

1 **11.13 Semiahmoo First Nation**

2 Semiahmoo First Nation is a transboundary nation that has historically inhabited and used areas of the  
3 Lower Mainland of B.C., the Salish Sea,<sup>1</sup> and the state of Washington in the U.S. (Semiahmoo First Nation  
4 n.d.c). Semiahmoo First Nation People have deep connections to the land and resources in and around  
5 their unceded traditional territory and continue to have close ties with the Lummi and Nooksack Peoples  
6 in the state of Washington. The Semiahmoo People have stated that they consider themselves as part of  
7 the landscape (their territory), and this landscape serves as their sacred place, history book, storehouse of  
8 raw materials, and training ground (WesPac 2019). Semiahmoo First Nation state that it has exclusive  
9 Aboriginal Rights and Title to Semiahmoo Bay, Point Roberts, and village sites at SCOUTEN and  
10 C'ELLTENEM, and they were the traditional caretakers of the reef-net sites in those areas (Semiahmoo  
11 First Nation 2019). Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that they seek to protect the water, fish, and their  
12 medicinal and spiritual places (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.c).

13 Semiahmoo First Nation has described their relationship with their traditional territories in relation to their  
14 cultural identities and practices:

15 *This is our home. We aren't caretakers of the land; we are from the land. We have that*  
16 *relationship and connection. Before the world was the way it is now, where the nature, the*  
17 *waters, the wilderness were a part of the people, and the people were a part of that. When*  
18 *we understand who we are, our connectedness to this land, it gives us great pride and*  
19 *honour to be descendants of who we are now – the Semiahmoo people. (Semiahmoo*  
20 *First Nation n.d.b)*

21 **11.13.1 Methods**

22 This subsection describes the proposed Project updates resulting from engagement and an overview of  
23 the methodology used for the assessment of proposed Project effects on Indigenous interests.

24 **11.13.1.1 Proposed Project Updates Resulting from Engagement**

25 FortisBC has chosen to adopt the avoidance technique of “Removal of Waterborne Deliveries” to mitigate  
26 potential effects on VCs, such as Fish and Fish Habitat and Indigenous Interests, that were raised by some  
27 Indigenous nations during engagement on the proposed Project.

28 FortisBC will no longer use or have proposed Project modular components delivered by six to eight cargo  
29 vessels. No construction materials, equipment, or other deliveries will be transported to the proposed  
30 Project Site by barge or water. All deliveries will be by road freight on existing roads and highways. With no  
31 waterborne deliveries, the MOF is no longer required, and will not be constructed, upgraded, or used by  
32 the proposed Project. Further details regarding the background and rationale for the mitigation are  
33 provided in this subsection.

34 In January 2022, FortisBC submitted a DPD for the proposed Project to the B.C. EAO. The DPD described  
35 the need for six to eight cargo vessels and the use of barges to deliver proposed Project modular  
36 components and other construction materials to the proposed Project Site. The DPD conservatively  
37 included the construction of a MOF for delivery of these construction materials and prefabricated  
38 modules. The DPD also stated that existing roadways would be used to deliver construction materials to  
39 the proposed Project Site.

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<sup>1</sup> Salish Sea: The Salish Sea is an inland sea that encompasses Puget Sound, the San Juan Islands, and the waters offshore from Vancouver, B.C. The sea stretches from the channels of the Discovery Islands north of the Strait of Georgia to Budd Inlet at the south end of Puget Sound.

1 During engagement for the Readiness Decision and on the draft AIR, feedback was received about  
2 potential effects due to increased truck traffic to the proposed Project Site during construction. In  
3 response, measurable parameters related to traffic were included in the AIR.

4 During Application Development guided by the AIR, FortisBC conducted an analysis of the transportation  
5 methods available to bring materials to the proposed Project Site. Findings were reported in the  
6 Construction Logistics Update and Alternative Means memorandum (the memo) issued in March 2023.  
7 The number of barges that would be brought to the proposed Project Site for the prefabricated modules  
8 was clarified and the option of using additional barges to transport bulk construction materials was  
9 investigated as an alternative to trucks.

10 Concurrent to FortisBC's engagement on the memo, the B.C. EAO conducted an additional round of  
11 consensus-seeking with Indigenous nations regarding the memo. During the consensus-seeking process,  
12 concerns were raised about several potential negative effects resulting from the proposed cargo vessel  
13 and barge traffic on Indigenous rights, such as fishing, and negative cumulative effects on the Fraser River,  
14 the Salish Sea, and the endangered Southern Resident killer whale population.

15 The Application has been prepared in accordance with the AIR, in which potential effects were identified  
16 from waterborne delivery (that is, barge deliveries) and the use of the MOF associated with the proposed  
17 Project. In response to the concerns raised, FortisBC committed to no barge deliveries as an avoidance  
18 mitigation measure to address concerns about potential effects to the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the  
19 Southern Resident killer whale population. FortisBC has rescinded the Construction Logistics Update and  
20 Alternative Means memo. The proposed Project will not require a MOF during any phase.

21 Potential residual effects to linked VCs with this avoidance mitigation measure are described in this  
22 subsection. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has subsequently been incorporated  
23 into the determination of potential residual effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests.

#### 24 **11.13.1.2 Methodology Overview**

25 The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on the Indigenous interests of Semiahmoo  
26 First Nation follows the methodology outlined in subsection 11.1. FortisBC sought input from Indigenous  
27 nations with potential interests in the proposed Project on how those interests might be potentially  
28 affected by the proposed Project. FortisBC considered issues raised by Semiahmoo First Nation in relation  
29 to their Indigenous interests when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their interests.

30 This subsection identifies sources of all information used in preparing the assessment of effects on  
31 Semiahmoo First Nation and notes when information represents the views of Semiahmoo First Nation  
32 when clearly set out, FortisBC, or other sources. Input and perspectives of Semiahmoo First Nation will be  
33 described, including any new issues raised by Semiahmoo First Nation, mitigation measures proposed by  
34 Semiahmoo First Nation, major points of disagreement between FortisBC and Semiahmoo First Nation,  
35 and efforts taken by FortisBC to address points of disagreement. Information considered in this subsection  
36 with respect to Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interests is described in subsection 11.1.5,  
37 Information Sources.

38 FortisBC sought input from Semiahmoo First Nation on information to understand Semiahmoo First  
39 Nation's use of the proposed Project Footprint, LAAs, and RAAs. FortisBC did not receive information and  
40 has relied on secondary data and sources external to Semiahmoo First Nation. Data limitations are  
41 outlined in subsection 11.13.5.1, Assessment Boundaries (Technical Boundaries subsection). To gather  
42 more information regarding Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interests, FortisBC has engaged and will  
43 continue to engage Semiahmoo First Nation during the Application Review phase in relation to their

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- 1 Indigenous interests when determining potential effects of the proposed Project on their interests.
- 2 A summary of engagement is described in subsection 11.13.3, Summary of Engagement.
- 3 As indicated in subsection 11.1.7.4, certain information must be disaggregated to address
- 4 subsection 25(2)(d) of the 2018 B.C. *Environmental Assessment Act*, when feasible, to identify and
- 5 highlight existing conditions pertaining to the exercise of Indigenous interests, which may differ for
- 6 Indigenous nations in comparison to the wider population. In addition, as described in subsection 11.1.3,
- 7 the B.C. EAO AIR provides guidelines on the assessment of potential disproportionate effects on distinct
- 8 human populations who may be more vulnerable to potential proposed Project effects. When available,
- 9 information has been disaggregated for each Indigenous nation's contextual information and existing
- 10 conditions to reflect a GBA+<sup>2</sup> approach. The context, existing condition, or Indigenous interest(s) for which
- 11 data and information have been disaggregated; the type of GBA+ data and information disaggregated;
- 12 and the location of that data and information are outlined in Table 11.13-1.

**Table 11.13-1. Semiahmoo First Nation Gender-based Analysis Plus Disaggregation**

Context, Existing Condition, or Indigenous Interest	Type of GBA+ Disaggregated Data and Information	Subsection Location
Population Demographics	Age Binary gender (male/female) Marital status	Subsection 11.13.2.6
Community Health and Wellness	Age – health services Binary gender – health services	Subsection 11.13.2.7
Housing Characteristics	Binary gender	Subsection 11.13.2.9
Education	Binary gender	Subsection 11.13.2.10
Labour Force Indicators	Binary gender	Subsection 11.13.2.12
Employment by Industry	Binary gender	Subsection 11.13.2.12
Employment by Occupation	Binary gender	Subsection 11.13.2.12
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	N/A	N/A
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	N/A	N/A
Social and Economic Conditions	GBA+ disaggregated data identified in Population Demographics, Housing Characteristics, Education and Employment	Subsections 11.13.2.6, 11.13.2.9, and 11.13.2.12
Indigenous Health and Well-being	GBA+ disaggregated information identified in Community Health and Wellness	11.13.2.7
Cultural Continuation	N/A	N/A
Indigenous Governance Systems	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates that no disaggregated data are available.

<sup>2</sup> GBA+ provides a framework to describe the full scope of potential adverse and positive effects. GBA+ is an analytical framework that guides practitioners, proponents, and participants to ask important questions about how designated projects may affect diverse, distinct, or potentially vulnerable population groups (IAAC 2020).

## 1 11.13.2 Context

2 This subsection describes background information on Semiahmoo First Nation, including existing cultural,  
3 health, social, and economic contextual frameworks. The context also includes an overview of FortisBC's  
4 understanding of Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interests in the area that could be affected by the  
5 proposed Project, including the environmental and socio-economic conditions that support Semiahmoo  
6 First Nation's meaningful exercise of their Aboriginal Rights.<sup>3</sup>

### 7 11.13.2.1 Coast Salish Kinship

8 The Coast Salish Peoples comprise 57 Indigenous nations. Semiahmoo First Nation is a distinct Coast  
9 Salish Nation. Coast Salish territory includes the area along the south and southeastern coast of Vancouver  
10 Island from Sheringham Point to Qualicum, B.C.; the Gulf and San Juan Islands; the mainland from  
11 Deception Pass to the Burrard Inlet; the lower Fraser Valley as far east as Yale, B.C.; and including the  
12 state of Washington and northern state of Oregon (NEB 2014; Morin et al. 2018). The Coast Salish  
13 Nations, which include Quw'utsun Nation, Ts'uubaa-asatx Nation, Semiahmoo First Nation, Snuneymuxw  
14 First Nation, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, Tsawwassen First Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation, Stó:lō Nation, and  
15 Indigenous tribes of western Washington and northwestern Oregon, share the natural resources of the  
16 Salish Sea and its tributaries and shores (NEB 2014). Coast Salish Peoples share a common base language  
17 (with various dialects), customs, and interests with other Indigenous nations and tribes around the Salish  
18 Sea (Brown n.d.a; Morin et al. 2018).

19 The Coast Salish have described an obligation to their ancestors and their future generations to protect  
20 and care for their water, land, air, and resources and to fulfill their stewardship responsibilities (Morin et al.  
21 2018). The Coast Salish describe a sacred duty to ensure the health of the Coast Salish territory (Morin et  
22 al. 2018; NEB 2014). Coast Salish Peoples share that there are clear concepts of water, land, and resource  
23 ownership, governance, and stewardship (Morin et al. 2018; Suttles 1987). According to Coast Salish, land  
24 tenure, territoriality, and the water, land, air, and resources are by birthright (Morin et al. 2018).

25 For the Coast Salish, a multinuclear kinship forms a social network related to communal needs, intervillage  
26 marriage, and the control and availability of specific foods and goods (NEB 2014). Control over resources  
27 varies according to the specific resource, whether they are fishing sites or gathering sites (Kinder Morgan  
28 2013). Although other Indigenous nations may occasionally harvest resources from Semiahmoo  
29 First Nation's traditional territory, they do so through Coast Salish protocols for seeking permission.  
30 Through these connections, members from other Indigenous nations obtain permission to harvest  
31 resources outside of their territory (Morin et al. 2018). Historically, the Coast Salish survived because of  
32 their social organization (family, household, local group, and winter village) and economic and social  
33 cooperation (Tsawwassen First Nation 2021). The concept of kinship, shared values, and cooperative  
34 stewardship in traditional Coast Salish culture still guides the ongoing management and protection of the  
35 Coast Salish Nations' territories.

### 36 11.13.2.2 Ethnographic Information

37 Semiahmoo First Nation is a member of the Coast Salish group of Peoples, who have occupied the coastline  
38 of the Pacific Ocean, its estuaries, and its shores since time immemorial. The Semiahmoo People were a  
39 fishing-oriented people and share reef-net fishing traditions with their neighbours, the Lummi and Nooksack  
40 Peoples. Semiahmoo summer and winter village and fishing sites were in Crescent Beach, Birch Bay, Tongue  
41 Spit, and Point Roberts (now part of the state of Washington). The Coast Salish Peoples have strong kinship,

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<sup>3</sup> Aboriginal Rights: Aboriginal Rights is the term used in Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution and Section 25 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As this is a legally defined term many Indigenous nations prefer the use of the term over Indigenous rights, although the two terms are often used interchangeably.

1 ethnic, and cultural ties throughout the Pacific coast of B.C., the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, and  
 2 states of Washington and northern Oregon (Kennedy and Bouchard 2019; Suttles 1987).

3 **11.13.2.3 Traditional Territory**

4 Semiahmoo First Nation's community is located along the Little Campbell River on the Semiahmoo  
 5 Reserve in South Surrey, south of White Rock, B.C. (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.b). Semiahmoo First  
 6 Nation is a transboundary nation, with their traditional territory crossing the border of what is now Canada  
 7 and the U.S. The Washington State areas of their pre-European contact territory overlap with the territories  
 8 of the Lummi Nation and Nooksack Indian Tribe, with whom Semiahmoo First Nation has many shared  
 9 traditions and family connections (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.b). The specific traditional territory of  
 10 Semiahmoo First Nation stretches north to Coquitlam, B.C., and the southern part of Stave Lake; west to  
 11 include the southern Gulf Islands and parts of eastern Vancouver Island, including part of the Cowichan  
 12 Valley and Saanich; east to the Abbotsford, B.C., area of the Lower Mainland of B.C.; and south in  
 13 northwestern state of Washington to include the San Juan Islands (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.b).

14 The traditional territory and resource areas of Semiahmoo First Nation are shown on Figure 11.13-1.

15 **11.13.2.4 Language**

16 Semiahmoo First Nation speak Lekwungen, Malchosen, Semiahmoo, SENĆOŦEN, and T'Sou-Ke, all of  
 17 which are North Straits Salish dialects (B.C. Assembly of First Nations n.d.; Dunlop et al. 2018). For the  
 18 North Straits Salish dialects, there are less than 1 percent fluent speakers, 1.5 percent semi-fluent  
 19 speakers, and only 15 percent active learners of the Lekwungen, Malchosen, Semiahmoo, SENĆOŦEN,  
 20 and T'Sou-Ke dialects (Dunlop et al. 2018).

21 Northern Straits Salish overall is the language of an estimated population of 3,340 people, of which 7 are  
 22 fluent speakers, 49 understand and speak the language, and 503 are actively learning (First Peoples'  
 23 Cultural Council n.d.).

24 **11.13.2.5 Reserves and Registered Population**

25 Semiahmoo First Nation has one reserve, Semiahmoo Reserve, located in South Surrey, B.C., and totalling  
 26 129.1 ha (Table 11.13-2; Figure 11.13-1) (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.b).

**Table 11.13-2. Semiahmoo First Nation Reserve**

Number	Name	Location	Area (ha)
08047	Semiahmoo	New Westminster District, Sect. 1 and 2, TWP. 1, W.C.M., on Semiahmoo Bay, at the International Boundary, 1.6 km southeast of White Rock, B.C.	129.1

Source: CIRNAC, n.d.e.

27 As of June 2022, the registered population of Semiahmoo First Nation was recorded as 106 members  
 28 (CIRNAC n.d.c). Approximately 53.4 percent of the population lived on their own reserve or another  
 29 reserve, whereas the remainder lived off reserve.

30 **11.13.2.6 Population Demographics**

31 The population of Semiahmoo Reserve was reported as 71 in the 2021 Canada Census, decreasing from  
 32 120 in 2016 (Statistics Canada 2023a). However, Statistics Canada adjusts the population counts of  
 33 smaller populations for privacy reasons, and the apparent decline would need verification from

1 Semiahmoo First Nation. As of 2021, 46.7 percent of the Semiahmoo Reserve population was reported to  
 2 be male, and 53.3 percent was reported to be female (Statistics Canada 2023a). The demographic  
 3 information in Table 11.13-3 represents the enumerated total for Semiahmoo Reserve and does not  
 4 reflect the registered population or the population of the total membership of Semiahmoo First Nation,  
 5 many of whom live off reserve or in other reserves. In addition, surveyed individuals may live on reserve  
 6 but not be members of Semiahmoo First Nation.

7 Age characteristics of the population of Semiahmoo First Nation are shown in Table 11.13-3. The median  
 8 age of the population was 54.4, with 13.3 percent of the population under the age of 15 (as compared to  
 9 14.2 percent for Metro Vancouver) and 26.7 percent of the population aged 65 and over (as compared to  
 10 17.4 percent for Metro Vancouver) (Statistics Canada 2023a, 2023b).

**Table 11.13-3. Semiahmoo First Nation Age Characteristics in 2021**

Age Characteristics	Male+	Female+	Total <sup>a</sup>
Total all persons	35	40	75
Age 0 to 14	0	10	15
Age 15 to 64	25	20	45
Age 65 and over	5	15	20
Median age	56.0	52.8	54.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023a.

<sup>a</sup> Total represents the total number of respondents to the 2021 Census survey and does not necessarily reflect the actual total of Semiahmoo First Nation population.

Note:

Male+ and female+ are defined by Statistics Canada as referring to men, boys, and some nonbinary persons, and women, girls, and some nonbinary persons (Statistics Canada 2023a). Numbers by gender may be rounded by Statistics Canada for confidentiality and data quality reasons and may therefore not match totals (refer to data limitations in subsection 11.1).

11 **11.13.2.7 Community Health and Wellness**

12 The following subsections present information about Semiahmoo First Nation health and wellness,  
 13 including emergency services, education, housing, infrastructure, employment, and economic development.  
 14 The statistics provided need to be viewed in context, particularly when there are comparisons made between  
 15 Semiahmoo First Nation and the non-Indigenous population. Across Canada, Indigenous populations have  
 16 experienced and continue to experience the severe and detrimental effects of Colonialism, which have  
 17 affected their social and economic well-being, as well as their health. Indigenous Peoples face pervasive and  
 18 persistent adverse social and economic conditions relative to non-Indigenous Canadians due to a system  
 19 that has discriminated against and oppressed them (Reading and Wien 2009). These socio-economic  
 20 conditions, or social determinants of health, shape health outcomes.

21 Health disparities between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Canada are readily  
 22 apparent. Indigenous Peoples in Canada have shorter life expectancies, higher rates of chronic disease and  
 23 communicative illness, higher rates of addiction, and higher rates of infant mortality than non-Indigenous  
 24 Canadians (Hajizadeh et al. 2018; Office of the Auditor General of Canada 2018).

25 The specific reasons for these disparities are multifold and systemic in nature and can comprise (alone or  
 26 in combination) the effects of intergenerational trauma, racism, lone-parent households, childcare  
 27 responsibilities, limited education, and high rates of poverty, which is a barrier to educational and

1 employment opportunities, as described further below (MLA Committee on the First Nations, Métis, and  
2 Inuit Workforce Planning Initiative 2010). Indigenous Peoples also experience health inequalities due to  
3 physical and geographic barriers, racial discrimination, negligence, and cultural insensitivities within the  
4 health care system (Barbo et al. 2021).

5 However, from 1981 to 2016, the well-being of First Nation communities has steadily increased, as  
6 measured by four indicators of education, labour force activity, income, and housing using the CWB Index  
7 (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.c). The scores range from 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating a higher  
8 level of well-being. The gap between average CWB Index scores of First Nations and non-Indigenous  
9 Canadians over that 35-year time period has remained (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.c).

10 A lack of employment opportunities has a major effect on health disparities between Indigenous and  
11 non-Indigenous populations in Canada, as employment is a determinant of physical and mental health  
12 because of its association with household income, access to healthcare, and resources necessary for  
13 health, such as housing and nutrition (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).  
14 Indigenous Peoples, particularly on reserve, have consistently lower employment rates compared to the  
15 non-Indigenous Canadian population and some of the highest unemployment rates in B.C. relative to  
16 other provinces, with the exception of the Atlantic provinces (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal  
17 Health 2017). The causes for low employment rates include several of the factors contributing to health  
18 inequalities outlined previously, such as physical and geographic barriers and racial discrimination  
19 (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health 2017).

