

# LNG Canada

## Community Level Infrastructure and Services Management Plan

### 2022 Annual Report



August 30, 2023



Joint venture companies



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## **AUTHORSHIP**

**Megan Macdonald** B.Sc. (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)  
**Frank Bohlken** B.Sc., MRM (Stantec Consulting Ltd.)  
**Morganne von Schleinitz** B.PI. (LNG Canada)  
**Heather Taylor** B.A., MBA (LNG Canada)

Author  
Reviewer  
Author  
Reviewer

# LNG CANADA

Opportunity for British Columbia. Energy for the world

## LNG CANADA • COMMUNITY LEVEL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Executive Summary

LNG Canada is committed to managing socio-economic effects associated with the construction and operation of its liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility and marine terminal (the Project). LNG Canada began implementation of its Community Level Infrastructure & Services Management Plan (CLISMP; the Plan) on April 1, 2019. The CLISMP addresses the requirements of LNG Canada's Environmental Assessment Certificate *Condition 14 Community Services and Infrastructure* and the concerns raised by Indigenous groups, local governments, community groups and stakeholders over potential adverse socio-economic effects that are directly attributed to the Project. The CLISMP reports on several Social Management Plans that outline actions to achieve the following:

- » Mitigate the Project's adverse direct effects<sup>i</sup> on community level infrastructure and services
- » Develop community engagement mechanisms
- » Identify socio-economic mitigations and monitoring metrics
- » Describe reporting schedules

The CLISMP scope focuses on communities near the LNG Plant footprint, including the District of Kitimat (DOK or Kitimat), City of Terrace (COT or Terrace), Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation, that have greater potential to experience Project-related effects on community infrastructure and services. The Gitxaala Nation and Gitga'at First Nation are also included for the potential effects on health infrastructure and services.

The LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2022 is intended to inform the BC Environmental Assessment Office, BC Ministry of Municipal Affairs, stakeholders and Indigenous groups about: Project updates, CLISMP reporting metrics, mitigation effectiveness, and adaptive mitigation measures during the CLISMP's implementation from January 1–December 31, 2022.

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<sup>i</sup> A direct effect is one that results from Project activities or is related to the Project's temporary workforce.

# SUMMARY OF PROJECT DIRECT EFFECTS BY SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN • 2022



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare

In 2022, the Project limited direct demand for housing, accommodations, and childcare by prioritizing hiring from the local area, providing housing for non-local workers on-site at Cedar Valley Lodge, providing company housing for 106 relocated Project employees with 57 partners/spouses and 81 children, and not paying out LOAs.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Traffic (Air)

In 2022, the direct effects of the Project on YXT infrastructure and commercial flights were limited. The Project used chartered flights for approximately 92% of the workforce in 2022.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Traffic (Road)

The Project limited the use of vehicles and workers' personal vehicles on roads by transporting workers between YXT and the Project site in company-provided shuttles, establishing Park & Ride lots, and enforcing shuttle transit for local workers. These measures managed the direct effects of the Project on traffic congestion on roads and limited the risk of vehicle collisions.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Emergency Response

In 2022, there were 58 ambulance, 0 fire department, and 52 RCMP service calls to site. The Project limited direct demand for local emergency services by implementing Workers Code of Conduct and Cultural Awareness Training, Emergency Response Plans, and regularly engaging with emergency service providers.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Community Health

In 2022, there were 19,162 recordable non-occupational visits to on-site medical clinics, which did not require the use of local facilities. The Project limited direct demands on local medical services by providing medical services on-site and having regular communications and coordination efforts with local health officials.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Community Amenities

By offering a complete array of amenities and services on-site and at Cedar Valley Lodge, such as high-speed Internet service, expansive dining options, a full range of leisure and recreational opportunities, the Project limited direct demand for community amenities such as recreation facilities.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** —

## Education

In 2022, there were 81 children that accompanied the 106 relocated Project employees that were provided company housing. By limiting the number of employees relocated to Kitimat with their partners/spouses and children, the Project's direct effects on school facilities and educational programs were managed.



**DIRECTION OF EFFECT:** ▼

## Utilities

The Project limited direct demand for municipal water and sewer services by making Cedar Valley Lodge self-sufficient (to the extent possible) for potable water and wastewater treatment services. The Project is adaptively managing its direct effect on regional waste management facilities. The Project is working directly with RDKS to plan for future anticipated waste volumes.

## LEGEND

### Post Mitigation Effects



Positive Effect



Adverse Effect



No Direct Effect



## 1. Introduction

LNG Canada is committed to managing socio-economic effects associated with the construction and operation of its liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility and marine terminal (the Project). LNG Canada began implementation of its Community Level Infrastructure & Services Management Plan (CLISMP; the Plan) on April 1, 2019. The CLISMP addresses the requirements of LNG Canada's Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) *Condition 14 Community Services and Infrastructure* and the concerns raised by Indigenous groups, local governments, community groups and stakeholders over potential adverse socio-economic effects that are directly attributed to the Project. The CLISMP reports on several Social Management Plans (SMPs) that outline actions to achieve the following:

- » Mitigate the Project's adverse direct effects<sup>ii</sup> on community level infrastructure and services
- » Develop community engagement mechanisms
- » Identify socio-economic mitigations and monitoring metrics
- » Describe reporting schedules

The CLISMP scope focuses on communities near the LNG Plant footprint, including the District of Kitimat (DOK or Kitimat), City of Terrace (COT or Terrace), Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (RDKS), Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, and Kitsumkalum First Nation, that have greater potential to experience Project-related effects on community infrastructure and services. The Gitxaala Nation and Gitga'at First Nation are also included for the potential effects on health infrastructure and services.

The LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2022 is intended to inform the BC Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO), BC Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MUNI), stakeholders and Indigenous groups about: CLISMP reporting metrics, mitigation effectiveness, and adaptive mitigation measures during the CLISMP's implementation from January 1–December 31, 2022. SMP monitoring data and highlights from Social Management Roundtable (SMR) meetings are captured in quarterly updates and provide information for this annual report.

The LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2022 is organized into the following sections:

- » Section 2. Engagement, which includes information on Project engagement and SMR
- » Section 3. Project Information, which includes information on Project activities and economic benefits (i.e., workforce, workforce development, contracting & procurement, and community contributions)
- » Section 4. Social Management Plans, which includes an overview of the SMP's objective(s), Project activities, community monitoring, and mitigation effectiveness and adaptive management



*Photo 1-1 LNG Canada Site Module Delivery, Kitimat, July 2022*

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<sup>ii</sup> A direct effect is one that results from Project activities or is related to the Project's temporary workforce.

Additional contextual information to support the ongoing reporting efforts of the CLISMP's implementation can be found in the previous LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Reports:

- » [LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2019](#)
- » [LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2020](#)
- » [LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2021](#)

This report was prepared by LNG Canada and Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) with Project data input and review provided by JGC Fluor BC LNG JV (JFJV). LNG Canada wishes to acknowledge and thank the organizations who provided data for this report and participated in SMR meetings. Appendix A identifies participating organizations.

Appendix B provides a list of acronyms.

## 2. Engagement

LNG Canada's stakeholder and Indigenous engagement program is designed to support CLISMP implementation and aims to:

- » Improve awareness and understanding of the Project and its potential effects
- » Minimize potential adverse effects and enhance Project benefits by identifying areas that need improvement
- » Develop and maintain relationships
- » Address concerns, where possible

CLISMP community engagement mechanisms and socio-economic monitoring and reporting requirements began on the first day of construction and will end when the Project completes its first two years of operations.

### 2.1. PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

Table 2.1-1 outlines a range of CLISMP-related engagement activities conducted by LNG Canada and JFJV during 2022. These activities are complemented by routine and frequent engagement with regulators, Indigenous groups, community organizations, and local governments. LNG Canada reviews its engagement mechanisms on an ongoing basis and revises its approach as needed. Additional engagement and consultation activities beyond the scope of the CLISMP are not included below.

The SMR meetings are designed to take place in-person. However, from 2020 to 2021, the SMR meetings took place virtually. This was in response to restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the SMR meetings were delivered in a hybrid model (i.e., both virtually and in-person). LNG Canada received feedback from SMR working group participants throughout the year and through the SMR Participant survey. Towards the end of 2022, LNG Canada began enacting changes to the CLISMP and SMR process based on this feedback, which included returning all SMR meetings back to the in-person format.

*Photo 2-1*

*LNG Canada Site Construction Activities, Kitimat, September 2022*





Table 2.1-1 CLISMP Engagement Activities in 2022

Engagement Type	Activities
Social Management Roundtable (SMR)	<p><b>Q1 SMR meeting</b>, May 31, 2022: three working groups, representing a total of 27 organizations, Indigenous groups, government agencies and stakeholder groups joined the session.</p> <p><b>Q2 SMR meeting</b>, September 20-21, 2022: four working groups, representing a total of 16 organizations, Indigenous groups, government agencies and stakeholder groups joined the session.</p> <p><b>Q3 SMR meeting</b>, November 22, 2022: three working groups, representing a total of 28 organizations, Indigenous groups, government agencies and stakeholder groups joined the session.</p> <p><b>Q4 SMR meeting</b>, February 22-23, 2023: four working groups, representing a total of 22 organizations, Indigenous groups, government agencies and stakeholder groups joined the session.</p> <p>The Q1 and Q3 meetings were held virtually via the Microsoft Teams platform and the Q2 and Q4 meetings were held in-person in Kitimat and Terrace, respectively (see Section 3.2 for more information on SMR meetings).</p>
Municipal Government Engagement	<p>Project Updates are provided multiple times per year to local municipalities with an opportunity for municipal leaders to ask the Project questions and provide feedback. The following formal meetings took place with municipal elected officials in 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District of Kitimat: July 14, November 23</li> <li>• City of Terrace: July 13</li> </ul>
Community Feedback Process	<p>3,283 Project-related inquiries were received from community members and addressed by JFJV and LNG Canada between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Of these, 14 were concerns and complaints. (see Table 2.1-2 for a Community Feedback Process inquiry breakdown). All complaints were addressed within 10 business days.</p>
Project Website and Facebook Page	<p><a href="http://www.jfykitimat.com">www.jfykitimat.com</a> provides online construction updates and employment and contract opportunities.</p> <p><b>Follow JFJV Kitimat</b> on Facebook (5,810 followers)</p> <p><a href="http://www.lngcanada.ca">www.lngcanada.ca</a> provides online Project information.</p> <p><b>Follow LNG Canada</b> on Facebook (34,000 followers)</p>
Open Houses	<p>LNG Canada hosted three open houses in 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 28 in Terrace at the Terrace Sports Complex</li> <li>• September 29 in Kitimat at the Riverlodge Recreation Centre</li> <li>• December 27 in Burnaby at the Hilton Metrotown for Haisla Nation members</li> </ul>
Project Resource Centre (PRC)	<p>A walk-in PRC located in Kitimat is open Monday through Friday during regular business hours. It is closed on weekends and statutory holidays.</p> <p>The community is also able to reach the Project via email through Community Feedback at <a href="mailto:info@jfykitimat.com">info@jfykitimat.com</a> and phone 250-632-5358 or 1-888-499-5358.</p>

Engagement Type	Activities
Social Management Roundtable Participant Survey	A survey regarding SMR reporting, process, and overall forum, was sent to participants following the Q4 SMR meeting in February 2023 via Menti.

Table 2.12 provides a breakdown of inquires received by the Project team from the Community Feedback Process in 2022.

