feedback section. Why though would you put a ferry terminal in downtown Squamish when a new one was built in Darrell Bay which is close enough to Squamish? Taxes, I would like to see some taxes go to Area D as well as the District of Squamish. I don't know if there is any comparison with the pulp mill but just with the preliminary look at this, it seems like it will have a lot less of an impact in terms of odour, emissions, noise and light compared to what we lived with when the pulp mill was across Howe Sound.
- A: *Byng Giraud*: So three things, the ferry, taxation and visual impacts. On the ferry, there would be two kinds of access to the site, barge access, and during operation, access would be by water taxi for workers. Historic access was through Darrell Bay, which is part-owned by Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and the Municipality of Squamish. We have been in discussion with the municipality about what they want to use that for. We recommended that they leave it open for use for not just us but others. In regard to public access, the municipality of Squamish is quite interested in access to the municipality for revitalization of downtown Squamish. We don't have a strong opinion on this. If it is a benefit to the community to do it one way or the other, and is not a radically different cost or an environmental impact, then we would be open to it. It is an early stage of discussion. In regards to Area D, I am not sure how that works.
- C: *Moe Freitag*: It is currently doesn't, and I don't know if there is a mechanism to collect tax dollars off of it, although I have requested that staff look at taxing utilities. We don't get it from FortisBC so that is something I have made a comment to everyone from top down at FortisBC. If that structure can't be developed than we need to look at developing a fund for Area D off of that FortisBC line, there needs to be something that comes back. The way it is set up now, it actually costs us money to have these utilities in place because anytime there is an issue we are sending out someone to look at it. The other things is, when they want to do the work they need a Temporary Use Permit (TUP) and a TUP goes up for \$750, it doesn't even pay a day's wages for a good planner. We are currently in the process of reviewing those, we are going to make some changes there inevitably.
- A: *Byng Giraud*: You had asked one more question. We have an obligation to pay tax but our greater commitment to the community will not simply end at the municipal property line. I have already talked to other folks in the area about the role of the company as a corporate citizen. And that relates to who will have greatest visual impact. But if you look at the image we have, from a greening perspective, once this is done up, compared to what is there now and before, it will be considerable less. And there will be no smell, it would be odourless.
- Q: *Eoin Finn*: You only have to look out the window to recognize the remnants of the last industrialization of Howe Sound, any community, especially this one, would be sensitive to the whole boom and bust cycle that goes with industrial projects. The commercial base of this whole basin has changed since the last industrialization effort. Now it is tilted towards recreation and

**MEETING DETAILS****Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014**

Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting  
February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Britannia Beach Community Centre  
Britannia Beach, B.C.

tourism, with that in mind I am well aware that the whole basis of export of LNG is the difference in the spot price – about \$5 these days and the long term contract price in place as a nation which is currently around \$12. I have read a fair bit, and the Canada West Foundation has said “B.C., be careful.” That price spread is rapidly diminishing as Japan turns its nuclear reactors back on, China develops its own supplies and there is a huge pile of similar plants coming on stream that will beat you to the punch. So be careful. My question is, can you give any assurance that the last industrialization effort here and this one won’t meet the same fate?

- A: *Byng Giraud:* I will let AG talk about the markets and why we think this is a good project. The short answer is, things are different. We live in a considerably different place, the number of things on the current site wouldn’t be allowed to be done today, rules are different, insurance demands and bonds are different because there is a history of things that have happened in the past. Now there is a lot more security for people if a company were to walk away, because of bonding and those financial things that exist to assist with the shutdown. In particular with this type of site the impacts are considerably less. We think it actually does fit. The bonding insurance requirements will be such that this facility will have to undergo.
- Q: *Andrew Kuczynski:* I am curious, had you considered another location before you decided on Squamish? And if so, where?
- A: *Byng Giraud:* Yes, this company started looking all over North America. That was narrowed down to B.C. and looking at old pulp sites because of the existing infrastructure.
- Q: *Andrew Kuczynski:* So that was the most convenient for you?
- A: *Byng Giraud:* That is where there is already existing infrastructure.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* This floating processing is completely new, so I am wondering how many people you have hired that know how to design, build and operate a plant? Can the concerned community members talk directly to these experts in future meetings?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* We have chosen to go to world class engineering companies that have designed and built LNG facilities for many years and it is technologies that is proven in service in the industry. We will use that same expertise for this facility. When it comes to operating the facility, prior to operation of facility, we will be preparing a staffing strategy and plan. Also hiring the expertise we need to fill the positions. Managerial positions available, technical and skilled labour positions as well as marine positions. We plan to have as much local content as possible to extent expertise is available locally. There will have to be training programs. There may be cases we will have to bring in individuals who have operated in LNG facilities elsewhere to give hands-on training to other locals who can then take over those positions.
- C: *Judy Kirk:* I think Laurie’s question was will you be hiring engineering expertise regarding floating operations and will the public have access to those engineers?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* The floating operation aspect doesn’t change the operation of the LNG facility itself. It is a matter of taking the liquefaction facility that operates the same on land as it does on a platform that is floating. They operate the same. Not as though just because it sits on a platform that is floating that it dramatically changes.
- Q: *Laurie Parkinson:* Thank you, and will you have experts in these fields at future meetings that people can talk to?
- A: *AG Gelotti:* Yes.