20 The 2016 CWB Index score for Semiahmoo First Nation was 73, compared to a score of 63 for B.C. First  
21 Nations overall (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.a) and a score of 79 for non-Indigenous B.C. communities  
22 overall (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.a). At the time of writing, there were no CWB Index scores available  
23 for Semiahmoo First Nation in relation to housing, education, and labour force activity.

24 Access to health services is only one aspect of health, but it is still an important component of community  
25 health and well-being. Semiahmoo First Nation's administrative office is located in Surrey, B.C., where  
26 medical services are provided by the FHA (FHA n.d.). Within Surrey, B.C., the FHA provides treatment  
27 programs, psychiatric programs, support services, ambulatory care, general and specialized, emergency  
28 and nonemergency medical care, assisted living, long-term care, child protection services, communicable  
29 disease prevention and control, dental care, and day programs for older adults (FHA n.d.). In addition,  
30 Indigenous Child and Mental Health Services provides free mental health and wellness services for  
31 Indigenous children, youth, and their families (Government of B.C. n.d.b).

32 Women's health services are provided by the B.C. Women's Hospital and Health Centre and the Vancouver  
33 Women's Collective (Vancouver Coastal Health n.d.). The FHA provides services for Indigenous Peoples  
34 within the health authority service provision, which extends from Tsawwassen, B.C., to the Fraser Canyon  
35 (FHA n.d.). Some of these services include Indigenous health primary care, cultural safety and cultural  
36 humility within equitable services, Indigenous health liaisons, care connections, and Indigenous mental  
37 health services (FHA n.d.). The FHA works with the FNHA to ensure health care is delivered equitably and  
38 safely to Indigenous Peoples in the FHA boundaries (FHA n.d.).

39 The FNHA, a province-wide health authority, funds, plans, and provides health service delivery and health  
40 governance to Indigenous communities and nations; collaborates with health programs and services; and  
41 advocates for Indigenous Health and Well-being (FNHA 2021). The FNHA provides community-based  
42 services with a focus on health promotion and disease prevention (FNHA n.d.).

### 1 11.13.2.8 Emergency Services

2 Metro Vancouver and the FVRD are responsible for addressing emergencies within their respective  
3 jurisdictions, with the municipalities delivering fire and police services within their boundaries. Metro  
4 Vancouver is responsible for emergency planning and response in Electoral Area A, such as incident  
5 command and coordination at the emergency site, central coordination through the EOC, and wildland fire  
6 suppression in coordination with the B.C. Ministry of Forests (Metro Vancouver n.d.b). The FVRD is  
7 responsible for emergencies within the eight electoral areas that it services. The FVRD has an EOC, which is  
8 activated during local emergencies. The EOC issues evacuation orders and alerts during critical events,  
9 such as fires or floods. Emergency notifications are shared on the FVRD website and via the Alertable  
10 emergency notification system (FVRD n.d.a). The FVRD also provides fire protection services outside of  
11 municipal boundaries through seven fire departments. Several of the fire departments provide fire  
12 protection to Indigenous communities in the FVRD via service agreements (FVRD n.d.b).

13 The BC Ambulance Service delivers ambulance transportation services and pre-hospital emergency care in  
14 B.C. under the authority of BCEHS and the Provincial Health Services Authority (BCEHS n.d.). Police and  
15 fire services are funded and delivered by the City of White Rock Fire Rescue and the White Rock  
16 detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (White Rock n.d.). Semiahmoo First Nation accesses  
17 the municipal and provincial emergency service providers and also provides community-based emergency  
18 services and response in the event of a community emergency. Plans for disaster prevention, response,  
19 and recovery are developed by the nation, including the only Lower Mainland First Nation All Hazard  
20 Alerts Broadcasting Program (White Rock n.d.; Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.a).

21 The Government of B.C. provides emergency tools and resources for Indigenous communities and local  
22 governments, including developing and maintaining emergency plans, emergency operations, financial  
23 support programs for community-level mitigation, and response and recovery (Government of B.C. n.d.c).  
24 The Government of B.C. also has an Emergency Support Services program to help build and train local  
25 teams. Additionally, the Government of B.C. works with Indigenous communities to build resiliency  
26 through disaster preparedness via the Indigenous Emergency Management Partnership Tables, which aim  
27 to acknowledge Indigenous ways of knowing (Government of B.C. n.d.c).

28 Additional emergency services are provided by both the Government of B.C. and the Government of  
29 Canada. Provincial emergency services include, for example, EmergencyInfoBC, which provides  
30 information during active emergencies; Prepared BC guides, which are guides that are available online to  
31 help individuals prepare for emergencies; and DriveBC, BC Wildfire Service, and the River Forecast Centre,  
32 which all provide warning notifications for the province (Government of B.C. n.d.a). Federal emergency  
33 services include resources on the Get Prepared website, such as the Emergency Preparedness Guide for  
34 Canadians, and Earthquakes Canada. The EPS is a nonpolitical organization that supports 31 communities  
35 in improving emergency planning and preparedness at the local and regional levels. Their work includes  
36 advocating for increased capacity for First Nation communities, the full realization of the B.C. *Declaration*  
37 *on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, and the representation of mainland Coast Salish values in all  
38 regional emergency planning activities (EPS n.d.). The EPS also actively searches for ways to ensure the  
39 Aboriginal Rights to self-government and self-determination are upheld in activities of emergency  
40 management by ensuring First Nations' involvement in planning activities (EPS 2020).

41 On reserves, Indigenous governments are generally the first line of response during an emergency,  
42 implementing community emergency response plans (Indigenous Services Canada n.d.b). If Indigenous  
43 nations require more support, they typically contact either an Indigenous Services Canada Regional Office  
44 or provincial emergency response office, depending on the emergency management agreements that are  
45 in place.

### 1 11.13.2.9 Housing

2 In 2021, a total of 31 private dwellings were reported on Semiahmoo Reserve (Statistics Canada 2023a).  
3 In 2016, the total number of occupied dwellings on reserve was reported to be 55 (CIRNAC n.d.b). Of the  
4 55 occupied dwellings in 2016, 45 required minor repairs and 10 required major repairs (Statistics Canada  
5 2018). At the time of writing, there was no CWB Index score for Semiahmoo First Nation pertaining to  
6 housing.

7 Census data for 2016 indicates that 95 percent of Semiahmoo housing is not overcrowded (meaning a  
8 level of occupancy of no more than two people per room according to the Nation Housing Standard)  
9 (Statistics Canada 2018). Lone-parent households comprised 18 percent of all private households  
10 (CIRNAC n.d.b). Semiahmoo First Nation had no multifamily households (CIRNAC n.d.b).

### 11 11.13.2.10 Education

12 Schools and daycares in White Rock, B.C., which is directly north of Semiahmoo Reserve are within the  
13 Surrey School Board catchment area. White Rock, B.C., schools include 10 elementary schools, 6  
14 secondary schools, 5 preschools, and 3 daycares (Surrey Schools n.d.).

15 Of Semiahmoo First Nation members who were 15 years and older in 2016, approximately 19.0 percent  
16 had a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment, 38.1 percent had  
17 a trades certificate or diploma, and 9.5 percent had a university diploma or degree less than the bachelor  
18 level (CIRNAC n.d.d). At the time of writing, there was no CWB Index score for Semiahmoo First Nation  
19 pertaining to education.

### 20 11.13.2.11 Community Infrastructure

21 Semiahmoo First Nation was, until 2021, the only community in the Metro Vancouver area without access  
22 to clean drinking water. The nation also lacked adequate sewage services, with many homes on old septic  
23 systems (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.c). The reserve was on a 16-year boil water advisory, which was  
24 finally lifted in 2021. Semiahmoo First Nation formerly purchased drinking water from a privately owned  
25 City of White Rock utility beginning in the 1990s, but in 1996, a water advisory was issued, meaning that it  
26 was not safe for drinking. Semiahmoo First Nation fought for clean drinking water for 3 decades. Drinking  
27 water is now provided by Metro Vancouver (Gamage 2021). As of 2021, Metro Vancouver was also going  
28 to be providing sewage services to the community (Gamage 2021).

### 29 11.13.2.12 Employment and Income

30 The employment rate for Semiahmoo First Nation members was 47.6 percent in 2016 (CIRNAC n.d.d).  
31 At that time, there were more male than female Semiahmoo First Nation members employed (60 percent  
32 versus 40.0 percent, respectively) (CIRNAC n.d.d), compared to the total employment rate of 59.6 percent  
33 for B.C. The unemployment rate for Semiahmoo First Nation members was reported to be 0 percent  
34 (CIRNAC n.d.d). At the time of writing, there was no CWB Index score for Semiahmoo First Nation  
35 pertaining to employment and income.

36 The largest area of employment for Semiahmoo First Nation was within other industries not fully identified  
37 by CIRNAC, followed by manufacturing and construction (CIRNAC n.d.d). The 2016 Census Report also  
38 shows the Semiahmoo First Nation division of male and female employment by industry. The top area of  
39 employment for males was manufacturing and construction industries, whereas for females, retail, health,  
40 and education were equally represented (CIRNAC n.d.d). Approximately the same proportion of males and  
41 females were employed in the health and education sectors (CIRNAC n.d.d).

1 In terms of occupation type, “trades and related” was the dominant type of occupation for Semiahmoo  
2 First Nation members, followed by sales and service, social sciences, government, and management  
3 (CIRNAC n.d.d). There was no dominant occupation type for Semiahmoo First Nation females, whereas  
4 males were predominantly employed in trades and related occupations (CIRNAC n.d.d).

5 **11.13.2.13 Employment Services**

6 In 2017, Semiahmoo First Nation entered into an agreement through Se-mi-ah-mu Development  
7 Corporation for a joint construction venture with TYBO Contracting Ltd. The goal of the venture was to  
8 develop and enhance reserve lands and to enhance employment and business opportunities within the  
9 community (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.e).

10 **11.13.2.14 Economic Development**

11 Members of Semiahmoo First Nation participate in a variety of industries, including manufacturing,  
12 construction, natural sciences, health care, social sciences, sales, and service (CIRNAC n.d.f). Semiahmoo  
13 First Nation also has partnerships with Genesis Security Group, Canadian Landscaping and Civil Services  
14 Ltd., TYBO Contracting Ltd., Nation Fuel, and Corrocoat Services Inc. (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.e).

15 The Se-mi-ah-mu Development Corporation works to enhance economic development within Semiahmoo  
16 First Nation (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.e). Some of the economic development partnerships established  
17 include security services, landscaping, and fuel services (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.d).

18 **11.13.2.15 Semiahmoo First Nation Government and Administration**

19 Semiahmoo First Nation has a Chief and Council system under Section 11 of the *Indian Act*. Two Councillors  
20 and a Chief are elected for 2-year term. The current term expires in 2024 (CIRNAC n.d.a).

21 Semiahmoo First Nation is part of the Sencot'en Alliance, an alliance of four Indigenous nations—  
22 Semiahmoo First Nation, Tsawout First Nation, Tsartlip First Nation, and Pauquachin First Nation—who  
23 have occupied the Saanich Peninsula and Boundary Bay area since time immemorial and have collectively  
24 shared resources throughout the Coast Salish territory (Brown n.d.a).

25 **11.13.2.16 Plans and Agreements**

26 At the time of writing, there are no identified agreements or plans to which Semiahmoo First Nation is  
27 a signatory.

28 Additionally, there were no agreements with other governments to which Semiahmoo First Nation is a  
29 signatory that the assessment team found to be relevant for the proposed Project.

30 At the time of writing, Semiahmoo First Nation is not participating in the BC Treaty Commission process.

31 **11.13.2.17 Land Use Plans**

32 At the time of writing, there is no indication that Semiahmoo First Nation has joined the *First Nations Land*  
33 *Management Act* nor that they have developed a comprehensive Official Community Plan or Land Use  
34 Plan. As an Indigenous nation in the Metro Vancouver region, Semiahmoo First Nation is also included in  
35 the Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy (Metro Vancouver 2022a).

1 **11.13.2.18 Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy**

2 In 2019, Metro Vancouver began updating its 2011 Regional Growth Strategy, titled Metro Vancouver  
3 2040: Shaping Our Future. The update extends the Regional Growth Strategy to 2050 and responds to  
4 drivers of change that have predicted a population growth of 1 million people and over 500,000 jobs in  
5 the next 25 years. The Regional Growth Strategy highlights that Metro Vancouver will work with  
6 Indigenous nations to coordinate planning and development initiatives (Metro Vancouver 2022b).  
7 Metro 2050 is now in the formal acceptance period (Metro Vancouver n.d.a).

September 2024

**FIGURE 11.13.1**

**SEMAHMOO NATION  
INDIGENOUS INTERESTS**

**TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG  
EXPANSION PROJECT**

- Project Area
- Semiahmoo Nation Reserve <100 ha
- Semiahmoo Nation Reserve
- Other First Nation Reserve
- International Border
- Railway
- Highway
- Road
- Park/Protected Area
- Waterbody
- Semiahmoo Nation Traditional Territory
- Local Assessment Area:
  - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
  - Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- Local Assessment Area:
  - Indigenous Health and Well-being
  - Social and Economic Conditions
- Regional Assessment Area:
  - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
  - Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
  - Indigenous Health and Well-being
  - Social and Economic Conditions

*Note:*  
Cultural Use Sites and Areas and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities includes the following local assessment areas: air quality, acoustic, archaeological and heritage resources, culture, surface water, ground water, soil, vegetation, wildlife and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, and land and resource use.

Indigenous Health and Well-being and Social and Economic Conditions includes the following local assessment areas: culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, and land and resource use.

Cultural Use Sites and Areas, Harvesting and Subsistence Activities, Indigenous Health and Well-being, and Social and Economic Conditions include the following regional assessment areas: air quality, acoustic, archaeological and heritage resources, culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, surface water, ground water, vegetation, wild and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, and land and resource use.

**Not to be used to limit or deny any Indigenous Rights or Title.**

Project Site at NTS Grid: 092G03  
49° 8' 27.4" N 123° 2' 4.8" W



(All Locations Approximate)

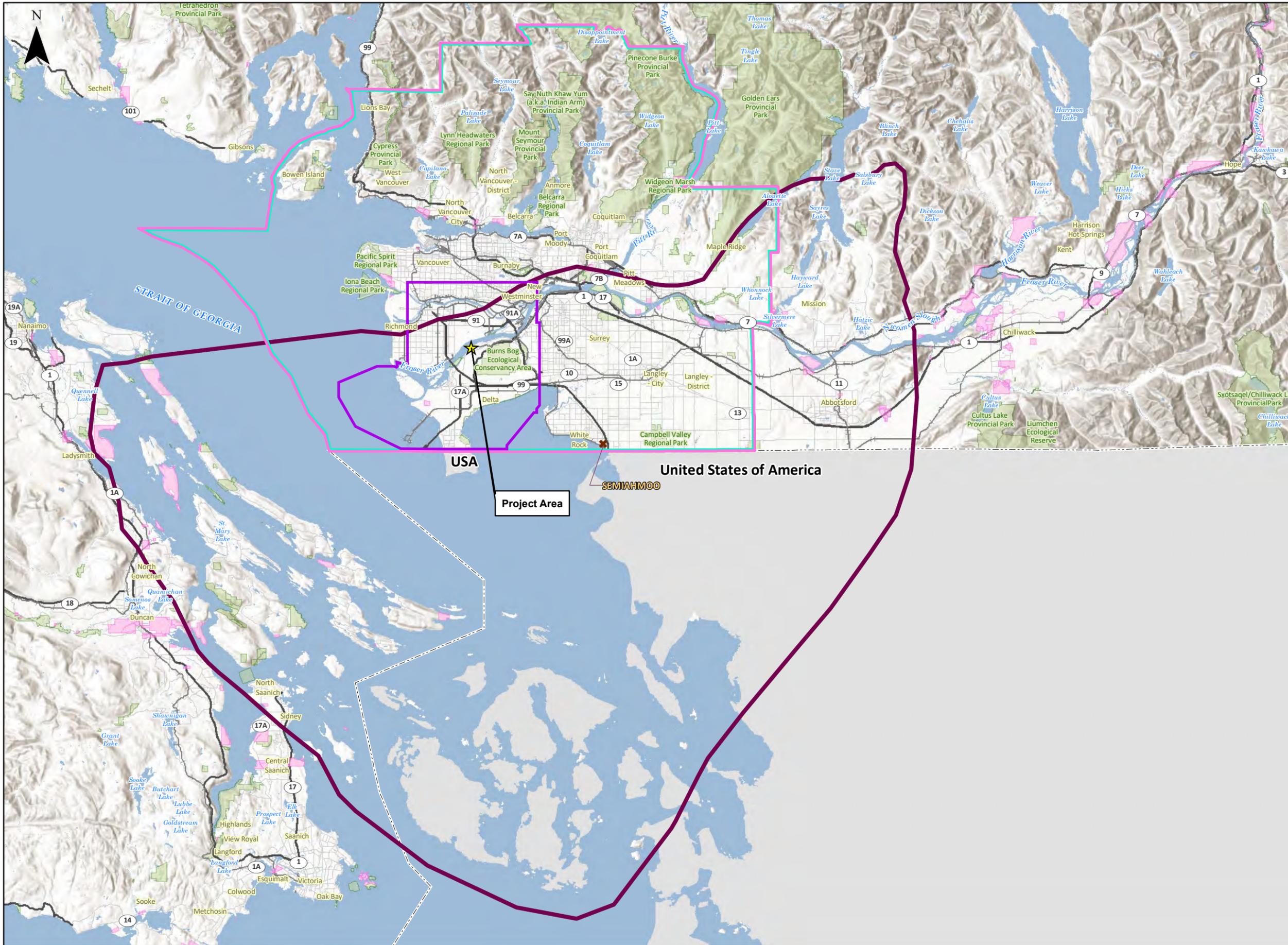


Project Number CE778100

BC Albers Projection, NAD83: UTM Zone 10 North.  
Project Area: Jacobs (05-09-2022); Traditional Territory: BC MFLNRO 2013; First Nation Reserves: Government of Canada 2018; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs, August 19, 2022; International Boundary: ESR 2005; Roads: NRCAN 2015; Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations 2011; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCAN 2017; Metro Vancouver 2020; BC MFLNRO 2009; Services Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community  
Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasystemen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community.

Although there is no reason to believe that there are any errors associated with the data used to generate this product or in the product itself, users of these data are advised that errors in the data may be present.

Mapped By: AM      Checked By: DN



1 **11.13.2.19 Semiahmoo First Nation Context Within the Proposed Project Area**

2 The proposed Project is located on Tilbury Island, B.C., which has been zoned for industrial use.<sup>4</sup> Adjacent  
3 areas along the south arm of the Fraser River in Delta, B.C., and across the river in Richmond, B.C., are  
4 regionally designated for light and heavy industrial and commercial uses (Metro Vancouver 2020).

5 Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide information to FortisBC on its views as to how any Indigenous  
6 laws, governance, philosophies, or customs have historically applied and currently apply in relation to the  
7 proposed Project.

8 **11.13.2.20 Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous Interests**

9 FortisBC has been engaging with Semiahmoo First Nation regarding the proposed Project since July 2019  
10 (more information is included in subsection 11.13.3, Summary of Engagement). At the time of writing,  
11 there has been limited response from Semiahmoo First Nation regarding the proposed Project.  
12 Semiahmoo First Nation has not provided information to FortisBC directly regarding their Indigenous  
13 interests in relation to the proposed Project. Due to the limited specific information from Semiahmoo  
14 First Nation regarding its Indigenous interests relating to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the  
15 proposed preliminary list of Indigenous interests, as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR, Table 6  
16 (B.C. EAO 2022) (Table 11.13-4).

**Table 11.13-4. Semiahmoo First Nation’s Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project**

Indigenous Interest	Topics/Potential Effects to Be Included
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes to the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources</li> <li>▪ Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation's Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes</li> <li>▪ Effects to accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources</li> </ul>
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on cultural heritage, and structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural value</li> <li>▪ Loss of access to and disenfranchisement from cultural sites</li> <li>▪ Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by damage or loss of access to cultural sites and areas</li> </ul>
Social and Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation’s ability to improve social and economic conditions</li> <li>▪ Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation’s future aspirations for sites or area surrounding the proposed Project</li> <li>▪ Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Semiahmoo First Nation Government’s revenue</li> <li>▪ Effect on intercommunity relations and trade</li> <li>▪ Effects on commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering, and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices</li> <li>▪ Effects on infrastructure and services</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Tilbury Island, B.C., is anticipated to remain an industrial zoned area; however, Delta’s Official Community Plan also considers reuse or redevelopment and remediation of older industrial buildings and sites (Delta ).