*Table 2.1-2 Community Feedback Process, 2022*

	Employment	Contracts	Complaints	Concerns	General
<b>Calls</b>	255	257	3	0	128
<b>Emails</b>	474	1094	6	5	392
<b>PRC</b>	140	31	0	0	498

## 2.2. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT ROUNDTABLE

The SMR serves as a quarterly engagement forum convened by LNG Canada and JFJV to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures outlined in the CLISMP. The SMR follows a shared responsibility framework and participants include subject matter experts from the Project team, local government, regional and provincial agencies, nearby Indigenous communities, and local service providers. Appendix A identifies participating organizations.

To support CLISMP implementation efforts for 2022, LNG Canada and JFJV convened four SMR sessions:

- » Q1 2022 meeting (held virtually May 31, 2022)
- » Q2 2022 meeting (held in-person September 20-21, 2022)
- » Q3 2022 meeting (held virtually November 22, 2022)
- » Q4 2022 meeting (held in-person February 22-23, 2023)

The SMR meetings pulled together four working groups to review Project metrics and community monitoring trends, and to gather feedback and better understand the experiences of the community. Working groups entailed: 1. Housing & Accommodations (quarterly); 2. Community Health (quarterly); 3. Traffic & Emergency Response (quarterly); and 4. Community Amenities, Utilities & Education (semi-annually).

Action items were identified for the Project team and other SMR participants, along with more complex items for follow up discussion by BC Government. A quarterly summary report evaluating mitigation effectiveness and capturing meeting highlights was prepared and published online after each session. Section 4 integrates themes that arose from the SMR meetings in the community monitoring and mitigation effectiveness and adaptive management discussions. Appendix C summarizes SMR action items.

### 3. Project Activities Update

Phase 1 of the Project entails the construction of two LNG trains and the marine terminal. Between 2019 and 2021, construction activities focused on-site preparation, the construction of Cedar Valley Lodge, and the marine terminal. Major construction of the LNG plant commenced in 2022 and focuses on the assembly of the LNG facility and associated components.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN KITIMAT FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 INCLUDED:

- » Overall site construction at 60% completion
- » Train 1 LNG processing modules placed
- » Substantial completion of underground activities
- » LNG Canada administration building completed and occupied
- » Module lift and placement on LNG storage tank
- » Began construction of Liquid Burner Flare Derrick (60 m)
- » Received first gas turbine and compressor for Train 1

Additional information on LNG Canada's 2022 construction activities is available at:

<https://www.lngcanada.ca/construction/construction-updates/>.

Construction updates by JFJV are available at: <https://jfvkitimat.com/category/construction/> and [www.jfvkitimat.com/videos](http://www.jfvkitimat.com/videos).

### 4. Economic Benefits

The Project provided economics benefits through employment and workforce development, discussed in the sections below.

#### 4.1. WORKFORCE

LNG Canada, JFJV and subcontractors have implemented a 'Local Hire First' policy that evaluates qualified applicants and prioritizes the hiring of Haisla members and their spouses, followed by residents from the Kitimat-Terrace area and members of nearby Kitselas, Kitsumkalum, Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Metlakatla, and Lax Kw'alaams First Nations. The next hiring priority is given to BC residents and then Canadians more broadly, both categorized as 'non-local'. Relocated workers are LNG Canada employees (and some contractors' senior management) who have been relocated to Kitimat with partners/spouses and children and are accommodated in company-provided housing for the duration of their contracts.

Non-local workers are accommodated in Cedar Valley Lodge and utilize the Project shuttle service to and from the airport. Local workers commute daily from their homes. A limited number of relocated workers, including senior management of contractors and subcontractors, and their accompanying families, live in LNG Canada company-provided housing units that are under long-term lease in the community.

The total employed workforce represents total persons employed to support work activities in Kitimat reported by LNG Canada, its contractors, subcontractors and sub-subcontractors, and is composed of local workers and non-local workers both on and off rotation as well as newly hired workers. The total employed workforce is higher than the total number of workers at the job site each day because it includes local and non-local workers on rotation in Kitimat, along with workers currently off rotation and newly hired workers mobilizing to site.



Photo 4-1 LNG Canada Site, Kitimat, September 2022



In 2022, the total number of workers employed for the Project (i.e., monthly peak), or total workforce, was 6,033 (November 2022). The total workforce number is higher than the total number of workers onsite as it includes local and non-local workers on rotation in Kitimat, along with workers currently off rotation and newly hired workers mobilizing to the site. The November 2022 workforce included 660 workers from the local area, 734 women, and 391 Indigenous workers (approximately 11% of whom were from the local area).

A peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 3,430 non-local workers accommodated at Cedar Valley Lodge was recorded in November 2022 with a peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 106 workers relocated to Kitimat with partners/spouses and children and accommodated in company provided housing in December 2022. Living Out Allowances (LOAs) have not been paid to workers at any time, from the start of construction to present.

**Employment in Kitimat**

The Project employed a peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 689 workers from local communities. These workers did not require on-site accommodations in January 2022.

## 4.2. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

LNG Canada has invested over **CAD \$4 million in workforce development and** trades training programs designed to increase the participation of local area residents, Indigenous communities, and British Columbians in the Project.