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
------------------------	--

- Q: *Lance Iverson*: Notwithstanding that these guys are down playing the chance of an ignition occurring, the important point is, have you ever heard about global warming? If you know about global warming, you realize you are enabling an addition of 5 million tonnes of carbon every year? So my question is, how do you sleep at night?
- C: *Judy Kirk*: I am going to go to Jane, because I think that was rhetorical.
- Q: *Jane Iverson*: I am not really in favour of this plant at all, I don't support the continuation of gas in the bigger picture, and that aside, I am really concerned about the safety issues. I am concerned if it does go ahead, the consultations are nice to be able to ask questions. If it is a floating facility, there will be water licenses which will be of no benefit to the taxation structure of Squamish. What is your thought process on determining where the facility should be located?
- A: *AG Gelotti*: The decision on where to place the facility is not driven by property taxes but purely driven by the technology, about the safety of building an integrated facility and the integrity of the facility. We expect, and will, pay property taxes. We are not trying to avoid property taxes. We are working with the local assessment offices to determine exactly how they are going to assess the property and what taxes we will have to pay. It is not that we are trying to avoid taxes.
- Q: *Brenda Dixon*: Britannia Beach is particularly aware of the benefits of redeveloping a brownfield site. This is an ideal place to redirect your industry rather than developing a new site. I'd personally like to see that, anything you can do to help Britannia get its waterfront back. I would like to emphasize that Britannia and Furry Creek are not Squamish and are sensitive to being consulted separately from them, just as we are different in taxation from them. The Darrell Bay ferry would be big advantage from here. Please remember that you have a lot of expertise here and I also know that from what I have heard you are going for world class technology and as Lance has pointed out, nothing is 100%, but that is the economic reality. I have personally lived in first world countries that have deteriorated to third world levels because of stopping of an industrial development, I don't want to see that happen in Canada. Modern industrial development can be done that is different form the past. Please emphasize that when you are putting forward the information, because what I have heard here today reflects concerns from historical practices. In particular and beside what you are doing to prevent environmental impacts, you are pointing the lights down inside of up to the stars. Really, we shouldn't be seeing these things from space. Issues of wake, explosions, leaks, ambient light, you have those all listed off, but you should be saying what your prevention plans and mitigation plans are. How you plan to address those things? How the ships will be piloted, so that there isn't a chance of three acres of ocean freezing? And so on. Anyway, I laud you for enduring this.
- C: *Judy Kirk*: Thank you, Brenda.
- Q: *Laurence*: I work with propane all the time and gas. Natural gas rises, propane sinks. Both of them blow up just fine. And if you look on the net, tankers blow up, LNG plants blow up, you don't want that in the neighborhood.

Another thing, I am writing this up. I am a photo journalist so I want a picture out of here because I am writing this up.

<b>MEETING DETAILS</b>	<b>Woodfibre LNG Project – Community Consultation, February 2014</b> Britannia Beach Small Group Meeting February 12, 2014, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Britannia Beach Community Centre Britannia Beach, B.C.
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- Q: *Judy Kirk:* If people are uncomfortable with that, please let me know. Okay then I'm sorry, people are uncomfortable with it, I would ask you not to, no photos.
- Q: *Bill Baker:* Global warming is real. China burns coal, plastic and oil. If we can get x amount of LNG to China or India, we are helping. If you are talking about global warming, the effects of what China and India are doing is enormous.
- C: *Judy Kirk:* Okay, thank you very much. We are over time, my apologies. Byng, if you wouldn't mind closing off.

### 3. CLOSING REMARKS

- C: *Byng Giraud:* So everybody thank you for coming, it shows you are concerned citizens. We are listening, this is an early stage consultation but the things we have heard about the studies we should be undertaking, how we should address these and how we need to look at associated communities – those are real comment, please fill out the forms as well. It is at the stage where we can make modifications and changes and we can make this better before we actually make our formal application for the EA. There will be future consultation with more detail and perhaps more answers that you are seeking. Perhaps we will see you at the open house this Saturday afternoon in Squamish at the Executive Inn.

*The record indicates that the meeting ended at 3:04 p.m.*