**Table 11.13-4. Semiahmoo First Nation’s Indigenous Interests Related to the Proposed Project**

Indigenous Interest	Topics/Potential Effects to Be Included
Indigenous Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods</li> <li>▪ Effects on the value and perceived quality of country foods</li> <li>▪ Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality</li> <li>▪ Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites</li> </ul>

1 These Indigenous interests were developed prior to FortisBC’s commitment to not deliver proposed  
 2 Project modules or materials to the proposed Project Site. The Application has been prepared in  
 3 accordance with the AIR, in which potential effects were identified from waterborne delivery (that is, barge  
 4 deliveries) and the use of the MOF associated with the proposed Project. FortisBC made this commitment  
 5 to address concerns about effects to the Fraser River, the Salish Sea, and the Southern Resident killer  
 6 whale population. Potential residual effects to linked VCs with this avoidance mitigation measure are  
 7 described in this subsection. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has subsequently been  
 8 incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous  
 9 interests.

10 Potential effects to cultural continuation and opportunities for intergenerational knowledge transmission  
 11 and spiritual connections represent intangible values, which reflect the beliefs, perceptions, values, and  
 12 qualitative experience of Semiahmoo First Nation that cannot be assessed by FortisBC without input from  
 13 Semiahmoo First Nation. Similarly, information is needed from Semiahmoo First Nation regarding  
 14 conditions related to their ability to meaningfully exercise Indigenous Governance Systems for FortisBC to  
 15 assess potential effects from the proposed Project. At this time, FortisBC has not received knowledge or  
 16 feedback relating to Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance Systems from the Semiahmoo  
 17 First Nation. As such, effects to Cultural Continuation and Indigenous Governance Systems have not been  
 18 assessed.

19 **11.13.3 Summary of Engagement**

20 **11.13.3.1 Engagement Overview**

21 Subsection 11.1.3, Summary of Engagement, provides an overview of FortisBC’s Indigenous engagement  
 22 principles and objectives for the proposed Project.

23 As noted previously, FortisBC has been engaging with Semiahmoo First Nation regarding the proposed  
 24 Project, proposed Project activities, and the proposed Project Area since July 2019. Due to COVID-19,  
 25 all engagement in 2020 and 2021 was carried out virtually.

26 More details on past and proposed engagement activities with Semiahmoo First Nation are included in  
 27 Tables 11.13-5 and 11.13-6. Table 11.13-5 describes key engagement activities that have taken place  
 28 from the start of early engagement October, 2024. Table 11.13-6 provides a summary of proposed future  
 29 engagement activities.

**Table 11.13-5. Summary of Past Engagement with Semiahmoo First Nation**

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Results of Engagement	Status
July 2019 to May 2024	Proposed Project updates	FortisBC provided proposed Project updates to Semiahmoo First Nation.	Ongoing
July 2019 to February 2020	IPD	FortisBC provided the draft IPD to Semiahmoo First Nation for review and provided a notification of intent to formally submit the IPD to the B.C. EAO.	Complete
September 2021 to June 2021	DPD	FortisBC provided the draft DPD to Semiahmoo First Nation for review and feedback. Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide feedback or comments on the DPD.  Semiahmoo First Nation was invited to the two DPD workshops held on October 27, 2020, and June 16, 2021. Semiahmoo First Nation attended the second workshop.	Complete
September 2021	Draft AIR	The draft AIR was provided to Indigenous nations, including Semiahmoo First Nation, for review. Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide feedback or comments on the draft AIR.	Complete
April 2021 to June 2024	Indigenous Knowledge and secondary sources	FortisBC provided Semiahmoo First Nation with a list of secondary sources it had prepared to use in the proposed Project Application if Semiahmoo First Nation approved. Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide feedback on the sources.  FortisBC provided Semiahmoo First Nation with Revisions A, B, and D to identify how Indigenous Knowledge has been captured in subsection 11.13 and request feedback on that Indigenous Knowledge. Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide feedback on Revision A.	Ongoing
January 2022 to April 2022	B.C. EAO/IAAC Technical Advisory Committee workshops	Semiahmoo First Nation was invited to participate in the following B.C. EAO/IAAC workshops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ January 26, 2022: Terrestrial and Aquatics</li> <li>▪ February 23, 2022: Cumulative Effects Assessment</li> <li>▪ March 8, 2022: Air Quality and Human Health</li> <li>▪ April 6, 2022: Greenhouse Gas Emissions</li> <li>▪ April 26, 2022: Public Safety, Accidents, and Malfunctions</li> </ul> Semiahmoo First Nation attended the January 26, February 23, March 8, and April 6, 2022, workshops.	Complete

**Table 11.13-5. Summary of Past Engagement with Semiahmoo First Nation**

Dates	Key Engagement Activity	Results of Engagement	Status
September 2022 to Present	Subsection 11.13	FortisBC provided Semiahmoo First Nation with Revisions A, B, and D of subsection 11.13 to accomplish the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Describe the proposed development and review process for subsection 11.13</li> <li>▪ Request Semiahmoo First Nation's input on the identification and understanding of Semiahmoo First Nation's interests and Indigenous Knowledge regarding the proposed Project</li> </ul> To date, Semiahmoo First Nation has not provided feedback or comments on subsection 11.13.	Ongoing

1 Tables 11.13-6 and 11.13-7 describe planned engagement activities by FortisBC that supported  
 2 Semiahmoo First Nation's understanding of the proposed Project and its potential effects on Semiahmoo  
 3 First Nation and its Indigenous interests. These included the following:

- 4 ▪ Written summaries describing the proposed Project
- 5 ▪ Virtual or in-person tours of proposed Project Site
- 6 ▪ Opportunities to participate in virtual meetings and workshops
- 7 ▪ Invitation to participate in ongoing fieldwork studies, virtually or in-person
- 8 ▪ Review of draft Application TDRs and Application sections, including subsection 11.13

9 Table 11.13-6 describes planned engagement activities that are proposed to take place after October,  
 10 2024. Refer to Appendix B for detailed engagement logs.

**Table 11.13-6. Summary of Planned Engagement with Semiahmoo First Nation**

Subject/Topics for Future Engagement	Goals and Objectives for Engagement
Proposed Project updates/ proposed Project review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide proposed Project updates to Semiahmoo First Nation. Meet to resolve issues and concerns raised</li> </ul>

11 **11.13.3.2 Input Received and Issues Raised**

12 Table 11.13-7 summarizes the key issues raised by Semiahmoo First Nation at the time of writing. No  
 13 feedback from Semiahmoo First Nation has been provided.

**Table 11.13-7. Summary of Key Issues Raised by Semiahmoo First Nation**

Summary of Issues Raised	FortisBC Response	Semiahmoo First Nation's Perspectives on the Resolution of Issues	Status/Addressing Unresolved Input
Semiahmoo First Nation has not notified FortisBC of key issues to date			

1 **11.13.3.3 Integration of Semiahmoo First Nation Feedback and Perspectives**

2 Table 11.13-8 summarizes where and how feedback and perspectives of Semiahmoo First Nation were  
 3 integrated into or contributed to the assessment. No feedback from Semiahmoo First Nation has been  
 4 provided to date.

**Table 11.13-8. Integration of Semiahmoo First Nation Feedback into the Assessment**

Feedback	Integration of Feedback into the Assessment
Semiahmoo First Nation has not provided feedback on the assessment to date.	

5 **11.13.3.4 Semiahmoo First Nation Views on Engagement Approach**

6 **11.13.4 Information Sources and Indigenous Knowledge**

7 Information sources were shared with Semiahmoo First Nation to review and provide feedback, as well as  
 8 present the opportunity for Semiahmoo First Nation to recommend additional sources for consideration.

9 Additional sources used to inform the assessment of potential effects on Semiahmoo First Nation's  
 10 Indigenous interests include publicly available and Indigenous-held information sources that were  
 11 gathered through desktop review.

12 Publicly available sources included the following:

- 13 ▪ DPD and other proposed Project-related information
- 14 ▪ Records of consultation between FortisBC and Semiahmoo First Nation regarding the proposed Project
- 15 ▪ Information from similar projects along or near the Fraser River, including submissions made by  
 16 Indigenous nations, that have undergone regulatory review, including EAC applications and B.C.  
 17 EAO assessment reports, such as for the TMJ project and Pattullo Bridge Replacement project; Federal  
 18 Review Panel EIS's and panel reports, such as for the Trans Mountain Expansion project and RBT2  
 19 project; and VFPA PER Permit Reports, such as the Canadian National Railway Company Bridge  
 20 Seismic Retrofit
- 21 ▪ Resource agreements between Semiahmoo First Nation and government (such as Comprehensive  
 22 Fisheries Agreements)
- 23 ▪ Indigenous communal licence information for Pacific Fisheries Management areas
- 24 ▪ FSC fisheries licence information for the Fraser River
- 25 ▪ Relevant court decisions (such as R. versus Sparrow [1990] 1 S.C.R. 1075; R. versus Powley [2003]  
 26 2 S.C.R. 207, 2003 SCC 43)
- 27 ▪ Federal websites and Census data (such as CIRNAC and Statistics Canada)
- 28 ▪ Indigenous-based planning documents, such as the Comprehensive Community Plans and  
 29 Land Use Plans
- 30 ▪ Indigenous Nation websites
- 31 ▪ First Nations Health Council and FNHA websites
- 32 ▪ Academic literature and historical and ethnographic sources (such as journal articles and  
 33 published books)

1 Materials or information can also be provided by the Semiahmoo First Nation, including Indigenous  
2 Knowledge, cultural use studies, and land use information.

3 A list of all sources used to prepare the assessment of potential effects on Semiahmoo First Nation are  
4 included in subsection 11.13.7, References. FortisBC provided an opportunity for Semiahmoo First Nation  
5 to review the information sources through email prior to Revision A, in Revisions A, B and D versions.  
6 FortisBC did not receive comments regarding secondary information sources and Indigenous Knowledge  
7 have not been received from Semiahmoo First Nation.

8 FortisBC has not received primary sources of Indigenous Knowledge from Semiahmoo First Nation or  
9 information regarding Semiahmoo First Nation-specific protocols for the use and application of  
10 Indigenous Knowledge. Inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in subsection 11.13 and Section 7 is based on  
11 secondary sources of Indigenous Knowledge and follows the methods outlined in subsection 11.1.

### 12 **11.13.5 Assessing Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests**

13 This subsection provides FortisBC's assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Semiahmoo  
14 First Nation's Indigenous interests.

15 The following subsections include a description of the following:

- 16 ▪ Assessment boundaries
- 17 ▪ Existing conditions
- 18 ▪ Interactions between the proposed Project and Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interests
- 19 ▪ Potential effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interests due to the proposed Project
- 20 ▪ Proposed mitigation measures
- 21 ▪ Characterization of any residual effects and cumulative effects, if applicable

22 Indigenous interests are not mutually exclusive, and that this subsection may not reflect the overlap of  
23 interests outlined in Table 11.13-9. Semiahmoo First Nation did not identify as a participating Indigenous  
24 nation for the proposed Project. FortisBC has made efforts to engage with Semiahmoo First Nation to  
25 determine alignment of Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interest with the preliminary Indigenous  
26 interests and potential effects outlined in the AIR. Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide comments on  
27 subsection 11.13.

28 As stated in subsection 11.13.1, in the absence of specific information from Semiahmoo First Nation  
29 regarding its Indigenous interest related to the proposed Project, FortisBC has included the list of Indigenous  
30 interests as documented in B.C. EAO Schedule C – AIR Table 6 (B.C. EAO 2022) (Table 11.13-4).

31 In accordance with subsection 11.13.2.19 the following potential effects of the proposed Project on  
32 Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interests are assessed:

- 33 ▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- 34 ▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas
- 35 ▪ Social and Economic Conditions
- 36 ▪ Indigenous Health and Well-being

37 The Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous interest effects assessment draws forward the results (predicted  
38 residual effects) of the effects assessments for the following VCs:

- 39 ▪ Subsection 7.2, Air Quality
- 40 ▪ Subsection 7.3, Acoustic
- 41 ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water

- 1   ▪ Subsection 7.5, Groundwater
- 2   ▪ Subsection 7.6, Soil
- 3   ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation
- 4   ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat
- 5   ▪ Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat
- 6   ▪ Subsection 7.10, Employment and Economy
- 7   ▪ Subsection 7.11, Land and Resource Use
- 8   ▪ Subsection 7.12, Infrastructure and Services
- 9   ▪ Subsection 7.13, Archaeological and Heritage Resources
- 10  ▪ Subsection 7.14, Culture
- 11  ▪ Subsection 7.15, Human Health

12 A summary of existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions for linked VCs used in the  
13 assessment of potential effects on Indigenous interests is presented in subsection 11.1.3, Summary of  
14 Valued Components Linked to Indigenous Interests.

### 15 **11.13.5.1 Assessment Boundaries**

16 The boundaries of the Indigenous interests assessment are based on the potential for the proposed  
17 Project to interact with and result in an effect on the Indigenous interests of Semiahmoo First Nation.

#### 18 **Spatial Boundaries**

19 All proposed Project components within the proposed Project Footprint are within Semiahmoo  
20 First Nation's traditional territory. The spatial assessment boundaries for each Indigenous interest were  
21 identified based on the overlap of cultural use and occupancy area with the combined LAAs and combined  
22 RAAs identified for linked VCs, in accordance with Table 11.1-2 (Figure 11.13-1). The LAA of each  
23 Indigenous interest consists of the combined LAAs of VCs that are linked to the Indigenous interest,  
24 whereas the RAA of each Indigenous interest consists of the combined RAAs of VCs that are linked to the  
25 Indigenous interest.

26 The assessment of potential effects of the proposed Project on Indigenous interests applies to all  
27 members of Semiahmoo First Nation living, working, or exercising Indigenous interests within the LAAs of  
28 the Indigenous interests. The effects assessment in this subsection draws forward the results (predicted  
29 residual effects) of the effects assessments of linked VCs, when applicable, including the anticipated  
30 spatial extent of predicted residual effects (after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures)  
31 that may overlap with identified Indigenous interests.

#### 32 **Temporal Boundaries**

33 The potential effects specific to the proposed Project are based on the three phases described as follows:

- 34   ▪ Construction phase – Estimated 3- to 6-year duration
- 35   ▪ Operation phase – Estimated 40-plus year duration
- 36   ▪ Decommissioning phase – Estimated 2-year duration

37 Construction is planned to commence as early as 2027, with an anticipated proposed Project in-service  
38 date of 2031-plus. A detailed proposed Project schedule is outlined in subsection 1.5.1 (Schedule).

1 **Administrative Boundaries**

2 No administrative boundaries are known to limit the assessment of potential effects to the Indigenous  
3 interests of Semiahmoo First Nation.

4 **Technical Boundaries**

5 Technical boundaries, including data limitations, associated with Semiahmoo First Nation include  
6 the following:

- 7 ▪ Discrepancies between Statistics Canada data and CIRNAC data
- 8 ▪ Secondary data and information that has limited disaggregation, including the 2016 and 2021 Census  
9 categories which conflate sex with gender and presents on binary categories of male and female
- 10 ▪ Disaggregated data are also not available for sexual orientation, such as those who are two-spirited
- 11 ▪ In addition, CIRNC First Nation Profiles also have limited disaggregation by age group
- 12 ▪ Limited input from Semiahmoo First Nation on the identification of interactions of the proposed Project  
13 with its Indigenous interests or potential effects of the proposed Project on its Indigenous interests

14 The FortisBC Application has also been informed by recent EAs and regulatory reviews of projects along  
15 the Fraser River. Sources of information include proponent EAC applications, draft and final B.C. EAO  
16 assessment reports, Federal Review Panel EIS's and review panel reports, associated project provincial and  
17 federal conditions, and VFPA PER permits. These sources of information were used to reduce some  
18 uncertainty in assessment conclusions due to the technical boundaries described previously (such as use  
19 of reports from the neighbouring TMJ project EAC application).

20 **11.13.5.2 Existing Conditions**

21 This subsection describes the existing conditions in the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous  
22 interest-specific LAAs and RAAs within which potential effects of the proposed Project or cumulative effects  
23 on Semiahmoo First Nation and its interests may occur. Semiahmoo First Nation did not provide FortisBC  
24 with information regarding specific areas or locations that are important and that have the potential to be  
25 affected by the proposed Project. This subsection also describes historic and current use of the proposed  
26 Project Area by Indigenous Peoples over time and practices in the proposed Project Footprint and  
27 Indigenous interest-specific LAAs and RAAs regarding Indigenous interests, including a description of how  
28 existing conditions of Indigenous interests have been affected by past projects and activities.

29 **Historical Context**

30 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that archaeological evidence of Semiahmoo People's connection to the  
31 Lower Mainland of B.C, the Salish Sea, and state of Washington can be traced back 7,000 to 10,000 years  
32 (WesPac 2018; Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.d). Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that culture indicates a  
33 relationship to the land in which the land, air, water, and people are connected as one. Semiahmoo First  
34 Nation has described that the Semiahmoo Peoples are not caretakers of the land; they are from the land and  
35 are honoured to be descendants of Semiahmoo People (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.c).

36 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that it holds Aboriginal Rights and Title and exercises those rights,  
37 practices, and culture throughout their unceded traditional territory, which encompasses portions of the  
38 combined LAAs and RAAs, including the lower Fraser River, Roberts Bank, Semiahmoo Bay, Boundary Bay,  
39 Fraser River, Nicomekl River, Serpentine River, Little Campbell River, the Gulf Islands, San Juan Islands,  
40 Vancouver Island, the state of Washington, and the Salish Sea (Semiahmoo First Nation 2019).

1 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that its community members travel through Active Pass to the Gulf  
2 Islands and Victoria area. Semiahmoo First Nation has described that it is important for them to maintain  
3 access to the islands, where they have burial grounds and that it fished seasonally in the Fraser River at a  
4 historic Indigenous village site near Tilbury Island (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has described  
5 that the lower Fraser River was also used to harvest traditional food and material resources for its Peoples  
6 and historically it harvested aquatic plants, including bulrushes, tule rushes, and grasses, at Burns Bog and  
7 the San Juan Islands. These plants were used in the manufacture of mats to be used for housing material,  
8 bedding, and food preparation. Additionally, the mats were used as trade items and for securing halibut  
9 from the Nuu-chah-nulth Nations on Vancouver Island. Grasses harvested to bind mat edges were  
10 harvested in the Fraser River Valley (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has reported that it  
11 previously engaged in selective burning practices to promote berry plant growth, including blackberries,  
12 dew berries, huckleberries, salmon berries, and thimbleberries. Selective burning also contributed to  
13 increasing the deer population. A weir site was located at the mouth of the Nicomekl River, and the tidal  
14 mud flats was a good clam digging area (Brown n.d.a)

15 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that fishing has been an integral part of life for its people for  
16 thousands of years. Semiahmoo First Nation has described that fishing in pre-contact times was the  
17 predominant activity for the nation, as Semiahmoo First Nation members harvested fish for social,  
18 subsistence, and economic purposes (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.c). Semiahmoo First Nation has stated  
19 that they were once one of the wealthiest Indigenous nations on the west coast due to their fishery, which  
20 they used to trade with other Indigenous nations (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has described  
21 that the loss of traditional economy has required it to adapt, modify, and replace their practices to have a  
22 profitable economy to support the community via economic opportunities with on- and off-reserve  
23 business partnerships (WesPac 2018).

24 Semiahmoo First Nation fished for coho and chum salmon using an offshore technique called reef-netting.  
25 This method was associated with ritual practices and implemented on the south shores of Vancouver Island  
26 and in the Gulf and San Juan Islands; this is in contrast to some of their neighbouring nations, who harvested  
27 in streams with smaller nets or weirs (Suttles 1987). Semiahmoo First Nation also reported fishing other  
28 species of salmon seasonally in the Fraser River near Tilbury Island and harvesting other traditional foods  
29 and material resources in the lower Fraser River. Semiahmoo First Nation has also described that other fish  
30 historically harvested included cod, eulachon, halibut, smelts, and sturgeon (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.c).  
31 Shellfish and crab were traditional staples in the Semiahmoo diet, harvested at Semiahmoo Bay, Boundary  
32 Bay, and Drayton Harbour (Simovic 2001; WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has described Boundary  
33 Bay as one of the most productive shellfish harvesting locations on the Pacific coast and that it historically  
34 was shared by many nations (WesPac 2018). This area has been closed to bivalve harvesting for over  
35 5 decades due to contamination concerns, only recently opening on the U.S side of the border for restricted  
36 use (WesPac 2018).