### LNG Canada partnerships supported training and applied work opportunities for BC residents including:

- » Over 1,600 BC apprentices trained through the Trades Training Fund (BC Construction Association); amended in 2022 to include Early Childhood Educator training in northern BC
- » 502 local area residents placed on construction jobs in NW BC through the Connect Program (BC Construction Association) (job placements in construction, barrier removal); services provided from Terrace
  - Intake Highlights:
    - 57% Indigenous
    - 22% women (56% of women were Indigenous)
- » 11 graduates from one JFJV Boot Camp held from November 14-December 9, 2022, in Terrace
- » \$40,494.83 contributed towards removing barriers to employment by funding tools, training, clothing and gear essential for those entering the construction industry through the Gear Up Fund (BC Construction Association)
- » 122 women completed introductory trades training through the YOUR PLACE program<sup>iii</sup> (women in trades program); the final cohort was in May 2022
- » Power Engineering Readiness program (upskill students for entry into Power Engineering program) ran in partnership with Coast Mountain College and BC Institute of Technology (BCIT) from January to June 2022. 18 local area residents participated in the program. 4<sup>th</sup> Class Power Engineering program is running from September 2022 to June 2024 with 18 local area residents participating in the program

<sup>iii</sup> Attracting more women to the construction trades in BC is an important part of LNG Canada’s comprehensive workforce development strategy and commitment to hiring local first, provincial second. LNG Canada’s YOUR PLACE program is a four-week workplace readiness training program with employment supports designed to help women enter the skilled trades. Graduates have a direct line to employment as

apprentices with JFJV or one of its subcontractors on the Project site in Kitimat, BC. Training is delivered in the local area which increases training accessibility for Indigenous groups and women in northern BC and introduces participants from other parts of the province to the realities of a fly-in-fly-out worksite. YOUR PLACE is only available to women residing in BC.



### 4.3. CONTRACTING & PROCUREMENT

The Project places a priority on contracting and procurement with Haisla and other Indigenous-owned businesses and non-Indigenous local businesses. At the end of 2022, the Project had awarded contracts and procurement totaling approximately \$3.9 billion CAD in contracts and procurement to businesses in BC. Of this amount, over \$3 billion CAD was awarded to Indigenous-owned businesses and local area businesses.

### 4.4. COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Municipal property taxes are paid annually. LNG Canada entered into a Revitalization Tax Exemption agreement with the DOK which commenced in 2019 with a schedule of increasing payments over a 10-year term (the LNG Canada plant site is located on a former industrial site previously occupied by Methanex). The defined schedule will help the DOK plan for longer term needs as the payments are known ahead of time.

**LNG Canada and the participating stakeholders and Indigenous groups identified a need for increased childcare capacity in Kitimat, Terrace and the surrounding area**

**Working together with local government and community groups, in 2022 LNG Canada supported the expansion of the Coast Mountain Children's Society and supported the DOK in its ECE Working Group, supporting an ECE Coordinator Role.**

## 5. Social Management Plans

Project activities, community monitoring, and mitigation effectiveness and adaptive management for each SMP (including Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare, Traffic, Emergency Response, Community Health, Community Amenities, Education, Utilities) are discussed in the sections below.

Additional information regarding the SMPs in 2022 can be found in the Q1-Q4 2022 SMR CLISMP Updates:

- » [Q1 2022 SMR CLISMP Update](#)
- » [Q2 2022 SMR CLISMP Update](#)
- » [Q3 2022 SMR CLISMP Update](#)
- » [Q4 2022 SMR CLISMP Update](#)

## 5.1. HOUSING & ACCOMMODATIONS

The Housing & Accommodations SMP, which also addresses childcare, identifies actions to manage Project-related direct effects on the availability and affordability of housing in Kitimat, Terrace, and nearby Indigenous communities. The SMP also identifies actions to manage the potential for increased demand for temporary accommodations such as hotels, motels, and campsites caused by the in-migration of Project workers. The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness. Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data.


Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Housing & Accommodations SMR meetings.


### 5.1.1. Project Activities

The Project has implemented or continued to implement the following measures to manage Project-direct effects on Housing & Accommodations during 2022:


 **Implemented local hire first policy**

 **Built and operated on-site workforce accommodations Cedar Valley Lodge to house non-local workforce on-site<sup>iv</sup>**

 **No LOAs provided to the workforce**

 **Limited the number of employees relocated to Kitimat with partners and/or children and provided accommodations at company-provided housing**

 **Shared housing plans with the DOK**

 **Required all contractors and subcontractors performing work on-site to hire non-local workers on rotational basis (primarily 14-days on/7-days off), with travel (charter flights provided from multiple hubs), meals, and accommodations provided by the Project to encourage workers to maintain their home base outside of the region**

### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE HOUSING & ACCOMMODATIONS SMP ARE TO:

- » Reduce the potential for the Project workforce displacing local residents or visitors from using temporary accommodations or accessing rental opportunities or home ownership
- » Minimize Project-related effects on individuals and families who depend on affordable housing
- » Engage with stakeholders and Indigenous groups to provide a responsive framework in which they can raise concerns with LNG Canada

<sup>iv</sup> During Q1 and Q2 2022, one contractor stayed in a local hotel. LNG Canada and JFJV are working to determine need for hotel usage and ensure vacancy rates allow for use without impacting local tourism needs.

Table 5.1-1 provides an overview of the Project reporting in 2022. In 2022, Cedar Valley Lodge, which has a total capacity of 4,500 beds, housed all of the Project's non-local workers. No non-local workers were temporarily housed in Kitimat or Terrace hotels or lodges (Table 5.1-1). A peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 3,430 non-local workers was accommodated at Cedar Valley Lodge in November 2022 (Table 5.1-1). The November 2022 workforce included 660 workers from the local area (Table 5.1-1). There was a peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 106 workers who were relocated to Kitimat with partners/spouses and/or children (57 accompanying partners/spouses and 81 children) and accommodated in company provided housing in December 2022 (Appendix E, Table 5.1-1).

In 2022, LNG Canada also began hiring for its operations phase. Individuals and families will be moving into the area and seeking their own housing. A few families relocated in 2022 with the majority anticipated to relocate in 2023.

### 5.1.2. Community Monitoring

The lack of available, affordable, and suitable housing options in Kitimat and Terrace was a topic of discussion in the SMR meetings in 2022.