37 Grasslands on the banks of the lower Fraser River would also have provided suitable habitat for birds  
38 (Charlie 2019). Some species, such as Canada goose, Northern shoveler, green-winged teal, and mallard  
39 would have been available year-round on the lower Fraser River (Charlie 2019; Fediuk and Thom 2003).  
40 In the fall, canvasback and lesser scaup arrived and were available for harvest. Mergansers frequented  
41 these areas during the winter, as did snow geese (Charlie 2019). Ruffed grouse would also have been  
42 available on Tilbury Island (Charlie 2019), given the proximity to crab apple trees. Ruffed grouse were  
43 known to sleep in and feed on crab apples trees (Charlie 2019, 20; Turner 2020). Waterfowl, such as geese  
44 and ducks, were regularly harvested by Indigenous nations along the south arm of the Fraser River prior to,  
45 at and continuing after European contact (Charlie 2019; Fediuk and Thom 2003). The south arm of the  
46 Fraser River and the estuary was known as an important area for waterfowl habitat; Caleb Kennerly of the  
47 North West Boundary Survey in 1857 remarked in his journal when canoeing up the lower Fraser River:  
48 "Ducks, geese, gulls and other water birds were everywhere to be seen in myriads upon the water and in

1 the air and occasionally as they arose from the water their flight was accompanied by making noise like  
2 thunder” (Kennerly 1857; Charlie 2019).

3 Europeans began exploring the B.C. coast in the mid to late 18th century, including Russian fur traders and  
4 British and Spanish explorers, followed by the Simon Fraser expedition, which arrived at the mouth of the  
5 Fraser River in 1808 (Vancouver Public Library n.d.). Early European exploitation of resources in the region  
6 began with pre-industrial whaling and sealing. The arrival of Europeans in the region resulted in multiple  
7 smallpox epidemics that devastated Indigenous communities, facilitating the large-scale land  
8 expropriation by settlers under the new authority of the Colony of B.C., founded in 1858 (Joseph 2017;  
9 Vancouver Public Library n.d.)

10 The first permanent European settlement in the region was Fort Langley, which was established by the  
11 Hudson’s Bay Company in 1827 and originally located near the mouth of the Fraser River. The Fort was a  
12 trading post for furs, lumber, salmon, and other resources, and trading was done extensively with  
13 Indigenous Peoples in the region (Morin et al. 2018; Parks Canada n.d.). In the 1860s, early settlers began  
14 to arrive from Europe and Asia in the Fraser River delta. Settler communities, including Ladner and  
15 Steveston, grew with farming and fishing activities (Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust n.d.; Richmond 2023).  
16 At the same time, Indigenous nations were deprived of their lands and faced limited fresh water supplies,  
17 overcrowded housing, and inadequate sanitation systems when they were forced onto reserves (Royal  
18 Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C. 1912-1915 1916; Ruddy and Sullivan 2010). The  
19 Fraser River delta agricultural areas were continually expanded, encroaching on Indigenous lands by  
20 extensive diking, draining of lands, and construction of irrigation ditches.

21 The effects of these historical resource and industrial developments, including the conversion of  
22 Indigenous common property to non-Indigenous private property, has been profound and far reaching for  
23 Indigenous Peoples in the proposed Project Area. Importantly, the loss of land is considered to be among  
24 the most important factors affecting cultural stress within Indigenous communities (Bartlett 2003).  
25 Contact with Europeans, resulting in environmental dispossession through resource and industrial  
26 developments, has resulted in loss of land and access to life-sustaining resources for Indigenous Peoples  
27 and is one of the central reasons for the decline in Indigenous well-being (Richmond and Ross 2009).

28 Following the Confederation of Canada in 1871, the Government of B.C. established legislation that  
29 allowed for home-stead settlers to pre-empt surveyed land. The issuance of Crown grants created  
30 private-ownership interests throughout the territory, resulting in a loss of access to, influence over, and the  
31 ability to benefit from lands and resources. This had subsequent effects on economic systems, cultural  
32 practices, and legal traditions (Morales 2014). In more recent years, the completion of the George Massey  
33 Tunnel linking Ladner to Richmond, B.C., in 1959 and the opening of the BC Ferries terminal in  
34 Tsawwassen in 1960 improved land access to Delta, B.C., resulting in a large increase in Delta’s population  
35 (Delta n.d.). The Roberts Bank Coal Facility opened at Roberts Bank in 1970, followed by the opening of  
36 the Deltaport container terminal in 1997. The presence of this port infrastructure led to the development  
37 of additional transportation infrastructure, warehouse facilities and other port industrial uses to connect to  
38 and service the port.

39 The effects of these historical resource and industrial developments, made feasible by the dispossession of  
40 lands, has been profound and far reaching for Indigenous Peoples in the region where the proposed  
41 Project is situated. Importantly, the loss of land is considered to be among the most important factors  
42 affecting cultural stress within Indigenous communities (Bartlett 2003). Contact with Europeans, resulting  
43 in environmental dispossession through resource and industrial developments has resulted in loss of land  
44 and access to life-sustaining resources for Indigenous Peoples, and is one of the central reasons for the  
45 decline in Indigenous well-being (Richmond and Ross 2009).

- 1 Past and present project activities that have affected existing conditions of Semiahmoo First Nation's  
2 ability to exercise Indigenous interests include the following (FortisBC 2022):
- 3 ▪ Settlement and urban development that have reduced lands available for harvesting and gathering
  - 4 ▪ Railway developments and expansions that have had adverse effects to Fraser River fish and fish  
5 habitat, and that have increased the loss of territory and access to cultural use areas because of  
6 associated tenures and land ownership
  - 7 ▪ Industrial accidents that have resulted in adverse effects on fish and fish habitat, wildlife and wildlife  
8 habitat, water quality and quantity, settlements and travelways, plants, and plant species
  - 9 ▪ Growth of the Vancouver port and ongoing development along the Fraser River and in the Salish Sea  
10 that have adversely affected marine and aquatic life and habitat, and wildlife and wildlife habitat that  
11 used and migrated through these riparian areas
  - 12 ▪ Pollution and contamination of air, water, and land due to industrial, commercial, and residential  
13 development and increased population
  - 14 ▪ Depletion of resources by industry, including forestry, commercial fisheries, mining, and other  
15 resource extraction

### 16 **Semiahmoo First Nation Use of Proposed Project Area**

17 This subsection summarizes present use of the proposed Project Area<sup>5</sup> by Semiahmoo First Nation.<sup>6</sup>

18 Semiahmoo First Nation has identified cultural sites or areas that its members have historically used in or  
19 adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint. Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that it historically used the  
20 southern arm of the lower Fraser River adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint, in the vicinity of Deas  
21 Island and Tilbury Island, to fish (WesPac 2018, 2019; B.C. EAO 2022). Additionally, Semiahmoo  
22 First Nation has identified cultural sites or areas that its members currently use adjacent to the proposed  
23 Project Footprint. Semiahmoo First Nation stated that it currently uses the southern arm of the lower  
24 Fraser River adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint, in the vicinity of Deas Island and Tilbury Island,  
25 to gather plants (WesPac 2018, 2019; B.C. EAO 2022) (Figure 11.13-2).

26 The proposed Project Footprint is located predominately on private property owned by FortisBC  
27 (the Property) within an existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, within the Tilbury Industrial Park  
28 adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. (Figure 11.13-1). The proposed Project Footprint was previously  
29 cleared of natural forest, resulting in little to no native soils remaining in place, but is vegetated and has  
30 been heavily disturbed, with the majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial  
31 purposes. Public access to the proposed Project Site is limited, although there is currently public use of the  
32 dike to the north of the proposed Project Site along the Fraser River.

33 A portion of the proposed Project Footprint is located on the Fraser River in Provincial Crown land at the  
34 location of an existing dock (legacy) where the MOF was to be constructed for the proposed Project. The  
35 piles and dock will be removed by a predecessor project (the TMJ project); however, the earthworks will  
36 remain. As stated previously, in response to the concerns raised during engagement, FortisBC committed  
37 to no barge deliveries as an avoidance mitigation measure to address concerns about effects to the Fraser  
38 River, the Salish Sea, and the Southern Resident killer whale population. The proposed Project will not  
39 require a MOF during any phase.

---

<sup>5</sup> The proposed Project Area is the general area within and adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint.

<sup>6</sup> The proposed Project Footprint is the area directly disturbed by proposed Project activities, including associated physical works and activities.

1 To the northeast of the existing Tilbury Plant, Seaspan operates a commercial ferry terminal, which has  
2 been in operation since 1995 at this location (Seaspan n.d.) with approximately 5,400 vessel movements  
3 at Tilbury Island per year (Seaspan n.d.). The terminal is covered in anthropogenic surfaces, including  
4 terminal infrastructure that extends into the Fraser River, the construction of which caused a loss of  
5 estuarine and riparian habitat along the foreshore of the Fraser River. The Fraser River is actively dredged  
6 by the VFPA approximately 8 months of the year (mid-June to end of February) between Sands Heads and  
7 New Westminster, B.C., to maintain minimum depths and channel design grades. The lower Fraser River is  
8 an international and domestic shipping route designated as a deep-sea navigation channel. The south arm  
9 of the lower Fraser River serves as the main navigation channel for the Fraser River with shipping traffic,  
10 including tug vessels and tows, commercial fishing vessels, ferries, and recreational boats.

11 ***Harvesting and Subsistence Activities***

12 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated it has a profound relationship with the Fraser River and that this  
13 relationship nourishes Semiahmoo First Nation members holistically, (that is, physically, mentally,  
14 spiritually, and emotionally). Semiahmoo First Nation states that it holds an inherent responsibility to take  
15 care of fish and fish habitat, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and vegetation resources (LFFA 2021).

16 The following subsection describes existing conditions of Semiahmoo First Nation's use of the proposed  
17 Project Area. Subsection 11.1.13 provides more information about the existing conditions and effects  
18 assessment conclusions for VCs linked to the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities Indigenous interest.

**SEMAHMOO NATION  
INDIGENOUS INTERESTS**

**TILBURY PHASE 2 LNG  
EXPANSION PROJECT**

- Project Area
- Semiahmoo Nation Reserve <100 ha
- Current Harvesting Site
- Indigenous Village Site
- Semiahmoo Nation Reserve
- Other First Nation Reserve
- International Border
- Railway
- Highway
- Road
- Park/Protected Area
- Waterbody
- Semiahmoo Nation Traditional Territory
- Local Assessment Area:
  - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
  - Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
- Local Assessment Area:
  - Indigenous Health and Well-being
  - Social and Economic Conditions
- Regional Assessment Area:
  - Cultural Use Sites and Areas
  - Harvesting and Subsistence Activities
  - Indigenous Health and Well-being
  - Social and Economic Conditions

*Note:*  
Cultural Use Sites and Areas and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities includes the following local assessment areas: air quality, acoustic, archaeological and heritage resources, culture, surface water, ground water, soil, vegetation, wildlife and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, and land and resource use.

Indigenous Health and Well-being and Social and Economic Conditions includes the following local assessment areas: culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, and land and resource use.

Cultural Use Sites and Areas, Harvesting and Subsistence Activities, Indigenous Health and Well-being, and Social and Economic Conditions include the following regional assessment areas: air quality, acoustic, archaeological and heritage resources, culture, employment and economy, human health, infrastructure and services, surface water, ground water, vegetation, wild and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, and land and resource use.

*Not to be used to limit or deny any Indigenous Rights or Title.*

Project Site at NTS Grid: 092G03  
49° 8' 27.4" N 123° 2' 4.8" W



(All Locations Approximate)

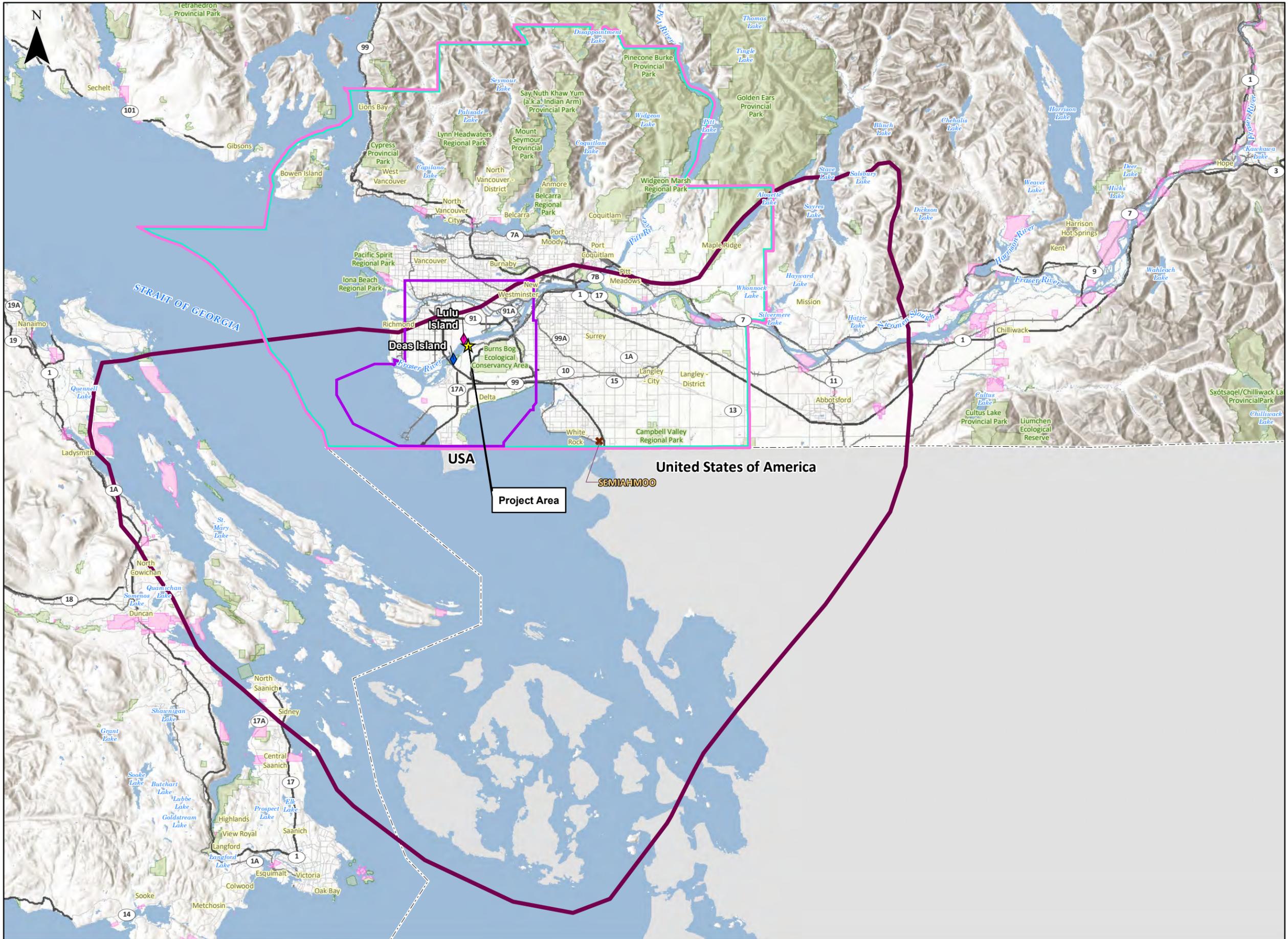


Project Number CE778100

BC Albers Projection, NAD83: UTM Zone 10 North.  
Project Area: Jacobs (05-09-2022); Traditional Territory: BC MFLNRO 2013; First Nation Reserves: Government of Canada 2018; LAA/RAA Boundaries: Jacobs, August 19, 2022; International Boundary: ESR 2005; Roads: NRCan 2015; Hydrography: BC Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations 2011; Municipal Boundaries: BC MFLNRO 2016; Railway: BC MFLNRO 2015; Parks: NRCan 2017; Metro Vancouver 2020; BC MFLNRO 2009; Services Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community  
Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasysteien, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community.

Although there is no reason to believe that there are any errors associated with the data used to generate this product or in the product itself, users of these data are advised that errors in the data may be present.

Mapped By: AM      Checked By: DN



1 *Fishing*

2 Semiahmoo First Nation has reported access rights to Salmon River and Kanaka Creek, both of which join  
3 the Fraser River in the vicinity of MacMillan Island (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that  
4 it has exclusive Aboriginal Rights and Title to Semiahmoo Bay, Point Roberts, and two historic village sites.  
5 Semiahmoo First Nation has described these village sites as the traditional harvesting locations of  
6 shellfish, finfish, and various other traditional foods (Semiahmoo First Nation 2019). The Cannery Point  
7 camp on the Point Roberts Peninsula is located at the southeastern tip and was an important reef-netting  
8 site. Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that prior to the 20th century, locations on this reef were owned  
9 by Semiahmoo First Nation, Lummi Nation, Saanich First Nations, and Malahat Nation (Brown n.d.b).

10 Semiahmoo First Nation currently holds a commercial fishing licence for crab which is discussed further in  
11 the Social and Economic Conditions subsection. Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that it has been  
12 removed from contemporary fishing as a result of contamination and pollution in their waters. DFO has  
13 prohibited shellfish harvesting along the White Rock, B.C., and Semiahmoo Reserve foreshore due to  
14 contamination (WesPac 2018).

15 DFO reports that Semiahmoo First Nation held communal licences to fish for FSC purposes in the  
16 Fraser River from Port Mann Bridge to Kanaka Creek-Derby Reach (WesPac 2018) for the last 10 years.  
17 Communal licence records dating back to 2004 from DFO indicate that all Semiahmoo First Nation access,  
18 when permitted, has occurred upstream of Port Mann Bridge in an area where Katzie First Nation and  
19 other Stó:lō groups have also had access (WesPac 2018).

20 The LFFA, of which Semiahmoo First Nation is a member, has noted that LFFA member nations have a  
21 reciprocal responsibility to care for culturally important fish species, which includes ensuring the life cycles  
22 of fish species are maintained through spiritual and physical practices; restoring the habitat of fish to  
23 maintain or recreate abundance; and providing space and opportunities to learn from the fish  
24 (LFFA 2021). Semiahmoo First Nation has described that keystone fish species include salmon, eulachon,  
25 and sturgeon. According to the LFFA's Revitalizing Indigenous Law for Land, Air, and Water project with  
26 West Coast Environmental Law, fish have the right to their cycle of life; the right to be respected; the right  
27 to clean, flowing water and navigable waters available for their travels; and the right be left alone or  
28 supported when needed (LFFA 2021)

29 Public access to the proposed Project Area is limited, although there is currently public use of the dike to  
30 the north of the proposed Project Site along the Fraser River. North of the existing FortisBC facility there is  
31 an existing dock that extends out into the Fraser River. The piles and dock will be removed prior to the  
32 commencement of the T1B expansion; however, the earthworks will remain.

33 Existing conditions at and directly adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint will likely be altered by work  
34 occurring outside the scope of the proposed Project. Prior to the commencement of construction of the  
35 proposed Project, existing conditions along the foreshore of Tilbury Island will likely be altered by  
36 construction activities associated with two separate projects. These projects, which are anticipated to be  
37 constructed and in operation prior to the proposed Project and that may cause foreshore alteration in the  
38 foreshore area adjacent to the existing facility site, as follows:

- 39 ▪ T1B expansion project has been authorized by the Government of B.C. through B.C. Order-In-Council  
40 (749/2014) Direction No. 5 to the BCUC under the B.C. *Utilities Commission Act* and will involve  
41 increasing LNG production capacity and power supply. T1B facilities are currently in the early design and  
42 engineering stages, with the earliest in-service date planned for 2027 to 2028. Prior to the  
43 commencement of proposed Project construction, vegetation within the existing facility site will be  
44 removed by construction activities associated with the existing Tilbury facility and the T1B project.

- 1     ▪ The Tilbury Jetty Limited Partnership's TMJ project may require development of the area to provide  
2       temporary bunkering capacity and a construction dock. The proposed TMJ-related developments  
3       along the foreshore area are described in the TMJ project EA Application materials.
- 4     The T1B project, the TMJ project, and the proposed Project are undergoing or will undergo independent  
5     authorizations or regulatory reviews of proposed infrastructure and activities.
- 6     Potential effects on fishing due to the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of key  
7     concern by Semiahmoo First Nation (Table 11.13-7). Semiahmoo First Nation hold a communal licence to  
8     fish for FSC purposed upstream of the Port Mann Bridge.

### 9     *Plant Gathering*

10    Plant gathering is an important activity for Semiahmoo First Nation in terms of subsistence and structural  
11    use, as well as for trade with other Indigenous nations (Semiahmoo First Nation 2019). Current plant  
12    harvest locations for Semiahmoo First Nation have been reported in the lower Fraser River, in the vicinity  
13    of Deas Island and Tilbury Island (WesPac 2018). Different plant species are used within the RAA for  
14    different purposes within Semiahmoo First Nation's cultural practices. Refer to subsection 11.1  
15    (Indigenous Interests Assessment Methods) and subsection 7.7 (Vegetation) for information on culturally  
16    important plants in the proposed Project LAA and RAA.

17    Semiahmoo First Nation has reported that blueberries and Saskatoon berries are important summer  
18    harvest berries. Semiahmoo First Nation has described that other berry types such as gooseberries,  
19    raspberries, and strawberries were less frequently commonly harvested but still consumed (WesPac 2018).  
20    Among the other plants harvested, Semiahmoo First Nation stated that devil's club, rose hip, stinging  
21    nettle, and the wood, bark, and roots of a number of tree species (cedar, cherry, fir, spruce, willow, and  
22    yew) are all included for various purposes (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that wild  
23    berries, especially cranberries, found in the flood plains of the Serpentine and Nicomekl rivers have made  
24    Crescent Beach an attractive summer site (Brown n.d.a).

25    The proposed Project Footprint was previously cleared of natural forest and has been heavily disturbed,  
26    with the majority of the proposed Project Footprint being used for industrial purposes. The proposed  
27    Project Footprint is located predominately on a brownfield site on private property owned by FortisBC  
28    (the Property) for the existing Tilbury LNG facility on Tilbury Island, within the Tilbury Industrial Park  
29    adjacent to the Fraser River in Delta, B.C. The existing Tilbury LNG facility consists of gravel (60 percent)  
30    and paved (40 percent) areas, existing infrastructure, and equipment laydown areas supporting little plant  
31    life. The vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is mostly limited to ditch lines and spoil piles  
32    and is dominated by nonnative and invasive plant species. As stated previously, this vegetation will be  
33    removed at the existing facility site by existing projects and will not be present prior to construction of the  
34    proposed Project.

35    Indigenous Knowledge provides important context of the Vegetation VC on Tilbury Island and surrounding  
36    area and identifies existing culturally important vegetation species used in traditional practices. FortisBC  
37    conducted vegetation desktop reviews to characterize existing conditions within the LAA and RAA,  
38    including the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge when Indigenous nations have provided information  
39    to FortisBC or have granted permission for FortisBC to use existing information sources. In addition,  
40    vegetation and wetland field studies were conducted by FortisBC in 2021 both inside and outside the  
41    proposed Project Footprint. A summary of results can be found in subsection 11.1.13. Vegetated areas  
42    within the proposed Project Footprint include the riparian area on the banks of Tilbury Slough along the  
43    southeast perimeter of the proposed Project Footprint. Culturally important plant species were observed

1 within the proposed Project Footprint during field studies conducted by FortisBC (refer to  
2 subsection 11.1.13).

3 Potential effects to plant harvesting due to the proposed Project have not been expressed as an issue of  
4 key concern by Semiahmoo First Nation (Table 11.13-7).

#### 5 *Hunting*

6 Semiahmoo First Nation has previously reported hunting activities east of Boundary Bay, on both the  
7 Canadian and U.S. sides of the border. Species hunted include deer, elk, bear, beaver, and seal  
8 (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has reported that members have harvested beaver, waterfowl,  
9 and migratory birds in proximity to the Georgy Massey Tunnel area of the lower Fraser River (B.C. EAO  
10 2022). Semiahmoo First Nation also indicated that species in mountainous terrain, like mountain goat,  
11 were accessed outside of their asserted territory via a trail along the north side of the Fraser River.  
12 Duck hunting was identified in Drayton Harbour and at the mouth of the Dakota and California creeks  
13 (WesPac 2018).

14 Indigenous Knowledge provides important context of the Wildlife VC on Tilbury Island and surrounding  
15 area and identifies existing culturally important wildlife species used in traditional practices. FortisBC  
16 conducted wildlife and wildlife habitat studies in the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA, including a wildlife  
17 habitat assessment, breeding bird survey, amphibian survey, incidental wildlife observations, and barn owl  
18 surveys. The subsequent reports included the incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge that Indigenous  
19 nations provided to FortisBC, as well as existing information from secondary sources that FortisBC was  
20 granted permission to use by Indigenous nations. A summary of results can be found in  
21 subsection 11.1.13.

22 The majority of wildlife habitat within the proposed Project Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA has been  
23 altered by development, as it is situated within the Tilbury Industrial Park, an industrialized portion of the  
24 Fraser River, and upland habitat is predominately covered by hard, anthropogenic surfaces (that is, paved  
25 and gravel areas currently used for industrial purposes). Due to the existing industrial developments on  
26 Tilbury Island, the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA lacks high-quality foraging and nesting habitat for  
27 migratory and resident bird species, such as passerines, raptors, shorebirds, seabirds, and waterfowl or  
28 waterbirds. Wildlife use is primarily limited to the small, fragmented riparian areas on the banks of  
29 Tilbury Slough which provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to urban environments  
30 (such as coyotes, raccoons, skunks, rabbits, waterfowl, and songbirds). Current conditions within and  
31 adjacent to the proposed Project Site are more suitable to species that are very tolerant of industrial  
32 development (B.C. EAO 2022). Culturally important species observed during the wildlife field surveys  
33 include green-winged teal, lesser scaup, Canada goose, mallard, bald eagle, and beaver (evidence of  
34 activity).

#### 35 **Cultural Use Sites and Areas**

36 Subsection 11.1.13 provides more information about the existing conditions of the VCs linked to the  
37 Cultural Use Sites and Areas in the proposed Project Footprint and the LAA and RAA.

38 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that it has exclusive Aboriginal Rights and Title to Semiahmoo Bay,  
39 Point Roberts, and two historic Indigenous village sites. Semiahmoo First Nation has identified one historic  
40 Indigenous village site on the south arm of the Fraser River across from the proposed Project Site that its  
41 members have gained access to through a series of marriage ties with Quw'utsun Nation (WesPac 2018).  
42 Semiahmoo First Nation stated that the Nation was also the traditional caretakers of nearby reef-net sites.

1 Semiahmoo First Nation has described that they use a travel route through Active Pass to the Gulf Islands  
2 and Victoria, B.C., area. They have emphasized it is important for them to maintain access to the islands,  
3 where they have burial grounds (WesPac 2018).

4 There is an old cemetery no longer in use in the Semiahmoo First Nation community park that Semiahmoo  
5 First Nation has stated has existed long before colonization and is shown on early maps prepared by  
6 Boundary Bay surveyors in 1885 (Simovic 2001). Due to soil structure instability, shifting graves, and a  
7 community request, the cemetery has been relocated.

8 Semiahmoo First Nation has described that traditionally it had three types of households: (1) permanent  
9 villages, (2) temporary summer encampments, and (3) forts (Brown n.d.b). A temporary summer camp  
10 was located at Crescent Beach. The most significant temporary summer camps were established on  
11 Cannery Point, Point Roberts, and at Crescent Beach. Crescent Beach is located within the Harvesting and  
12 Subsistence RAA outside of the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA. In these temporary summer  
13 camps, Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that the fishers constructed small houses of mats or large  
14 pieces of cedar bark on a pole frame. Semiahmoo First Nation has described that in front of the houses,  
15 running the whole length of the beach, were the frying racks (Brown n.d.a).

16 Semiahmoo First Nation has said that use of their traditional lands and resources, access to which they say  
17 is now limited, has a spiritual and sacred element not readily separated from practical considerations  
18 (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation history notes that people related to the first ancestors,  
19 descended from the sky, were transformed by a mythical leader into physical and biological elements of  
20 the landscape and relatives of Semiahmoo First Nation (WesPac 2018).

21 Semiahmoo First Nation has indicated that ceremonies and gatherings were of primary importance and  
22 wish for opportunities to welcome family and friends to celebrations, spiritual ceremonies, and feasts  
23 (Simovic 2001).

### 24 **Social and Economic Conditions**

25 Subsections 11.13.2.6 to 11.13.2.14 provide detailed information on social conditions of Semiahmoo  
26 First Nation, including population characteristics, health services, emergency services, housing, education,  
27 community infrastructure, employment characteristics, and economic development.

28 As a result of development, pollution, and fishery decline, Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that they  
29 lost the majority of their economic resources and experience limited or restricted access to historic marine  
30 food sources, as outlined in the Historical Context subsection (TYBO Contracting LTD n.d.). Semiahmoo  
31 First Nation has stated that commercial fishing opportunities are also no longer available due to the  
32 collapse of salmon supply (TYBO Contracting LTD n.d.; WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation has  
33 described that its loss of traditional economy has required that they adapt, modify, and replace their  
34 practices in order to have a profitable economy to support the community, with economic opportunities in  
35 on- and off-reserve business partnerships (WesPac 2018).

36 In 2011, Semiahmoo First Nation's commercial fishing licence was licensed for June to December in DFO  
37 Subarea 29-8 (Boundary Bay), corresponding to commercial crab area (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo  
38 First Nation has described that within its commercial fishing licences, it has an allowance of 200 crab pots,  
39 but it has noted insufficient crab populations for harvest for the number of pots allowed (WesPac 2018).  
40 Semiahmoo First Nation attributes this insufficiency to the commercial crabbing industry, which reportedly  
41 depletes the crab population within 3 weeks of the fishery opening (WesPac 2018).

1 In 2017, Semiahmoo First Nation entered into a working construction venture with TYBO Contracting Ltd.  
2 At the discretion of Semiahmoo First Nation, the joint venture is intended to aid the enhancement of  
3 Semiahmoo First Nation reserve lands and foster business opportunities for both parties. An improved  
4 standard of living within the reserve lands will be achieved by an upgrade to sewage treatment (that is,  
5 connection to existing infrastructure) and the new potable water supply. The partnership is anticipated to  
6 bring jobs to the community and hire locally, as well as promote economic opportunities outside  
7 Semiahmoo First Nation's traditional territory (TYBO Contracting LTD n.d.).

## 8 **Indigenous Health and Well-being**

9 Subsection 11.1.13 provides summaries of the existing conditions for VCs linked to the Indigenous Health  
10 and Well-being Indigenous interest.

11 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that continuing to engage in traditional practices is a key component  
12 of preserving the health and well-being of Semiahmoo First Nation members. However, due to  
13 contamination and pollution in the Nation's traditional waters, DFO has prohibited shellfish harvesting  
14 along the White Rock, B.C., and Semiahmoo Reserve foreshore. Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that  
15 shellfish has served as a staple in the Semiahmoo diet, and thus an inability to harvest shellfish results in a  
16 loss of tradition for the nation (Simovic 2001). The Historical Context and Social and Economic Conditions  
17 subsections detailed the loss of access to traditional lands and its connection to a loss of traditional  
18 economic pursuits, as identified by Semiahmoo First Nation. Semiahmoo First Nation describes these  
19 effects to health and well-being, stating that the loss of tradition inhibits the ability of the few remaining  
20 Semiahmoo Elders to transfer Indigenous Knowledge to youth and future generations (WesPac 2019).  
21 Semiahmoo First Nation has identified a link between the high levels of chronic health issues within the  
22 community with the barriers to their traditional marine harvesting practices (WesPac 2018).

23 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that the mental health and well-being of Semiahmoo First Nation  
24 members has been negatively affected by the decline of river water quality, erosion, and decreasing fish  
25 numbers (Simovic 2001). Water quality had been documented as degraded to a level in which swimming  
26 was prohibited, but at the time of writing, the water quality of both east and west White Rock Beach on  
27 Semiahmoo Bay had passed water quality tests and is open for swimming (Fraser Basin Council  
28 Society n.d.; Simovic 2001).

29 Semiahmoo First Nation has stated that access to clean drinking water has been an issue for community  
30 members since 1996. Semiahmoo First Nation describes that being on a drinking water advisory has weighed  
31 heavily on the community, as it is an emergency situation (Gamage 2021). Semiahmoo First Nation has  
32 noted that Semiahmoo Peoples' health and well-being has been improving since 2021, when Semiahmoo  
33 First Nation began receiving safe and reliable drinking water from Metro Vancouver (Gamage 2021).

### 34 **11.13.5.3 Potential Effects on Indigenous Interests**

35 The intent of this subsection is to describe potential effects of the proposed Project on the Indigenous  
36 interests of Semiahmoo First Nation.

37 The Application has been prepared in accordance with the AIR, in which potential effects were identified  
38 from waterborne delivery (that is, barge deliveries) associated with the proposed Project and construction  
39 and of the MOF. As described in subsection 1.5.5, as a result of concerns received during the Application  
40 Development phase engagement activities that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed  
41 Project will no longer involve any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction  
42 materials to the proposed Project Site during construction as an avoidance mitigation measure. As a result,  
43 no MOF is required for any phase of the proposed Project. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation  
44 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects on linked VCs.

1 To inform the holistic discussion of the effects assessment, this subsection provides the following:

- 2 ▪ Identification of potential interactions of the proposed Project with Indigenous interests
- 3 ▪ The VCs and indicators used to assess the potential effects
- 4 ▪ Potential pathways by which the proposed Project activities could affect Indigenous interests
- 5 ▪ Potential effects determined to be consequential or requiring mitigation

6 Anticipated interactions between proposed Project activities and Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous  
 7 interests during construction, operation, and decommissioning are shown in Table 11.13-9. Based on  
 8 information shared by Semiahmoo First Nation related to current uses of the proposed Project Area  
 9 (refer to discussions in subsection 11.13.5.2), and the residual effects of the proposed Project on related  
 10 VCs (refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary and Appendix A for a list of proposed measures to  
 11 mitigate effects to VCs), FortisBC anticipates that there will be some Indigenous interests that do not  
 12 interact with the proposed Project activities, some Indigenous interests that will be affected during specific  
 13 proposed Project phases, and some Indigenous interests that will be affected by activities in all phases of  
 14 the proposed Project.

15 Potential effect pathways by which the proposed Project activities could affect Indigenous interests are  
 16 shown in Table 11.13-10. Effect pathways identify potential interactions between proposed Project  
 17 activities, the relevant indicators, and potentially linked VCs, allowing for the nature of the potential effect  
 18 to be assessed (that is, positive versus negative and direct versus indirect). Direct effects are a result of a  
 19 cause-and-effect relationship between the proposed Project and an Indigenous interest, whereas indirect  
 20 effects result from a change that the proposed Project may cause that is one step removed from the  
 21 proposed Project’s activities due to complex relationships among VCs and Indigenous interests (B.C. EAO  
 22 2021). Indicators are one of the methodological tools used to identify and assess effects on Indigenous  
 23 interests and are applied holistically when evaluating potential proposed Project effects. Indigenous  
 24 interests are multifaceted, interrelated, and potential changes to the exercise of these interests cannot be  
 25 comprehensively represented through a list of indicators. As the Indigenous interests are interrelated,  
 26 some indicators listed in Table 11.13-10 are repeated for multiple effect pathways.

**Table 11.13-9. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous Interests**

Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
<b>Construction – Water Based</b>		
Construction of the MOF Waterborne deliveries	No interaction	As stated previously, in response to engagement, the proposed Project will no longer involve any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the proposed Project Site as an avoidance mitigation measure. Therefore, the proposed Project does not require a MOF during construction, operation, or decommissioning. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects on linked VCs.

**Table 11.13-9. Potential Proposed Project Interactions with Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous Interests**

Project Phase and Activities	Interaction	Nature of Interaction and Rationale for Interaction Rating
<b>Construction – Land Based</b>		
Land-based ground stabilization and piling works Construction of Onshore Facilities Road transportation of construction materials and equipment	Negligible interaction	Negligible effect on dust (as identified in subsection 7.6), low-magnitude effect on air quality along truck routes (as identified in subsection 7.2), negligible magnitude effect on atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) during site preparations and truck transportation and low-magnitude effect during construction of onshore facilities, and low residual effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from construction-related features, equipment, and activities are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.  Negligible to low effect on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (as identified in subsection 7.8) and Vegetation (as identified in subsection 7.7) are anticipated to result in no effects on availability and presence of resources for harvesting compared to existing conditions.
<b>Operation – Land Based</b>		
Natural gas processing and liquefaction	Negligible interaction	Negligible effects on air quality from increases in NO <sub>2</sub> , CO, PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , and VOCs and low-magnitude effects on air quality from SO <sub>2</sub> are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.  Low-magnitude effect on atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) is not anticipated to be detectable to Indigenous users compared to existing conditions.  Low effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from construction-related features, equipment, and activities is anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.
Malfunctions and Accidents during operation	Potential interaction	Refer to Section 9 (Malfunctions and Accidents)
<b>Decommissioning – Land-Based</b>		
Removal of Onshore Facilities	Negligible interaction	Negligible effects on dust (as identified in subsection 7.6) air quality (as identified in subsection 7.2), and atmospheric noise (as identified in subsection 7.3) during site decommissioning and truck transportation, and low-magnitude residual effect to visual quality (as identified in subsection 7.11) from decommissioning-related features, equipment, and activities are anticipated to result in a negligible effect to Indigenous interests compared to existing conditions.  Negligible to low-magnitude effects on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (as identified in subsection 7.8) and Vegetation (as identified in subsection 7.7) are anticipated to result in no effects on availability and presence of resources for harvesting compared to existing conditions.

**Table 11.13-10. Semiahmoo First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions**

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Harvesting and Subsistence Activities	Changes to the experiences and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss or alteration of habitat supporting harvested wildlife, fish, bird, or plant species including species of cultural and medicinal importance</li> <li>Change in surface water quality or quantity (turbidity and hydraulic changes)</li> <li>Sensory disturbances (such as noise, odour, dust, and visual landscape)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and quantity of habitat for harvested species</li> <li>Availability, distribution, and abundance of harvested species and their habitat, including species of cultural and medicinal importance</li> <li>Quality of harvested species</li> <li>Change in surface water quality and quantity (turbidity, hydraulic changes)</li> <li>Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interests, associated with changes to the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise and vibration</li> <li>Odour and air quality</li> <li>Visual resources</li> <li>Dust</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air Quality</li> <li>Acoustic</li> <li>Surface Water</li> <li>Groundwater</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Vegetation</li> <li>Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</li> <li>Fish and Fish Habitat</li> <li>Land and Resource Use</li> </ul>	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustic, 7.4 and 7.5 Surface Water and Groundwater, 7.6 Soil, 7.7 Vegetation, 7.8 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, 7.9 Fish and Fish Habitat, 7.11 Land and Resource Use.	Negligible interaction	N/A
	Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation Rights to fish, harvest, and hunt for FSC purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to harvesting methods and practices (such as timing and seasonality)</li> <li>Changes to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes</li> <li>Alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes)</li> <li>Changes in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purposes)</li> <li>Areas with access restrictions</li> <li>Quality and quantity of habitat for harvested species</li> <li>Availability, distribution, and abundance of harvested species</li> <li>Quality of harvested species</li> <li>Timing of seasonal round</li> </ul>			Negligible interaction	N/A
	Effects to the accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the ability to travel to or through current use areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas with access restrictions</li> <li>Accessible travelways</li> <li>Use of Fraser River and marine environment for navigation</li> <li>Changes in the ability to travel to or through current use areas</li> </ul>			Negligible interaction	N/A

**Table 11.13-10. Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions**

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect		
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect	
Cultural Use Sites and Areas	Effects on cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural value, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects to cultural sites including Storied Places, habitation sites, Place Names, and archaeological sites</li> <li>Effects of proposed Project activities on cultural or archaeological resources</li> <li>Changes to the experience of using cultural sites and areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disturbance or alteration of sites and areas of cultural use, including sites of historical importance and archaeological importance</li> <li>Use of sites and areas of cultural use</li> <li>Participation in communal activities</li> <li>Cultural practices, customs, beliefs and values associated with cultural sites</li> <li>Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interest, associated with changes to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise and vibration</li> <li>Odour and air quality</li> <li>Visual resources</li> <li>Dust</li> </ul> </li> <li>Accessible travelways</li> <li>Use of Fraser River and marine environment for navigation</li> <li>Areas with access restrictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land and Resource Use</li> <li>Archaeological and Heritage Resources</li> <li>Culture</li> <li>Air Quality</li> <li>Acoustic</li> <li>Soil</li> </ul>	Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustic, 7.6 Soil, 7.11 Land and Resource Use, 7.13 Archaeological and Heritage Resources, and 7.14 Culture.	Negligible interaction	N/A	
	Loss of access to and disenfranchisement from cultural sites, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to physical and cultural or spiritual sites or areas</li> <li>Disruption or alteration of trails, travelways, and navigable waterways and water bodies</li> <li>Sensory disturbance (such as noise, odour, dust, and visual landscape)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas with access restrictions</li> <li>Accessible travelways</li> <li>Use of Fraser River for navigation</li> <li>Disturbance or alteration of sites and areas of cultural use, including sites of historical importance and archaeological importance</li> <li>Participation in communal activities</li> <li>Cultural practices, customs, beliefs and values associated with cultural sites</li> <li>Disruption or alteration of trails, travelways, and navigable waterways and water bodies</li> <li>Changes to the experience of using cultural sites and areas due to changes in sensory disturbance (such as noise, odour, dust, visual landscape)</li> </ul>			Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustic, 7.6 Soil, 7.11 Land and Resource Use, 7.13 Archaeological and Heritage Resources, and 7.14 Culture.	Negligible interaction	N/A
	Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes to or loss of access to cultural sites and areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interests                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Odour and air quality</li> <li>Noise and vibration</li> <li>Visual resources</li> <li>Dust</li> </ul> </li> <li>Participation in communal activities</li> <li>Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites</li> <li>Participation in Harvesting and Subsistence Activities practices, and cultural and spiritual practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land and Resource Use</li> <li>Archaeological and Heritage Resources</li> <li>Culture</li> <li>Air Quality</li> <li>Acoustic</li> <li>Soil</li> </ul>		Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustic, 7.6 Soil, 7.11 Land and Resource Use, 7.13 Archaeological and Heritage Resources, and 7.14 Culture.	Negligible interaction	N/A