**Kitimat has a high rental vacancy rate; however, this is thought to be because a substantial proportion of the rental housing stock has been taken off the market due factors such as not being in a rentable state or being subject to 'renoviction'. Therefore, the rental vacancy rate in Kitimat is thought to be much lower than Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and other rental market surveys have estimated (CMHC 2023; BRA and Stantec 2023). The phenomenon in Kitimat of high rental vacancy rates and high average rent was discussed during the SMR meetings in 2022. These conversations have been ongoing since the topic was first brought up the SMR meetings in 2019 (LNG Canada 2020).**

In Terrace, the rental vacancy rate is extremely low. Terrace experiences demographic and economic growth, partially due to the spillover of jobs created in Kitimat, Prince Rupert, and mines located close to Terrace (LNG Canada 2020). The CMHC Fall Rental Market Survey and the BRA rental market estimate estimated the Terrace rental vacancy rate to be 0.3% and 1.5%, respectively (CMHC 2023; BRA and Stantec 2023).

The effect of the lack of available and affordable housing options in Kitimat and Terrace on the recruitment and retention of staff, especially on early childhood educators (ECEs), social housing provider staff, and emergency response service providers, was discussed in SMR meetings in 2022. The Project limited the number of employees that have relocated to Kitimat with partners/spouses and/or children and provided them with company-provided housing. However, there is evidence of generalized population growth from other economic activity in the region. The growth of a temporary, or "shadow" population, has affected rental housing demand. The DOK 2021 Household Survey estimated that there were 1,383 shadow residents, making up 14% of the estimated population in Kitimat (BRA 2022). The COT 2020 Population Survey and Projections report estimated that there were 471 shadow residents, making up 3.7% of the estimated population in Terrace (BRA 2020). It is clear from the high average rent and low rental vacancy rates that there is a shortage of rental housing in the region.

**Market Housing – Real Estate**

In the SMR meetings in 2022, there was some discussion regarding LNG Canada’s transition from its construction to operations phase. LNG Canada began hiring for its operations phase in 2022. Individuals and families will be moving into the area and seeking their own housing. During the Q3 2022 SMR meeting, the LNG Canada Project team presented its Permanent Housing Strategy. The Project’s Permanent Housing Strategy comprises of two pillars: new developments and renovation of existing homes. The Project will, as appropriate and practical, support the building of new developments to meet the housing demand required to accommodate the diverse needs of those who are moving to Kitimat. The LNG Canada Project team is working with developers to construct housing so that existing units are not taken off the market. The new units will be standard construction that will go back into the market at the end of the corporate lease terms.

**Short-Term Accommodations – Hotels and Motels**

The average occupancy rate for hotels and motels in Kitimat and Terrace was 57.4% in 2022, an increase of 7.9 percentage points from 2018 (BRA and Stantec 2023). The average daily rate (ADR) for hotels and motels in Kitimat and Terrace was \$149.31 in 2022, an increase of 12.3% from 2018 (BRA and Stantec 2023). The number of non-local workers staying on-site at Cedar Valley Lodge has been increasing since it became operational in July 2020, limiting the occupancy of temporary accommodations by non-local workers. During Q1 and Q2 2022, one contractor was reported to be staying in a local hotel.

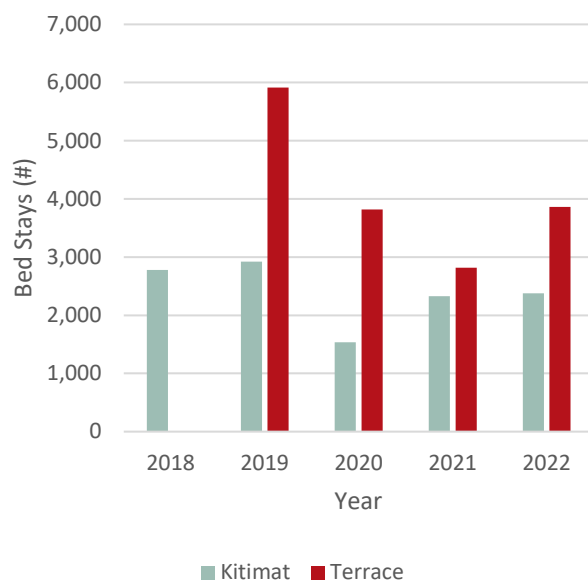
From April – December 2022, LNG Canada held a lease at the Kitimat River Motel & Suites as a form of landing accommodations to support individuals relocating to the region. Landing accommodations are temporary housing provided to employees relocated to the region and looking for their own housing.

In instances where business trips were hosted in Terrace, LNG Canada employees stayed at hotels in Terrace. This was done as a safety measure to reduce

driving between Kitimat and Terrace on Highway 37 when employees did not have business in Kitimat.

**Social and Emergency Housing**

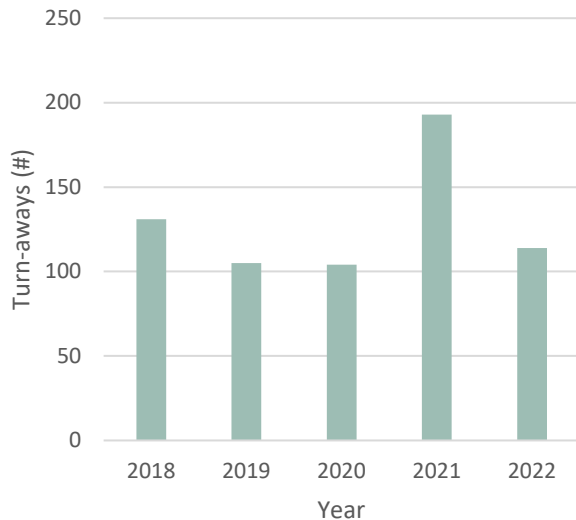
Demand for social and emergency housing in the region was high in 2022. Figure 5.1-1 presents the number of bed-stays at the Dunmore Place Transition House in Kitimat and Ksan Society Transition House in Terrace. Bed-stays and occupancy rates do not always accurately reflect actual demand for the transition houses as beds may not be in use for various reasons. The capacity of the transition houses was reduced in 2020-2022 due to restrictions related to COVID-19.