**Table 11.13-10. Semiahmoo First Nation’s Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions**

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Social and Economic Conditions	Effects on commercial and noncommercial fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering, and cultural or ceremonial activities and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in alignment with Semiahmoo First Nation’s plans due to the proposed Project, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation</li> <li>Changes in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes)</li> <li>Changes in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purposes)</li> <li>Individual, household, or communal income, or financial value of noncommercial harvest</li> <li>Participation in intercommunity activities</li> <li>Amount, type, or frequency of harvested materials traded between communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culture</li> <li>Employment and Economy</li> <li>Infrastructure and Services</li> <li>Land and Resource Use</li> <li>Fish and Fish Habitat</li> <li>Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</li> <li>Vegetation</li> </ul>	Proposed mitigation measures identified in subsections 7.10 Employment and Economy, 7.11 Land and Resource Use, 7.12 Infrastructure and Services, and 7.14 Culture. Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential effects to VCs identified in subsections 7.7 Vegetation, 7.8 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and 7.9 Fish and Fish Habitat.	Negligible interaction	N/A
	Changes to employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities, and Semiahmoo First Nation revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to proposed Project-related economic opportunities and economic equity</li> <li>Employment income</li> <li>Unemployment rate and labour force participation rate</li> <li>Job market and skills</li> <li>Type or level of education</li> </ul>			Positive	Direct Indirect
	Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation’s future aspirations for sites or area surrounding the proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in Semiahmoo First Nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation due to the proposed Project</li> </ul>			Negligible interaction	N/A
	Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation’s ability to improve social and economic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to Semiahmoo First Nation plans, such as economic development, land use, language and culture, and reclamation</li> </ul>			Positive	Direct
	Effects on intercommunity relations and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in harvesting effort (reported time, expense, and level of difficulty required to travel for harvesting purposes)</li> <li>Changes in harvesting success (frequency of successful harvest and quantity of harvested species or materials available for FSC purposes)</li> <li>Individual, household, or communal income, or financial value of noncommercial harvest</li> <li>Participation in intercommunity activities</li> <li>Amount, type, or frequency of harvested materials traded between communities</li> </ul>			No interaction	N/A

**Table 11.13-10. Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous Interests – Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways and Identified Interactions**

Indigenous Interests	Potential Proposed Project Effect Pathways	Indicators	Linkages to Other VCs or Indigenous Interests	Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to VCs (Refer to Appendix A of the Application for full list)	Identified Interaction and Potential Effect	
					No Interaction, Negligible Interaction, Potential Interaction (Negative or Positive)	Direct or Indirect
Social and Economic Conditions (continued)	Effects on infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes to access to and quality and availability of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Health care and social services facilities</li> <li>– Emergency response services</li> <li>– Community recreational facilities</li> <li>– Educational services and facilities</li> <li>– Transportation infrastructure</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Refer to previous page	Refer to previous page	Negligible interaction	N/A
Indigenous Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods</li> <li>▪ Effects on the value and perceived quality of country foods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Well-being indices</li> <li>▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interests, associated with changes to the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Noise and vibration</li> <li>– Odour and air quality</li> <li>– Visual resources</li> <li>– Dust</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Harvesting and Subsistence Activities</li> <li>▪ Cultural Use Sites and Areas</li> <li>▪ Human Health</li> <li>▪ Air Quality</li> <li>▪ Acoustic</li> <li>▪ Surface Water</li> <li>▪ Groundwater</li> <li>▪ Fish and Fish Habitat</li> </ul>	Proposed mitigation measures identified in the following subsections 7.2 Air Quality, 7.3 Acoustic, 7.4 Surface Water, 7.6 Soil 7.7 Vegetation, 7.8 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, 7.9 Fish and Fish Habitat, 7.10 Employment and Economy, 7.11 Land and Resource Use, 7.12 Infrastructure and Services, 7.14 Culture, and 7.15 Human Health.	Negligible interaction	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on air quality, noise, and water quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air quality</li> <li>▪ Drinking water quality</li> <li>▪ Recreational water quality</li> <li>▪ Noise</li> </ul>			Negligible interaction	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on health and well-being from the potential effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation in harvesting and subsistence activities, and cultural and spiritual practices</li> <li>▪ Participation in communal activities</li> <li>▪ Cultural practices, customs, beliefs, and values associated with cultural sites</li> <li>▪ Well-being indices</li> <li>▪ Qualitative changes in the experience of exercising Indigenous interests, associated with changes to the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Noise and vibration</li> <li>– Odour and air quality</li> <li>– Visual resources</li> <li>– Dust</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Accessible travelways</li> <li>▪ Use of Fraser River and marine environment for navigation</li> <li>▪ Areas with access restrictions</li> </ul>			Negligible interaction	N/A

1 The following provides a rationale where no interaction or a negligible interaction was identified between  
2 the proposed Project and Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous interests, including reference to available  
3 information specific to Semiahmoo First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs.

4 For a summary of existing conditions and the residual effects conclusions of linked VCs, please refer to  
5 subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections (including TDRs) are provided where applicable  
6 and further detail is available in these subsections. Proposed mitigation measures from linked VCs and the  
7 resulting potential residual effects are listed in Appendix A of the Application.

### 8 **Effects to Harvesting and Subsistence Activities**

9 The following subsections provide rationale for a negligible interaction between the proposed Project  
10 activities and Semiahmoo First Nation harvesting and subsistence activities, including reference to  
11 available information specific to Semiahmoo First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs,  
12 including Air Quality (subsection 7.2), Acoustic (subsection 7.3), Surface Water (subsection 7.4),  
13 Groundwater (subsection 7.5), Soil (subsection 7.6), Vegetation (subsection 7.7), Wildlife and Wildlife  
14 Habitat (subsection 7.8), Fish and Fish Habitat (subsection 7.9), and Land and Resource Use  
15 (subsection 7.11).<sup>7</sup>

16 For a summary of the existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions of linked VCs, please  
17 refer to subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections are provided where applicable. Further  
18 detail is available in these subsections, including references to applicable TDRs. Based on the rationale  
19 provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Semiahmoo First Nation harvesting and  
20 subsistence activities are not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

21 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for a negligible interaction between the proposed Project and  
22 Harvesting and Subsistence activities related to the following:

- 23 ▪ Changes to the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights and effects on the  
24 quality, quantity, and availability of resources
- 25 ▪ Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation Rights to fish for FSC purposes
- 26 ▪ Effects on the accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources

### 27 ***Changes to the Experience and Preferences Around the Practice of Harvesting Rights and Effects on the*** 28 ***Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Resources***

29 Semiahmoo First Nation members could experience changes to the quality of the harvesting experience.  
30 The experience of harvesting could be directly and indirectly adversely affected by potential changes from  
31 the proposed Project to habitat areas that support culturally important fish, plant, and wildlife species  
32 (subsection 7.11).

33 As described in subsection 1.5.5, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development  
34 phase engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project will  
35 no longer involve any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the  
36 proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the

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<sup>7</sup> As described, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development phase engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project will no longer involve any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has  
2 been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

3 Potential effects to resources such as wildlife, and plants due to the proposed Project could potentially  
4 affect Semiahmoo First Nation members harvesting activities near the Fraser River. Furthermore, potential  
5 effects to Semiahmoo First Nation members may be experienced due to potential changes in harvesting  
6 experience. As previously identified, predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to  
7 the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the  
8 requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). Onshore proposed Project activities could  
9 potentially affect experiences due to changes in dust, noise, visual landscape, and air quality from  
10 construction, operation, and decommissioning. Semiahmoo First Nation members who hunt, or harvest in  
11 the proposed Project LAA may alter the location of harvesting activities as a result of concerns about the  
12 experience.

13 In order to consider the potential interaction and effects of the proposed Project on this interest, FortisBC  
14 has divided this overall effect into the effects of the proposed Project on quality, quantity, and availability  
15 of resources and the effects on the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights.

16 *Effects on the Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Resources*

17 Fishing

18 Although the use has been limited in recent times, FortisBC understands that Semiahmoo First Nation  
19 members currently fish in the Harvesting and Subsistence LAA and intend to continue to do so.

20 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,  
21 the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and  
22 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation  
23 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects on linked VCs,  
24 including Fish and Fish Habitat.

25 Potential indirect effects from changes in Surface Water (subsection 7.4) to Fish and Fish Habitat during  
26 proposed Project operation were assessed. The potential for acidification and eutrophication of fish  
27 habitat during proposed Project operation due to changes in air quality from SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions  
28 during operation was also assessed (subsection 7.2).

29 After the implementation of mitigation measures, effects to fish and fish habitat are avoided. FortisBC does  
30 not anticipate any effects to fish productivity or populations, including species at risk, in the Harvesting and  
31 Subsistence Activities LAA.

32 FortisBC considered the following key factors in predicting residual effects on Fish and Fish Habitat:

- 33 ▪ FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>2</sub> air quality criteria established by  
34 municipal, provincial and federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed  
35 Project operation (under steady state operation). With the installation of air emissions control  
36 technologies as part of the proposed Project design, residual air quality effects during steady state  
37 operation are anticipated to be negligible for NO<sub>2</sub> (maximum concentrations due to the proposed  
38 Project are expected to be less than 5 percent of the air quality standards/objectives) and low  
39 magnitude for SO<sub>2</sub> (maximum concentrations to be less than 10 percent of their respective ambient  
40 air quality standards/objectives). The specific technology will be determined during detailed design  
41 following certification of the proposed Project by the B.C. EAO. Detailed modelling will be conducted  
42 post-approval for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when

1 emission control mitigation options are selected. Changes to air quality associated with proposed  
2 Project operation are therefore expected to present a negligible incremental change to the experience  
3 of Indigenous Peoples engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices. This effect is not carried  
4 forward for further analysis. Subsection 7.2 provides further detail on air quality effects of the  
5 proposed Project.

- 6 ■ Subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat, considered Indigenous nation concerns with the effects of  
7 proposed Project-related changes in Air Quality on fish and fish habitat. Based on the results of  
8 subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the Fish and Fish Habitat assessment concluded there are no proposed  
9 Project-related Air Quality interactions with Fish and Fish Habitat. The results of the Air Quality  
10 assessment show that the lower Fraser River within the RAA at Tilbury Island is not sensitive to acid  
11 deposition and deposition from the proposed Project sources during operation are not predicted to  
12 result in acid exceedances in the RAA. In addition, eutrophication in the lower Fraser River is not  
13 nutrient limited and other physical constraints limit the growth of algae; therefore, the trophic status  
14 of the river is not anticipated to change as a result of the nitrogen deposition from proposed Project  
15 emissions during operation.
- 16 ■ As assessed in subsection 7.9, Fish and Fish Habitat, and previously stated, residual adverse effects to  
17 Fish and Fish Habitat are not anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. A  
18 combination of avoidance and reduction measures will be incorporated into the CEMP (also  
19 summarized in Appendix A of the Application). As previously mentioned, the proposed Project will no  
20 longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials or require  
21 the MOF. Previously identified predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to  
22 the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the  
23 requirement for a MOF (that is, no in-river works). This avoidance measure has been included in the  
24 determination of residual effects to the Fish and Fish Habitat VC.

### 25 Plant Gathering

26 The availability and quality of vegetation could potentially affect plant harvesting and traditional use  
27 activities. Potential effects on vegetation could in turn affect health, well-being, and traditional ways of life  
28 for Semiahmoo First Nation. At the time of writing Semiahmoo First Nation has identified current plant  
29 harvesting locations in the lower Fraser River, in the vicinity of Deas Island, Tilbury Island, and Burns Bog  
30 (WesPac 2018), within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA. Semiahmoo First Nation has not  
31 indicated to FortisBC that its Indigenous interest to gather could be potentially affected by the proposed  
32 Project (Table 11.13-4 and Table 11.13-7).

33 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,  
34 the proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and  
35 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation  
36 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs,  
37 including Vegetation.

38 Previously identified predicted residual effects for vegetation related to the loss of plant species of  
39 conservation concern, loss of ecological communities of conservation concern, loss of culturally important  
40 traditional use species, and alteration or loss of riparian ecosystem are avoided due to the implementation  
41 of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid the use of the MOF.

42 The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for plant harvesting and will remain restricted  
43 for the life of the proposed Project. Prior to the commencement of proposed Project construction,  
44 vegetation within the existing facility site will be removed by construction activities associated with the

1 existing Tilbury facility and the T1B project. Maintenance of existing landscaping and vegetation along  
 2 existing fence lines are part of the existing facility and not part of the scope of the proposed Project.

3 The proposed Project Footprint is predominantly covered by anthropogenic surfaces, including paved areas  
 4 and built-up fill and gravel, existing infrastructure, and equipment laydown areas supporting little plant life.  
 5 Approximately 98 percent of the proposed Project Footprint is industrial land use and is not vegetated and  
 6 vegetation within the proposed Project Footprint is limited to the Tilbury Slough and has been substantially  
 7 degraded by past and existing disturbances. The Vegetation LAA is also predominantly covered in  
 8 anthropogenic surfaces, similar to the proposed Project Footprint.

9 Potential direct adverse effects from proposed Project construction and operation on Vegetation include the  
 10 introduction or spread of invasive plant species. Potential indirect effects from changes in Surface Water  
 11 (subsection 7.4) to Vegetation during proposed Project construction were assessed. Potential indirect effects  
 12 from changes in Air Quality (subsection 7.2) to Vegetation during proposed Project operation were also  
 13 assessed, including the potential for acidification and eutrophication of vegetation during proposed Project  
 14 operation due to changes in Air Quality from SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

15 With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for the Vegetation VC, FortisBC predicts residual  
 16 effects to Vegetation to not be measurable (negligible magnitude) considering the small predicted  
 17 incremental residual effect of the proposed Project compared to an already disturbed environment.

18 FortisBC considered the following key factors in assessing the potential effect of the proposed Project  
 19 on Vegetation:<sup>8</sup>

- 20 ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.7, Vegetation, assessed the potential for changes in  
 21 hydrological or drainage patterns to affect Vegetation as a result of the proposed Project.
- 22 ▪ As assessed in subsection 7.6, Soil, the proposed Project Footprint has been previously disturbed and  
 23 has little topsoil remaining. The proposed Project is not anticipated to result in negative changes to  
 24 soil quality or quantity that could negatively affect Vegetation.
- 25 ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation, considered potential effects of proposed Project-related changes in  
 26 Air Quality and Surface Water on Vegetation. Based on the results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the  
 27 Vegetation assessment concluded there are no proposed Project-related Air Quality interactions with  
 28 Vegetation. Furthermore, the results of the Air Quality assessment show that nearby receiving  
 29 terrestrial environments for both Surface Water and Soil within the Air Quality VC RAA are not  
 30 susceptible to acidification or nitrogen loading, or eutrophication from the proposed Project  
 31 emissions. As such, there are no anticipated interactions with Vegetation, including wetlands, from  
 32 emissions generated by the proposed Project and this effect pathway is not carried through to a  
 33 residual effect assessment.
- 34 ▪ Subsection 7.7, Vegetation, identifies a combination of avoidance and reduction measures that will be  
 35 incorporated into the CEMP (also summarized in Appendix A of the Application). Proposed mitigation  
 36 measures are generally considered by FortisBC as having high effectiveness with BMPs and  
 37 technologies that are widely and successfully used in various industries in B.C. and worldwide.
- 38 ▪ As assessed in subsection 7.7, Vegetation, the residual adverse effect (introduction or spread of invasive  
 39 plant species) remains. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, residual effects to  
 40 Vegetation are negligible to low magnitude and restricted to the proposed Project Footprint.

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<sup>8</sup> Refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary of the Vegetation existing conditions and the results of the Vegetation residual effects assessment, including a discussion of any VCs linked to the Vegetation assessment and applicable proposed mitigation measures.

### 1 Hunting

2 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,  
3 the proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and  
4 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure  
5 has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs, including Wildlife  
6 and Wildlife Habitat.

7 Previously identified predicted residual effects for wildlife and wildlife habitat directly related to the MOF are  
8 avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid the use of the MOF. These  
9 previously identified predicted residual effects include the following:

- 10 ▪ Loss or alteration of wildlife habitat attributed to the construction, operation, and decommissioning of  
11 the MOF
- 12 ▪ Increased mortality risk attributed to the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the MOF  
13 (including use of barges to bring construction modules to the proposed Project Site)

14 There is little to no wildlife habitat within the proposed Project Footprint, and there is limited wildlife  
15 habitat within the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA. Wildlife habitat within the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat  
16 LAA has been substantially degraded by past and existing disturbances. The available potentially suitable  
17 wildlife habitat within the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LAA is limited and has been substantially degraded  
18 by past and existing disturbances.

19 Potential direct adverse effects from proposed Project construction and operation include loss or  
20 alteration of wildlife habitat and wildlife health and mortality risk. Potential indirect effects from changes  
21 in Surface Water (subsection 7.4) to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat during proposed Project operation were  
22 assessed. The potential for acidification and eutrophication of wildlife habitat during proposed Project  
23 operation due to changes in air quality from SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions was also assessed (subsection 7.2).

24 FortisBC does not anticipate that exceedances of NO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>2</sub> air quality criteria established by municipal,  
25 provincial and federal environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation.  
26 With the installation of air emissions control technologies as part of the proposed Project design, residual  
27 air quality effects during operation are anticipated to be negligible for NO<sub>2</sub> (maximum concentrations due  
28 to the proposed Project are expected to be less than 5 percent of the air quality standards/objectives) and  
29 low magnitude for SO<sub>2</sub> (maximum concentrations to be less than 10 percent of their respective ambient air  
30 quality standards/objectives). The specific technology will be determined during detailed design following  
31 certification of the proposed Project by the B.C. EAO. Detailed modelling will be conducted post-approval  
32 for air permitting requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control  
33 mitigation options are selected. Changes to air quality associated with proposed Project operation are  
34 therefore expected to present a negligible incremental change to the experience of Indigenous Peoples  
35 engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices.

36 After the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, FortisBC predicts a negligible magnitude  
37 localized residual effect to wildlife habitat and to wildlife health and mortality risk due to the proposed  
38 Project that is not anticipated to result in measurable effects to wildlife populations, including species at  
39 risk. Species at risk are conservatively predicted to have a low-magnitude effect due to the proposed  
40 Project in and immediately adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint. Wildlife that remains in the  
41 proposed Project Footprint is assumed to be habituated to an urbanized, industrial environment with  
42 existing light, noise, and vibration. Riparian habitat may provide cover and forage for small mammals  
43 associated with urban environments, such as rats, raccoons, rabbits, minks, and bats.

1 FortisBC considered the following key factors in assessing the potential effect of the proposed Project on  
 2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat:

- 3     ▪ Subsection 7.4, Surface Water, and subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, took into account  
 4 concerns expressed by Indigenous nations regarding the potential for changes in water quality to  
 5 affect wildlife habitat or wildlife health and mortality risk.
- 6     ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, considered Indigenous nation concerns with the effects  
 7 of proposed Project-related changes in Air Quality on Wildlife and Wildlife habitat. Based on the  
 8 results of subsection 7.2, Air Quality, the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat assessment concluded there are  
 9 no anticipated proposed Project-related Air Quality interactions with Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat. The  
 10 results of the Air Quality assessment show that nearby receiving aquatic and terrestrial environments  
 11 for both surface water and soil within the Air Quality VC RAA are not susceptible to acidification,  
 12 nitrogen loading, or eutrophication from the proposed Project emissions. As such, there are no  
 13 anticipated interactions with wildlife health risk from emissions generated by the proposed Project,  
 14 and this effect pathway was not carried through to the residual effects assessment in subsection 7.8.4.
- 15     ▪ Subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, identifies a combination of avoidance, and reduction that,  
 16 along with monitoring, will be incorporated into the CEMP. With the implementation of proposed  
 17 mitigation measures, potential changes to wildlife movement are reduced to negligible levels.  
 18 Proposed mitigation measures are generally considered by FortisBC as having high effectiveness with  
 19 BMPs and technologies that are widely and successfully used in various industries in B.C. and  
 20 worldwide.
- 21     ▪ As assessed in subsection 7.8, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, some residual adverse effects are  
 22 anticipated after the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, including loss or alteration of  
 23 wildlife habitat and increased wildlife health and mortality risk. Wildlife habitat within a ZOI from the  
 24 proposed Project Footprint may be altered by noise, vibration, light, and activity associated with the  
 25 proposed Project construction, operation, and decommissioning activities. Sensory disturbance has  
 26 potential to temporarily displace resident and migratory birds and other wildlife species from the  
 27 proposed Project Footprint. The magnitude of these residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat  
 28 are predicted as negligible to low given the minor incremental contribution of the proposed Project  
 29 The magnitude is negligible for most wildlife species; however, the resilience of species at risk is lower.  
 30 Therefore, a precautionary rating of low is used to capture potential residual effects to species at risk.  
 31 No measurable effects to wildlife populations, including species at risk, are anticipated.
- 32     ▪ Predicted residual effects to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated  
 33 to have a negligible interaction with Semiahmoo First Nation hunting. Therefore, potential effects to  
 34 quantity, quality, and availability of wildlife due to the proposed Project are not anticipated in the  
 35 proposed Project Footprint or the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.
- 36     ▪ Opportunities to hunt or trap wildlife within the proposed Project Footprint and Harvesting and  
 37 Subsistence Activities LAA are extremely limited. Based on firearm restrictions adjacent to the  
 38 proposed Project on Tilbury Island, lack of access to private industrial land on the proposed Project  
 39 Footprint and the small spatial area over which the effects to wildlife are anticipated to be  
 40 experienced, proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint are anticipated to  
 41 have a negligible interaction with Semiahmoo First Nation hunting activities (B.C. EAO 2022;  
 42 DFO n.d.).

1 Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are therefore not anticipated to interact  
2 with Semiahmoo First Nation hunting or plant gathering. Furthermore, predicted residual effects to  
3 Vegetation and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat due to the proposed Project are anticipated to be proposed  
4 Project Site-specific (proposed Project Footprint) and negligible to low in magnitude, and are not  
5 anticipated to interact with Semiahmoo First Nation's hunting or plant gathering in the Harvesting and  
6 Subsistence Activities LAA.

### 7 *Changes to the Experience and Preferences Around the Practice of Harvesting Rights*

8 Semiahmoo First Nation members continue to engage in harvesting and subsistence activities within the  
9 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA under existing conditions. Semiahmoo First Nation is concerned  
10 that members could experience changes to the quality of the harvesting experience.

11 As stated previously, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the  
12 proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction  
13 materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been  
14 incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs. With removal of the  
15 requirement of a MOF for barge deliveries, no changes in fish and fish habitat will occur from the proposed  
16 Project. Changes in the quality, quantity, and availability of wildlife, or plants because of the proposed  
17 Project are not anticipated to change the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting  
18 rights in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, compared to existing conditions. Based on studies  
19 conducted by FortisBC, changes in sensory conditions such as dust, noise, air quality, and the visual  
20 landscape are not anticipated to change the experience of Semiahmoo First Nation harvesters.

21 As described in subsection 7.6, Soils, the incremental contribution of dust from the proposed Project  
22 during construction is anticipated to not be discernable from that occurring during existing conditions and  
23 is therefore not anticipated to affect the quality of experience for Semiahmoo First Nation members  
24 engaged in harvesting activities.

25 As described in subsection 7.3, audible noise for nearby sensitive receptors during the construction phase  
26 due to on-land activities, such as vehicle traffic, and during the operation phase primarily due to the  
27 addition of equipment, such as compressor buildings, are anticipated to be similar to existing levels  
28 (change of approximately 1 dB) and are not anticipated to exceed municipal and provincial regulations.  
29 Within the proposed Project Footprint at the informal pathway, the noise levels are predicted to be greater  
30 than 3 dB higher than the existing ambient conditions during construction and operation. During the  
31 operation phase, there is potential for a low-frequency noise condition to occur; however predicted noise  
32 levels are anticipated to comply with the BCER Guideline for oil and gas facilities and be comparable to  
33 existing noise levels. There are no anticipated potential sources of vibration present during the operation  
34 phase.

35 The proposed Project is in a heavily developed, urban, coastal, industrial environment with nearby  
36 industrial, commercial, and residential zones. As previously described FortisBC does not anticipate that  
37 exceedances of NO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>2</sub> air quality criteria established by municipal, provincial and federal  
38 environmental and health authorities will occur during proposed Project operation. Changes to air quality  
39 associated with proposed Project operation are therefore expected to present a negligible incremental  
40 change to the experience of Indigenous Peoples engaged in land- and water-based cultural practices.

41 Semiahmoo First Nation members engaging in fishing on the Fraser River at the historic Indigenous village  
42 site and members engaging in plant harvesting on the lower Fraser River at Deas Island, Tilbury Island, and  
43 Burns Bog could also detect changes to the visual landscape (subsection 7.11). Proposed Project  
44 components visible from viewpoints on the river and nearby vantage points would include an LNG storage

1 tank, other visible infrastructure, and increased nighttime lighting. Residual effects after the application of  
2 proposed mitigation measures would generally create a minor degree of visual contrast with the existing  
3 landscape and a minimal change from existing perceived lighting conditions, that would be characteristic  
4 of the existing, predominately industrial, landscape character. As described in subsection 7.11 Land and  
5 Resource Use, after the implementation of mitigation measures, minor changes in daytime or nighttime  
6 visual landscape are not anticipated to result in a change of experience for Indigenous People as a result  
7 of the proposed Project compared to existing conditions.

8 FortisBC does not anticipate changes to the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting  
9 rights and effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources from the proposed Project and  
10 a negligible interaction is predicted.

### 11 ***Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's Rights to Fish and Harvest for Food, Social, and Ceremonial Purposes***

12 As stated previously, FortisBC is not anticipating changes in the quality, quantity, and availability of  
13 wildlife, or plants because of the proposed Project; therefore, FortisBC does not anticipate there will be a  
14 change to the experience and preferences around the practice of harvesting rights in the Harvesting and  
15 Subsistence Activities LAA, compared to existing conditions. As previously identified, predicted residual  
16 effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation  
17 measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river  
18 works). Furthermore, changes in biophysical conditions (that is dust, air quality, visual landscape, and  
19 atmospheric noise) are also not anticipated to change the experience and preferences around the practice  
20 of harvesting rights in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA, compared to existing conditions.  
21 Changes to harvesting methods and practices due to changes to the experience of harvesting and reduced  
22 enjoyment of the harvesting experience are not anticipated by FortisBC. FortisBC anticipates no changes in  
23 Semiahmoo First Nation's harvest of medicinal plants, animals, and minerals for traditional medicines and  
24 health practices, or the harvest of wildlife, waterfowl, vegetation, and other resources.

25 FortisBC does not anticipate changes to Semiahmoo First Nation's Rights to fish, and harvest for FSC  
26 purposes from the proposed Project, on the quality, quantity, and availability of resources from the  
27 proposed Project and a negligible interaction is predicted.

### 28 ***Effects on Accessibility and Availability of Traditional Lands and Resources***

29 The accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources for Semiahmoo First Nation could be  
30 potentially directly adversely affected by the proposed Project As stated previously, Semiahmoo First Nation  
31 has held communal licences to fish for FSC purposes in the Fraser River from the Port Mann Bridge to  
32 Kanaka Creek-Derby Reach and Mission, B.C. (WesPac 2018). As previously described, in response to  
33 engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer  
34 involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the  
35 MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of  
36 potential residual effects of linked VCs, including Fish and Fish Habitat.

37 Based on information available to FortisBC at the time of writing, no interaction with the accessibility and  
38 availability of Semiahmoo First Nation traditional lands and resources along the Fraser River in the  
39 Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA is anticipated with the proposed Project. Onshore construction  
40 activities are not anticipated by FortisBC to affect the accessibility and availability of preferred fishing areas  
41 adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint.

42 A negligible interaction is identified between proposed Project construction activities and the accessibility  
43 and availability of traditional lands and resources.

1 **Effects on Cultural Use Sites and Areas**

2 The following sections provide rationale for a negligible interaction between proposed Project activities  
3 and Semiahmoo First Nation cultural use sites and areas, including reference to available information  
4 specific to Semiahmoo First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs, including Land and  
5 Resource Use (subsection 7.1.1), Archaeological and Heritage Resources (subsection 7.13), and Culture  
6 (subsection 7.14).<sup>9</sup>

7 For a summary of the existing conditions and residual effects assessment conclusions of linked VCs, please  
8 refer to subsection 11.1.13. References to linked VC subsections are provided where applicable. Further  
9 detail is available in these subsections, including references to applicable TDRs. Based on the rationale  
10 provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Semiahmoo First Nation cultural use sites and  
11 areas is not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

12 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for negligible interactions between the proposed Project and  
13 Semiahmoo First Nation cultural use sites and areas related to the following:

- 14 ▪ Effects to cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological,  
15 or architectural value
- 16 ▪ Loss of access to and disenfranchisement from cultural sites
- 17 ▪ Effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes to or loss of access to cultural sites and areas

18 ***Effects to Cultural Heritage and Structures, Sites, or Things of Historical, Archaeological,  
19 Paleontological, or Architectural Significance***

20 Cultural Use Sites and Areas may include physical landmarks and sacred places in the Cultural Use Sites  
21 and Areas LAA and RAA (Figure 11.13-1). Potential effects of the proposed Project on Cultural Use Sites  
22 and Areas may include potential direct effects of the proposed Project (such as ground-altering activities  
23 that may include excavating, backfilling, grading, and recontouring; and vehicle use and subsidence during  
24 construction and decommissioning) to Storied Places, habitation sites, Place Names, archaeological sites,  
25 and cultural and archaeological resources (subsection 7.6).

26 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,  
27 the proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and  
28 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation  
29 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

30 No archaeological or heritage resources were identified during Archaeological Impact Assessments that  
31 took place in 2013 and 2020 in the proposed Project Footprint (subsection 7.13). Semiahmoo First Nation  
32 has not identified known cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological,  
33 paleontological, or architectural significance within the proposed Project Footprint or Cultural Use Sites  
34 and Areas LAA. Through review of Revisions A, B and D, FortisBC sought input from Semiahmoo First  
35 Nation regarding archaeological and heritage resources in relation to the proposed Project. FortisBC did  
36 not receive input on this topic.

37 If archaeological, heritage, and paleontological resources are encountered in the proposed Project  
38 Footprint, contingency measures described in subsection 7.13 would be implemented.

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<sup>9</sup> As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer utilize the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

**1 Loss of Access to and Disenfranchisement from Cultural Sites**

2 Semiahmoo First Nation stated that members currently use the southern arm of the lower Fraser River  
3 adjacent to the proposed Project to fish seasonally at the historic Indigenous village site in the Fraser River  
4 that Semiahmoo First Nation has access to through a series of marriage ties with Quw'utsun Nation, and  
5 have identified that Deas and Tilbury islands and Burns Bog are important plant gathering areas for their  
6 community members (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation harvesters could experience direct adverse  
7 effects to cultural and spiritual practices caused by changes to or loss of access to cultural sites, such as  
8 the Fraser River as a travelway and traditional use areas.

9 As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase,  
10 the proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and  
11 construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation  
12 measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

13 As stated previously, a negligible interaction with the accessibility and disenfranchisement of Semiahmoo  
14 First Nation's cultural sites is anticipated with the proposed Project. Furthermore, changes in sensory  
15 effects (noise, air quality, visual landscape) and anticipated to be negligible to low in magnitude compared  
16 to existing conditions and not change the experience of Semiahmoo First Nation members using cultural  
17 sites.

**18 Effects to Cultural and Spiritual Practices Caused by Changes to or Loss of Access to Cultural Sites  
19 and Areas**

20 As previously noted, access to Indigenous nation cultural sites in the LAA is not anticipated to be  
21 materially affected by the proposed Project compared to existing conditions. However, the indicators for  
22 Culture (subsection 7.14) for potential interactions include whether there are real or perceived adverse  
23 effects that could influence Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Vegetation VCs that could influence  
24 Indigenous Peoples' ability and desire to access cultural sites and areas. As previously identified, predicted  
25 residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation  
26 measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river  
27 works).

28 As stated previously, a negligible interaction with the accessibility of Semiahmoo First Nation's cultural  
29 sites is anticipated with the proposed Project. Furthermore, changes in sensory effects (noise, air quality,  
30 visual landscape) and anticipated to be negligible compared to existing conditions and not change the  
31 experience Semiahmoo First Nation members using cultural sites, including the Fraser River as a travelway.

**32 Effects on Social and Economic Conditions**

33 The following sections provide rationale for a lack of interaction, negligible or an identified  
34 interaction/potential effect between the proposed Project activities and Semiahmoo First Nation social  
35 and economic conditions, including reference to available information specific to Semiahmoo First Nation  
36 and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs.<sup>10</sup>

37 Refer to subsection 11.1.13 for a summary of the results of the Culture (subsection 7.14), Employment  
38 and Economy (subsection 7.10), Infrastructure and Services (subsection 7.12), and Land and Resources  
39 Use (subsection 7.1.1) assessments, including any applicable proposed mitigation measures. Based on the

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<sup>10</sup> As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 rationale provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Semiahmoo First Nation social and  
2 economic conditions are not carried forward into a residual effects assessment.

3 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for the interaction between the proposed Project and Semiahmoo  
4 First Nation social and economic conditions related to the following:

- 5     ▪ Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation's intercommunity relations and trade
- 6     ▪ Effects on infrastructure and services
- 7     ▪ Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement  
8       opportunities, and Semiahmoo First Nation revenue
- 9     ▪ Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's future aspirations for sites or areas surrounding the proposed  
10      Project
- 11    ▪ Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's ability to improve social and economic conditions
- 12    ▪ Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's commercial and noncommercial fishing, gathering, and cultural or  
13      ceremonial activities and practices

#### 14 ***Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's Intercommunity Relations and Trade***

15 Semiahmoo First Nation has not indicated intercommunity trade as a key issue to FortisBC. FortisBC does  
16 not have information to indicate that Semiahmoo First Nation currently engages in intercommunity trade  
17 or to determine which items Semiahmoo First Nation members trade; therefore, the proposed Project is  
18 not anticipated to interact with Semiahmoo First Nation's intercommunity relations and trade.

#### 19 ***Effects on Infrastructure and Services***

20 Potential effects of the proposed Project on the Infrastructure and Services VC include incremental  
21 contributions to current constraints on primary health care and childcare, and increased demand for  
22 housing if workers are sourced from outside the region (subsection 7.12). Effects of the proposed Project  
23 on infrastructure and services are anticipated to be limited to the Metro Vancouver area. Semiahmoo First  
24 Nation reserve is located in South Surrey, with 46.6 percent of the nation's population living off reserve  
25 (CIRNAC n.d.c). Semiahmoo First Nation has not identified constraints on access to housing, health care,  
26 and childcare as issues for community members in relation to the proposed Project.

27 The proposed Project could influence demand for housing and accommodation if proposed Project  
28 construction workers are sourced from outside Metro Vancouver. Semiahmoo First Nation members living  
29 off reserve in the Metro Vancouver area could potentially experience adverse effects to housing and  
30 accommodation availability, affordability, and suitability due to the proposed Project. However, FortisBC  
31 anticipates that the proposed Project's influence on the demand for housing and accommodation in the  
32 LAA and RAA if proposed Project construction workers are sourced from outside Metro Vancouver is not  
33 discernable from housing demand under existing conditions. The proposed Project is not anticipated to  
34 interact with Infrastructure and Services.

#### 35 ***Effects on Employment Opportunities, Indigenous Businesses, Procurement Opportunities, and*** 36 ***Semiahmoo First Nation Government Revenue***

37 The proposed Project may have a positive effect on Semiahmoo First Nation's ability to gain economic  
38 benefit from their lands and resources depending largely on whether Semiahmoo First Nation members  
39 are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and if Semiahmoo First Nation's businesses  
40 can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the proposed Project (subsection 7.10).

1 The proposed Project is anticipated by FortisBC to have a direct positive effect on employment through  
2 job opportunities, particularly during the 3-to-6-year construction phase which would have the greatest  
3 demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers. Semiahmoo First Nation members with a trades certificate  
4 and experience in the construction sector would be most likely to benefit from direct employment with the  
5 proposed Project. Approximately 38.1 percent of Semiahmoo First Nation members held a trades  
6 certificate in 2016 (CIRNAC n.d.f). Indigenous workers (not specific to Semiahmoo First Nation) are  
7 approximately twice as likely to be employed in construction-related occupations than non-Indigenous  
8 workers in Metro Vancouver, Delta, and Richmond, B.C. (Statistics Canada 2017a, 2017b), which the  
9 proposed Project's workforce may reflect. The proposed Project may therefore have a positive effect on  
10 Semiahmoo First Nation's employment and procurement opportunities, depending largely on whether  
11 Semiahmoo First Nation members are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and  
12 whether Semiahmoo First Nation businesses can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the  
13 proposed Project (subsection 7.10).

14 Local and regional Indigenous businesses in the Social and Economic Conditions LAA and RAA, including  
15 businesses associated with Semiahmoo First Nation, could benefit from opportunities for contracting and  
16 procurement associated with the construction phase of the proposed Project. However, Indigenous  
17 businesses with similar workforce requirements (such as construction trades) could experience direct  
18 adverse effects by the proposed Project's demand for a large construction workforce. The proposed  
19 Project's anticipated regional labour market effects may disproportionately affect smaller businesses in  
20 the Social and Economic Conditions LAA and RAA that may already be struggling to find and retain  
21 workers and cannot compete financially with wages and benefits of large projects (Neustaeter 2021).  
22 Smaller companies, including companies associated with Semiahmoo First Nation, could also experience  
23 barriers to participation in the proposed Project associated with inadequate capacity to deliver services for  
24 large projects (subsection 7.10).

25 An interaction between employment opportunities, Indigenous businesses, procurement opportunities,  
26 and Semiahmoo First Nation government revenue is anticipated with the proposed Project. This potential  
27 positive effect was assessed in the Potential Proposed Project Potential Effects to Indigenous Interests  
28 subsection. Through review of Revisions A, B and D of subsection 11.13, FortisBC sought input from  
29 Semiahmoo First Nation regarding Semiahmoo First Nation's employment opportunities, Indigenous  
30 businesses, procurement opportunities, and government revenue in relation to the proposed Project.  
31 FortisBC did not receive input on this topic.

### 32 ***Effects to Semiahmoo First Nation's Future Aspirations for Sites or Area Surrounding the*** 33 ***Proposed Project***

34 Semiahmoo First Nation has identified their goals for restoration and remediation of lands and waters within  
35 their traditional territory and has identified concerns about their continued ability to use the Fraser River and  
36 its shores in the context of increased development in the region (subsection 11.13.2.19). However, proposed  
37 Project activities during all phases are not anticipated to result in potential effects to Semiahmoo First  
38 Nation's future aspirations compared to those already occurring during existing conditions.

### 39 ***Effects on Semiahmoo First Nation's Ability to Improve Social and Economic Conditions***

40 As noted previously, the proposed Project may have a positive effect on Semiahmoo First Nation's ability to  
41 improve social and economic conditions, depending largely on whether Semiahmoo First Nation members  
42 are directly or indirectly employed by the proposed Project and whether Semiahmoo First Nation businesses  
43 can access contracting and procurement opportunities for the proposed Project (subsection 7.10).  
44 Semiahmoo First Nation is involved with initiatives to improve social and economic conditions through work  
45 with the Se-mi-ah-mu Development Corporation and TYBO Contracting Ltd. (Semiahmoo First Nation n.d.e).

1 These initiatives aim to enhance employment and business opportunities, and they can connect with the  
2 potential positive effect of improving social and economic conditions given their focus on accessing business  
3 opportunities for Semiahmoo First Nation members (subsection 11.13.2.13).

4 The increased demand for skilled workers may increase long-term demand and participation in education  
5 and training opportunities, such as for skilled trades (subsection 7.10). Semiahmoo First Nation members  
6 could therefore experience direct positive effects of the proposed Project with respect to skills training  
7 specific to Semiahmoo First Nation. Semiahmoo First Nation is involved with many initiatives to improve  
8 social and economic and conditions. Specific information on whether the proposed Project would affect  
9 Semiahmoo First Nation's ability to implement or progress improvement initiatives such as training  
10 programs are not identified.

### 11 ***Commercial and Noncommercial Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Gathering, and Cultural or*** 12 ***Ceremonial Activities and Practices***

13 Semiahmoo First Nation holds a communal licence to fish for FSC purposes in the Fraser River from  
14 Port Mann Bridge to Kanaka Creek-Derby Reach (WesPac 2018). Semiahmoo First Nation stated that  
15 members also currently use the southern arm of the lower Fraser River to fish (not under the communal  
16 FSC fishing licence) adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint, that they fish seasonally in the Fraser River  
17 at the historic Indigenous village site, and that Deas and Tilbury islands, as well as Burns Bog, are  
18 important plant gathering areas (WesPac 2018). As stated previously, Semiahmoo First Nation has  
19 identified the historic Indigenous village site as an important place for fishing.