*Figure 5.1-1 Transition House Bed-Stays, Kitimat and Terrace*

There may also be situations where a bed may not be in use because social housing providers prefer not to mix households in certain cases (e.g., if there is a mother with two children in a four-bed room). The number of turn-aways is a good indicator of demand for social and emergency housing. Figure 5.1-2 presents the number of turn-aways at the Dunmore Place Transition House in Kitimat. The high number of turn-aways indicates a high demand for housing at the

transition house and/or a shortage of available, affordable, and suitable housing in the community.



*Figure 5.1-2 Transition House Turn-aways, Kitimat*

The effect of the lack of available and affordable housing options in Terrace has had ongoing effects on the ability for social housing providers to recruit and retain staff. In Q3 2022, the Ksan Residence and

Shelter shut down during the day for a few weeks due to the lack of staff (Ksan Society 2022).

**Childcare**

In June 2022, the Kitimat Community Development Centre (CDC) closed its Stepping Stones Childcare Centre due to difficulties in recruiting and retaining the qualified staff needed to keep the facility running (Kitimat CDC 2022). The closure of the Stepping Stones Childcare Centre highlighted an ongoing problem in the region to recruit and retain qualified ECEs. The lack of available and affordable housing options in Kitimat and Terrace and its effect on the recruitment and retention has been an ongoing topic of discussion the SMR meetings. In March 2022, the DOK initiated a childcare working group<sup>v</sup> with the objective of understanding the issues surrounding the recruitment and retention of ECEs in the region and to develop a strategy to address those challenges. The DOK also identified two additional actions to address these issues: to hire an ECE coordinator and complete a strategic plan for ECEs in Kitimat and Kitamaat.

**5.1.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management**

The Project limited workers’ demands on housing, accommodations, and childcare by prioritizing hiring from the local area, providing housing for non-local workers on-site at Cedar Valley Lodge, providing company housing for relocated Project employees with partners/spouses and/or family, and not paying out LOAs. There was only one housing-related concern or complaint received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project’s mitigation measures have managed the Project’s occupancy of housing and no adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare SMP in 2022

<sup>v</sup> The childcare working group includes representatives of the BC Government, Haisla Nation, DOK, childcare service

providers, CMSD 82, post-secondary institutions, and industry.



## 5.2. TRAFFIC

The Traffic SMP identifies actions to manage direct Project-related effects on airport infrastructure and local road traffic. The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness (Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data).

Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Traffic SMR meetings.

### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAFFIC SMP ARE TO:

- » Minimize the volume and congestion caused by Project-related Road traffic
- » Reduce the risk of Project-related vehicle collisions
- » Reduce demand on airport infrastructure and congestion caused by the transport of workers
- » Facilitate collaboration with stakeholders and provide a responsive framework from which stakeholders can raise concerns with LNG Canada

### 5.2.1. Project Activities

The Project has implemented or continued the following measures to manage Project-change in traffic during 2022:

#### Ongoing coordination with Northwest Regional Airport

Ongoing Project charter flight services, to minimize reliance on commercial flights, which have been in place since the end of 2019



#### Charter flight activity included:

- » Adding charter hubs in Winnipeg, Halifax, and St. John's in 2022 to complement the existing charter hubs in Vancouver, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Prince George, Calgary, and Edmonton
- » Increasing charter flight activity from about 14 charter flights per week (approximately 1,100 workers in/out each week) to 20 charter flights per week (approximately 1,450 workers in/out each week)

#### Minimized road traffic and interaction with local traffic and wildlife by:



- » Delivering equipment and materials by water, where possible, minimizing truck volumes
- » Providing non-local workers with on-site accommodations at Cedar Valley Lodge, minimizing offsite transfer of personnel
- » Transported personnel via shuttles to and from site with pick-up points in Terrace and Kitimat (airport, Park & Ride locations)
- » Providing In Vehicle Monitoring System (IVMS) to promote safe driving behavior of workers

**Provided parking offsite**

- » Local workers must use Park & Ride locations in Kitimat, Haisla Village, and Terrace

**Provided traffic planning, forecasting, and registration**



- » Coordinated road transport with MOTI and DOK (permits, forecast deliveries, scheduling)
- » Planning efforts underway with multiple agencies to assess potential Highway 37 motor vehicle incident scenarios

**Ongoing monitoring**

- » Community monitoring of changes to Highway 37 use (MOTI), DOK studies, etc.

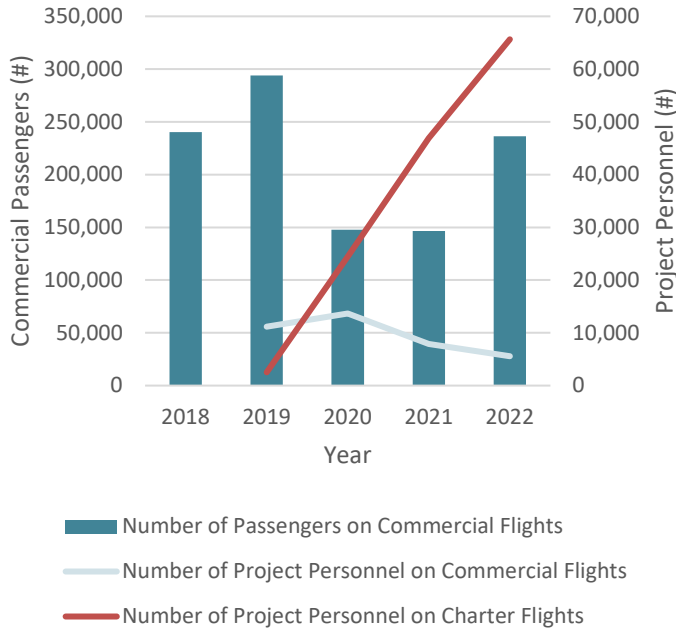
In 2022, the Project provided one transportation plan to transportation authorities and one notification to service providers and the public regarding the scheduling of transportation equipment (Table 5.2-1). There were 11 meetings between the Project and transportation authorities on traffic management, congestion, and road safety (Table 5.2-1). In 2022, there were 92 number of road transport-related incidents and near misses<sup>vi</sup> (Appendix E, Table 5.2-1).



<sup>vi</sup> In 2022 the road transport-related incidents and near misses included: 87 onsite resulting in property damage, 3 offsite resulting in property damage; and 2 offsite near misses. No injuries were sustained from the incidents.

### 5.2.2. Community Monitoring

Northwest Regional Airport (YXT)’s commercial passenger volume decreased 1.6% from 2018 (i.e., prior to the start of Project construction) to 2022 (Figure 5.2-1) (YXT 2023). The number of Project personnel on commercial flights through YXT peaked in 2020 at 13,669 and since decreased to 5,568 in 2022 (Figure 5.2-1). The number of Project personnel on charter flights through YXT has continually increased from 2019 to 2022 (Figure 5.2-1).



**The week average daily traffic, tracked at the Highway 37 P-47-8NS monitoring site, has, on average, increased 30.6% from 2018 to 2022 (MOTI 2023).**

Figure 5.2-1 Commercial Passengers and Project Personnel on Flights through YXT, 2022

The week average daily traffic, tracked at the Highway 37 P-47-8NS monitoring site, has, on average, increased 30.6% from 2018 (i.e., prior to the start of Project construction) to 2022 (MOTI 2023). Similarly, the annual average daily traffic, tracked at the same monitoring site, has, on average, increased 32.6% between 2018 and 2022 (MOTI 2023). Traffic concerns and complaints to the Project have been minimal.

### 5.2.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management

In 2022, the direct effects of the Project on YXT infrastructure and commercial flights were limited. The Project used chartered flights for approximately 92% of the workforce in 2022. The Project also limited the use of vehicles and workers’ personal vehicles on local highways and roads by transporting workers between YXT and the Project site in company-provided shuttles, establishing Park & Ride lots, and enforcing shuttle transit for local workers. These measures managed the direct effects of the Project on traffic congestion on local roads and highways and limited the risk of vehicle collisions. There were five traffic-related concerns or complaints received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project’s mitigation measures have managed the Project’s direct effects on traffic (air and road) and no adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Traffic SMP in 2022.

### 5.3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Emergency Response SMP identifies actions to manage Project-related demands on emergency services. The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness. (Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data, and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data).

Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Emergency Response SMR meetings.

#### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SMP ARE TO:

- » Implement a framework to manage emergencies and spills within the Project site
- » Minimize Project-related demand on emergency and protective services
- » Develop positive workforce behaviours and respect for local communities and avoid incidents that would require the use of community protection services
- » Help emergency and protective service providers plan for potential changes in service requirements

#### 5.3.1. Project Activities

The Project has implemented or continued the following measures to manage Project-direct effects on emergency response during 2022:



**Site Emergency Response Plans in place, developed with inputs from KFAS**

**Provided Medical Services**

- » ISOS clinics at Cedar Valley Lodge and on-site

**Contracted security personnel on-site at Cedar Valley Lodge**

**Implemented SAFER Together Program to reinforce a safety mindset based on four pillars with a strong foundation of caring for people**

**Required all site personnel to sign off on the Worker’s Code of Conduct and complete Cultural Awareness Training**



**JFJV led primary emergency response at site. Resources included fire engine (1500 gpm pump with 750-gallon water tank with foam), medical response vehicle, fire fighters, two paramedics, and three advanced care paramedics (see Table 5.3-1 for more information).**

**Regularly engaged with RCMP and first responders**

**Ongoing scenario planning**

- » Environment – spill response
- » Fire and rescue

**Emergency Response Team**

- » Working relations with Kitimat and Terrace Fire Departments
- » Regular Project engagement with RCMP and First Responders

Table 5.3-1 Medical Services Provided at Project Site and Cedar Valley Lodge, 2022

Medical Personnel	Medical Equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERT Captain</li> <li>• Primary Care Paramedic/Firefighter</li> <li>• Emergency Medical Responder/Firefighter</li> <li>• ACP available from CVL Medical Clinic, when required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Engine – Full Service</li> <li>• Water Super Tanker/Tender</li> <li>• Industrial Ambulance – ACLS</li> <li>• Mobile Treatment Centres – ACLS</li> <li>• Spill Response Trailer</li> <li>• Marine Containment Boom – MOF</li> <li>• Advanced Interior/Exterior Attack Firefighting Equipment</li> <li>• Jaws of Life – Auto Extrication</li> <li>• High Angle Rescue – Technician Level Equipment</li> <li>• Confined Space Rescue – Technician Level Equipment</li> <li>• Forrest Fire Response Equipment</li> <li>• Hazardous Materials Response – Technician Level Equipment</li> <li>• ACP and PCP Level Medical Equipment</li> </ul>

In 2022, there were 58 ambulance service calls to site and 52 RCMP service calls to site (Appendix E, Table 5.3-2). There were no fire department service calls to site in 2022 (Table 5.3-2). In 2022, there were nine meetings held to coordinate and plan emergency response (Appendix E, Table 5.3-2).

### 5.3.2. Community Monitoring

The Kitimat of Fire and Ambulance Service (KFAS)’s medical-related calls for service increased 68.7% from 2018 to 2022 (KFAS 2023). In 2022, the BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS), in partnership with the Insurance Corporation of BC, the Justice Institute of BC, and WorkBC, ran a Primary Care Paramedic (PCP) training program, which took place in Prince Rupert. In total, there were 12 funded-positions available to participants and 10 participants graduated from the training program and were hired on a part-time, casual basis. Participants were recruited from northwest communities to encourage retention in the northwest area. Annual calls for service data were not available from the Terrace BCEHS for 2022 (BCEHS 2023). The number of ambulance calls for service to the Project site increased from 24 in 2019 to 58 in 2022.