20 FortisBC anticipates a lack of or negligible interaction between the proposed Project and Semiahmoo  
21 First Nation's noncommercial and commercial fishing and gathering. As previously identified, predicted  
22 residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation  
23 measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river  
24 works). Identified potential effects of the proposed Project on Semiahmoo First Nation's Harvesting and  
25 Subsistence Activities and on Cultural Use Sites and Areas have been summarized in preceding sections.  
26 As discussed previously, proposed Project activities are not anticipated to result in changes to the quantity,  
27 quality, and availability of harvested resources. FortisBC also anticipates a negligible interaction between  
28 the proposed Project and Semiahmoo First Nation's cultural or ceremonial activities and practices related  
29 to potential effects in experience associated with changes to dust, air quality, visual aesthetics, or onshore  
30 atmospheric noise (discussed in detail in the Changes to the Experience and Preferences around the  
31 Practice of Harvesting Rights and Effects on the Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Resources  
32 subsection).

### 33 **Effects on Indigenous Health and Well-being**

34 The following subsections provide rationale for a negligible interaction between the proposed Project  
35 activities and Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous health and well-being including reference to available  
36 information specific to Semiahmoo First Nation and to predicted residual effects on linked VCs.<sup>11</sup> Refer to  
37 subsection 11.1.13 for a summary of the results of the Human Health (subsection 7.15), Air Quality  
38 (subsection 7.3), Land and Resource Use (subsection 7.11), Vegetation (subsection 7.7), Wildlife and  
39 Wildlife Habitat (subsection 7.8), Fish and Fish Habitat (subsection 7.9), Soil (subsection 7.6), Surface  
40 Water (subsection 7.4), Groundwater (subsection 7.5), Acoustic (subsection 7.3), and other Indigenous  
41 interests (Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and Cultural Use). To support the Human Health VC.

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<sup>11</sup> As previously described, in response to engagement activities during the Application Development phase, the proposed Project will no longer involve the waterborne delivery of modular components and construction materials and does not require the MOF. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

1 An HHRA<sup>12</sup> was conducted to predict potential effects to human health due to the proposed Project.  
 2 Based on the rationale provided, the potential effects of the proposed Project on Semiahmoo First Nation  
 3 Indigenous health and well-being are not carried forward a residual effects assessment.

4 Subsequent sections will provide rationale for interaction between the proposed Project and Semiahmoo  
 5 First Nation Indigenous health and well-being related to the following:

- 6 ▪ Effects on the quality, quantity, and availability of harvested country foods
- 7 ▪ Effects on the value and perceived quality of country foods
- 8 ▪ Effects on air quality, noise and water quality
- 9 ▪ Effects on health and well-being from the potential effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites

10 ***Effects on Quality, Quantity, and Availability of Harvested Country Foods***

11 Rationale for a lack of or negligible interaction between the proposed Project and the quality, quantity,  
 12 and availability of harvested country foods (fish, wildlife, and plants) were provided in the preceding  
 13 subsections and summarized briefly in the following.

14 DFO reports that Semiahmoo First Nation held communal licences to fish for FSC purposes in the  
 15 Fraser River from Port Mann Bridge to Kanaka Creek-Derby Reach (WesPac 2018) for the last 10 years.  
 16 Semiahmoo First Nation states that they also fish seasonally at the historic Indigenous village site and in  
 17 the south arm of the Fraser River as members not under a communal FSC fishing licence (WesPac 2018).  
 18 As stated under Harvesting and Subsistence Activities, previously identified predicted residual effects for  
 19 fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of mitigation measures to avoid use of  
 20 waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is, no in-river works). The proposed  
 21 Project is not anticipated by FortisBC to result in effects to fish productivity or populations, including  
 22 species at risk, in the LAA (subsection 7.9). Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to adversely  
 23 affect harvesting of fish by Semiahmoo First Nation members.

24 Semiahmoo First Nation has also stated that Deas and Tilbury islands are important plant gathering areas  
 25 (WesPac 2018). Similarly, FortisBC predicted residual effects to Vegetation due to the proposed Project  
 26 are anticipated to be site-specific (proposed Project Footprint), negligible to low magnitude after the  
 27 implementation of mitigation measures, and not anticipated to adversely affect harvesting of country  
 28 foods by Semiahmoo First Nation. Semiahmoo First Nation has identified culturally important vegetation  
 29 on Tilbury Island, including plants that are used for medicines, and spiritual/cultural purposes.  
 30 The proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for plant harvesting, and will remain restricted  
 31 for the life of the proposed Project. As stated previously, vegetation within the existing facility site will be  
 32 removed by construction activities associated with the existing Tilbury facility and the T1B project.  
 33 Maintenance of existing landscaping and vegetation along existing fence lines are part of the existing  
 34 facility and not part of the scope of the proposed Project.

35 Opportunities to hunt or trap wildlife within the proposed Project Footprint and Harvesting and  
 36 Subsistence Activities LAA are extremely limited. Semiahmoo First Nation has not indicated site-specific  
 37 hunting locations. However, based on firearm restrictions adjacent to the proposed Project at Tilbury  
 38 Island, lack of access to private industrial land on the proposed Project Footprint and the small spatial  
 39 area over which residual effects to wildlife are anticipated to be experienced, proposed Project activities  
 40 adjacent to the proposed Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Semiahmoo First Nation  
 41 hunting activities (B.C. EAO 2022; DFO n.d.).

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<sup>12</sup> The HHRA was completed prior to FortisBC's commitment to not use barges to deliver modules or materials to the proposed Project Site and contains analysis of construction of the MOF and barge deliveries. Therefore, conclusions of the HHRA should be considered a conservative prediction of potential effects to human health due to the proposed Project.

1 ***Effects on Value and Perceived Quality of Country Foods***

2 As previously stated, FortisBC predicts there would not be a measurable effect on the value (quality,  
3 quantity, or availability) of plants, or wildlife due to the proposed Project. As previously identified,  
4 predicted residual effects for fish and fish habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed  
5 mitigation measure to avoid use of waterborne deliveries and the requirement for use of the MOF (that is,  
6 no in-river works). As previously stated, FortisBC predicts that there are no potential effects of the  
7 proposed Project on the quality of country foods due to contamination.

8 Community perceptions with respect to the quality of country foods have the potential to interact with  
9 Semiahmoo First Nation members' participation in harvesting and subsistence activities and cultural and  
10 spiritual practices even in the absence of identified adverse effects to the Land and Resource Use and Culture  
11 VCs (subsection 7.14). However, due to the lack of or negligible effect to quantity, quality, and abundance of  
12 fish and wildlife for harvesting and subsistence purposes, the industrialized nature of the area, likely existing  
13 perceived effects regarding the quality of country foods, and the elimination of waterborne deliveries,  
14 FortisBC predicts a negligible interaction between the proposed Project and perceived effects on the quality  
15 of country foods from existing conditions.

16 ***Effects on Air Quality, Noise, and Water Quality***

17 As described, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development phase  
18 engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project will no  
19 longer involve any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the  
20 proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the  
21 assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure  
22 has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

23 Proposed Project activities have the potential to contribute contaminants of concern to air and water, and  
24 increased noise levels in proximity to the facility property line. As previously stated, FortisBC does not  
25 anticipate that Semiahmoo First Nation members will be affected by changes to water quality or increased  
26 noise levels during all proposed Project phases. Surface and groundwater quality are not anticipated to be  
27 affected by contaminants of concern from proposed Project activities. Noise levels are anticipated to  
28 increase due to proposed Project activities during all proposed Project phases but increases in land-based  
29 noise are not anticipated to be above noise levels exceeding the %HA threshold or harmful to human  
30 health at noise receptors R1 to R4. Receptor R5 (informal pathway north of the proposed Project) are  
31 predicted to be greater than 3 dB higher than the existing ambient conditions during construction and  
32 operation. The CEMP will include mitigation and contingency measures to manage acoustic disturbance at  
33 Receptor R5. After the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures developed in the CEMP and  
34 EMS, the increase in noise during construction and operation is not anticipated to be harmful to human  
35 health.

36 The HHRA conducted for the proposed Project considered pathways for exposure to air contaminants,  
37 water contaminants, and noise due to the proposed Project and concluded that there is minimal risk of  
38 exposure to contaminants of concern in the air or water beyond the Tilbury Island site since contaminants  
39 of concern are not present onsite.

40 FortisBC does not anticipate that the proposed Project will cause exceedances of CAC air quality standards.  
41 The incremental contribution of the proposed Project is predicted to have a negligible (NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>,  
42 VOCs) to low-magnitude (SO<sub>2</sub>) residual effect on air quality compared to existing conditions. FortisBC  
43 anticipates a decrease in CAC levels, particularly existing ambient NO<sub>2</sub> levels that already exceed both the  
44 1-hour and annual CAAQS 2025, by the time the proposed Project is operational. This decrease is due to  
45 government programs such as AirCare, CleanBC, and the implementation of low-sulphur fuel requirements for  
46 marine transportation. Furthermore, FortisBC is committed to installing air emissions control technologies

1 (the specific technology will be determined during detailed design following certification); as such, the  
2 modelled air quality effects presented in Air Quality TDR (Appendix B of the Application) materially overstates  
3 the actual anticipated effects. Detailed modelling will be conducted after approval for air permitting  
4 requirements and to inform final proposed Project design when emission control mitigation options are  
5 selected. While NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are nonthreshold contaminants, residual effects to Semiahmoo First Nation  
6 members health are not anticipated due to the short-term potential exposures adjacent to the facility  
7 property line for Indigenous use.

#### 8 ***Effects on Health and Well-being from the Effects to Traditional Ways of Life and to Cultural Sites***

9 As previously stated, Semiahmoo First Nation has described that consistent engagement in traditional  
10 practices is a key element in preserving the health and well-being of its community members. Semiahmoo  
11 First Nation describes loss of traditional food sources (such as shellfish due to prohibitions on harvesting  
12 from DFO) as inhibiting the ability of Elders to transfer Indigenous Knowledge to Semiahmoo First Nation  
13 youth and future generations (WesPac 2019). Semiahmoo First Nation has identified barriers to marine  
14 harvesting practices as shaping chronic community health issues (WesPac 2018). FortisBC does not  
15 anticipate effects on health and well-being related to effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites.  
16 As stated in previous sections, FortisBC anticipates a negligible interaction between the proposed Project  
17 and Harvesting and Subsistence Activities and Cultural Use Areas and Sites, including traditional ways of  
18 life.

19 As previously described, as a result of concerns received from during the Application Development phase  
20 engagement activities phase that occurred after the development of the AIR, the proposed Project will no  
21 longer involve any waterborne delivery of modular components and bulk construction materials to the  
22 proposed Project Site during construction. Avoidance of waterborne deliveries are included in the  
23 assessment as an avoidance mitigation measure. Implementation of this avoidance mitigation measure  
24 has been incorporated into the determination of potential residual effects of linked VCs.

25 The health and well-being of Semiahmoo First Nation members may also be directly and indirectly positively  
26 affected by the proposed Project's positive effects on socio-economic determinants of health, including  
27 employment, education, income, socio-economic status, and other indicators (subsection 7.10). Semiahmoo  
28 First Nation members and families benefiting from employment associated with the proposed Project may  
29 experience higher incomes, contributing to an increased quality of life. Potential direct adverse effects  
30 associated with socio-economic determinants of health, as noted for the discussion on Social and Economic  
31 Conditions, may include effects to health due to shift work, which could increase family stress and use of  
32 unhealthy practices and substance use (subsection 7.15.4); however as stated previously, this potential effect  
33 is considered negligible compared to existing conditions of employment and shift work.

#### 34 **Effects on Current Use of Land and Resources for Traditional Purposes**

35 This subsection combines information from the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities VC and Cultural Use  
36 Sites and Areas VC to demonstrate how FortisBC considered the effects of the proposed Project on current  
37 use of land and resources for traditional purposes by Semiahmoo First Nation in the Application.

38 As outlined in subsection 11.13.5.3, Semiahmoo First Nation does not currently use the Fraser River within  
39 the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA as an important fishing ground and travelway to access  
40 traditional use sites elsewhere on the Fraser River. Semiahmoo First Nation does not currently hunt or  
41 harvest plants within the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA due to existing levels of development  
42 reducing the availability of plants and wildlife for harvest and restricting opportunities to harvest.

43 As discussed in detail in subsection 11.13.5.3, the proposed Project activities during construction,  
44 operation, and decommissioning will have a no interaction with Semiahmoo First Nation fishing.

1 Subsection 11.13.5.3 describes how the previously identified predicted residual effects for fish and fish  
 2 habitat are avoided due to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measure to avoid use of  
 3 waterborne deliveries and the requirement of a MOF. FortisBC does not anticipate any effects to fish  
 4 productivity or populations, including species at risk, in the Harvesting and Subsistence Activities LAA.

5 As discussed, the proposed Project is located within a current brownfield and industrialized area and  
 6 circumstances related to accessibility and availability of traditional lands and resources are anticipated to  
 7 be comparable to existing conditions. There is little to no wildlife habitat within the proposed Project  
 8 Footprint. With the implementation of proposed mitigation measures, potential changes to wildlife  
 9 movement are reduced to negligible levels; therefore, proposed Project activities adjacent to the proposed  
 10 Project Footprint are not anticipated to interact with Semiahmoo First Nation hunting activities.

11 Over 98 percent of the proposed Project Footprint is industrial land use and is not vegetated. The  
 12 proposed Project Footprint is not currently accessible for harvesting and will remain restricted for the life  
 13 of the proposed Project. As stated previously, vegetation within the existing facility site will be removed by  
 14 construction activities associated with the existing Tilbury facility and the T1B project. Maintenance of  
 15 existing landscaping and vegetation along existing fence lines are part of the existing facility and not part  
 16 of the scope of the proposed Project. Proposed Project activities within the proposed Project Footprint are  
 17 not anticipated to interact with Semiahmoo First Nation FSC plant gathering.

18 As discussed in detail in subsection 11.13.5.3, proposed Project activities during construction, operation,  
 19 and decommissioning will have a negligible interaction with Semiahmoo First Nation cultural use sites.  
 20 While some change may be detectable to some Semiahmoo First Nation members due to changes in visual  
 21 landscape or the experience of fishing, these changes would not noticeably adversely affect Semiahmoo  
 22 First Nation access to cultural sites when compared to existing conditions. The proposed Project is not  
 23 anticipated to interact with Semiahmoo First Nation's Aboriginal Right to gather in the Harvesting and  
 24 Subsistence Activities LAA or use cultural use sites in the Cultural Use Sites and Areas VC. No interaction  
 25 with Semiahmoo First Nation harvesting methods and practices, current use of lands and resources for  
 26 traditional purposes, or alteration of harvesting-based livelihoods are expected.

27 **11.13.5.4 Effects Management**

28 Mitigation measures are identified in an attempt to avoid, reduce, offset, or otherwise address potential  
 29 adverse effects, as well as measures to enhance potential proposed Project-related benefits to the interests  
 30 of Semiahmoo First Nation. Proposed measures from linked VCs are detailed in Appendix A of the  
 31 Application. FortisBC provided opportunity for Semiahmoo First Nation to provide feedback on Revisions A, B  
 32 and D of subsection 11.13. FortisBC did not receive information on Semiahmoo First Nation-specific  
 33 mitigation measures.

34 **Semiahmoo First Nation-specific Mitigation Measures**

35 Table 11.13-11 provides a list of mitigation measures proposed by Semiahmoo First Nation and  
 36 FortisBC's response.

**Table 11.13-11. Mitigation Proposed by Semiahmoo First Nation and FortisBC Response**

Indigenous Interest	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation	Response
No mitigation measures have been proposed by Semiahmoo First Nation to date.	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 **Potential Residual Effects**

2 The potential effects related to proposed Project construction, operation, and decommissioning activities,  
3 along with technically and economically feasible mitigation measures (measures identified in an attempt  
4 to avoid, minimize, offset, or otherwise address potential adverse effects of the proposed Project) and  
5 potential residual effects (those effects that are anticipated to remain once mitigation measures have  
6 been implemented) are:

- 7     ▪ Social and Economic Conditions – Increased employment and economic opportunity
- 8     ▪ Indigenous Health and Well-being – Improvement of social conditions due to increased employment  
9         and economic opportunity

10 Refer to Table 11.13-12 for a summary of residual effects.

11 Positive residual effects are predicted for Semiahmoo First Nation through increased employment,  
12 enhanced opportunity, and a potential improvement of social conditions. Income, employment, education,  
13 and skills for Indigenous Peoples; access to economic opportunities/economic equity; tax revenues; GDP  
14 contributions; business revenue; and cost of living are anticipated as positive effects (subsection 7.10,  
15 Employment and Economy) as a result of proposed enhancement measures outlined in Appendix A.

16 Negligible interactions between the proposed Project and Indigenous interests (those effects determined  
17 to be effectively managed with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures for linked VCs),  
18 including potential positive residual effects are not carried through for further assessment. As no negative  
19 interactions were identified between the proposed Project and Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous  
20 interests, a residual effects assessment was not conducted.

**Table 11.13-12. Indigenous Interests – Potential Effects, Mitigation Measures, and Potential Residual Effects**

Indigenous Interest	Proposed Project Phase	Potential Effect	Spatial Boundary	Proposed Mitigation or Enhancement Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Potential Effects to Indigenous Interests	Mitigation Tier, Timeline, and Effectiveness	Potential Residual Effect
Social and Economic Conditions	All proposed Project phases, with emphasis on the construction phase	Potential positive effects on Social and Economic Conditions for Semiahmoo First Nation, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased employment opportunities, Indigenous business opportunities, procurement opportunities, and Semiahmoo First Nation revenue</li> <li>▪ Increased ability of Semiahmoo First Nation to improve social and economic conditions</li> </ul>	Social and Economic Conditions LAA	Enhancement measures identified in subsections 7.14, Culture; 7.10, Employment and Economy; 7.11, Land and Resource Use; and 7.12, Infrastructure and Services.  FortisBC did not receive information on Semiahmoo First Nations-specific mitigation measures.	Information on tier, timeline, and effectiveness available of enhancement measures identified in VCs linked to Indigenous interests are presented in Appendix A of the Application.	Positive residual effect – Increased employment and economic opportunity
Indigenous Health and Well-being	All proposed Project phases	Effects on health and well-being from the effects to traditional ways of life and to cultural sites, including improvement of social conditions	Indigenous Health and Well-being LAA		Information on tier, timeline, and effectiveness available of enhancement measures identified in VCs linked to Indigenous interests are presented in Appendix A.	Positive Residual Effect – Improvement of social conditions due to increased employment and economic opportunity

## 1 **Monitoring Proposed Project Effects on Indigenous Interests**

2 Monitoring will be developed by FortisBC in the CEMP prior to construction, through engagement with  
3 Indigenous nations. Monitoring will occur during construction to determine that the mitigation measures  
4 are effective at reducing potential effects. If a mitigation measure is found to be ineffective at reducing  
5 potential effects, corrective measures will be taken through adaptive management, as specified in  
6 management plans, as applicable, through engagement with applicable regulators and Indigenous  
7 nations.

### 8 **11.13.5.5 Cumulative Effects**

9 As no negative residual effects to Semiahmoo First Nation were predicted by FortisBC due to the proposed  
10 Project, a cumulative effects assessment was not completed. Through review of Revisions A, B and D,  
11 FortisBC sought input from Semiahmoo First Nation regarding Semiahmoo First Nation's Indigenous  
12 interests in the proposed Project Footprint and Indigenous interests LAAs, which may in turn affect  
13 cumulative effects. FortisBC did not received input on this topic.

### 14 **11.13.6 Views of Semiahmoo First Nation**

15 FortisBC provided opportunity for Semiahmoo First Nation to provide feedback on Revisions A, B and D of  
16 subsection 11.13. FortisBC did not receive information on Semiahmoo First Nation's views on  
17 subsection 11.13.

### 18 **11.13.7 Summary**

19 Given the scope of the proposed Project, FortisBC does not anticipate any adverse interaction between the  
20 proposed Project and Semiahmoo First Nation Indigenous interests. Positive residual effects are predicted  
21 for Semiahmoo First Nation through increased employment, enhanced opportunity, and a potential  
22 improvement of social conditions. Income, employment, education, and skills for Indigenous Peoples;  
23 access to economic opportunities and economic equity; tax revenues; GDP contributions; business  
24 revenue; and cost of living, are anticipated as positive effects (subsection 7.10, Employment and  
25 Economy) as a result of proposed enhancement measures outlined in Appendix A of the Application.

### 26 **11.13.8 References**

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## Environmental Assessment Certificate Application

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