Photo 5-1 LNG Canada Site 2022



The Kitimat of Fire and Ambulance Service (KFAS)’s fire-related calls for service decreased 4.2% from 2018 to 2022 (KFAS 2023). The Terrace Fire Department (TFD)’s fire-related calls for service increased 66.3% from 2018 to 2022, but there was also a change in how these are coded in 2019 (TFD 2023). The Thornhill Fire Departments total calls for service increased 63.4% from 2018 to 2022 (Thornhill Fire Department 2023). There has only been one fire department call for service to the Project site, which occurred in 2020. There were no fire department calls for service to the Project site in 2022.

The Kitimat Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) calls for service increased 26.5% from 2018 (i.e., prior to the start of construction) to 2022 (RCMP 2023). The Terrace RCMP calls for service increased 3.2% from 2018 (i.e., prior to the start of



construction) to 2022 (RCMP 2023). However, due to a change in methodology for recording founded and non-founded occurrences, which occurred in 2019, an accurate comparison between 2018 and 2022 cannot be made (Statistics Canada 2018). There calls for service to the Kitimat RCMP and Terrace increased 8.0% and 3.0%, respectively, from 2020 to 2022. The number of RCMP calls for service to the Project site increased from 8 in 2019 to 52 in 2022.

**During SMR meetings, regional emergency management planning was discussed. These discussions included the roles and responsibilities of industry, local governments, the provincial government, and service providers. As a result of these discussions, an emergency management planning committee was formed. The committee meets regularly, outside of the SMR forum.**

### 5.3.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management

The Project limited direct demand for local emergency services by implementing Workers Code of Conduct and Cultural Awareness Training, Emergency Response Plans, SAFER Together Programs, and regularly engaging with emergency service providers. The Project strives to have no impact on emergency response infrastructure and service providers, but there are some emergencies that cannot be predicted or avoided, such as a cardiac arrest or a stroke. There were no emergency response-related concerns or complaints received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project’s mitigation measures have managed the Project’s direct effects on emergency response and no adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Emergency Response SMP in 2022.

## 5.4. COMMUNITY HEALTH

The Community Health SMP identifies actions to manage Project-related demands on health infrastructure and services within the Northwest Health Service Delivery Area of the Northern Health Authority, as well as community cohesion and resilience. Community Health is a broad area, covering aspects that include health services, risk behaviours, and outcomes. SMP’s including housing, emergency services, and education are determinants of health that contribute to and influence health conditions and outcomes within the study area.

The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness. (Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data, and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data).







Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Community Health working group meetings.

### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH SMP ARE TO:

- » Manage potential demand on local and regional health care infrastructure and services
- » Manage workforce activities and behaviours to promote healthy living and working environments and community cohesion
- » Engage and share information on temporary workforce numbers with Indigenous Nations and service providers to help them plan for additional demands

### 5.4.1. Project Activities

The following measures have been implemented to manage Project-direct effects on community health during 2022:

 <p><b>Provided Cultural Awareness Training to 100% of the workforce</b></p>	 <p><b>Required 100% of the workforce to sign a Worker Code of Conduct</b></p>
 <p><b>Provided a full range of medical services at the Project site and Cedar Valley Lodge (see Table 5.4-1 for more information)</b></p>	 <p><b>Provided information to all workers about available health services and how to access medical care and health programs</b></p>
 <p><b>Communicated and coordinated with Kitimat General Hospital</b> <b>Conducted regular check-ins with Mills Memorial Hospital</b></p>	 <p><b>Implemented Health and Medical Services Management Plans, including a mental health program that included a mental health coordinator, worker wellness (including mental health), infectious disease prevention, and outbreak controls</b></p>

The Project strives to have no impact to regional healthcare services and infrastructure, except in the case of emergencies that cannot be predicted or avoided, such as a cardiac arrest or stroke. Managing direct effects on community health also considers workforce activities and behaviours to promote healthy living and working environments, and community cohesion.

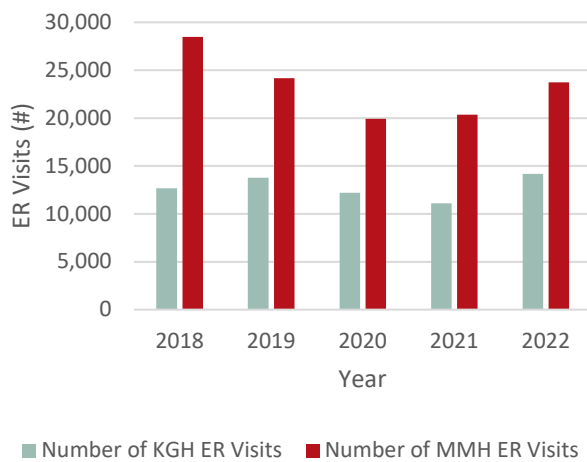
Table 5.4-1 Medical Services Provided at Project Site and Cedar Valley Lodge, 2022

Medical Personnel	Medical Equipment
<p><b>Day Shift</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Nurse Practitioner</li> <li>• 1 Registered Nurse</li> <li>• 1 Advanced Care Paramedic</li> <li>• 1 PCP – PCP/FF from ERT rotates through CVL Medical Clinic at peak times</li> <li>• 1 Medical Office Assistant/PCP</li> <li>• 1 Site Lead Officer</li> </ul> <p><b>Night Shift</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Advanced Care Paramedic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Life Pack 155</li> <li>• 2 Crash Cart – fully stocked</li> <li>• iStat</li> <li>• Trauma Bay</li> <li>• Hazmat Bay – equipped with decontamination shower</li> <li>• 3 exam rooms</li> <li>• Pharmacy – fully stocked</li> <li>• ACP Response Vehicle</li> <li>• Industrial Ambulance – ACLS</li> <li>• Ambulance Transfer Bay</li> </ul>

### 5.4.2. Community Monitoring

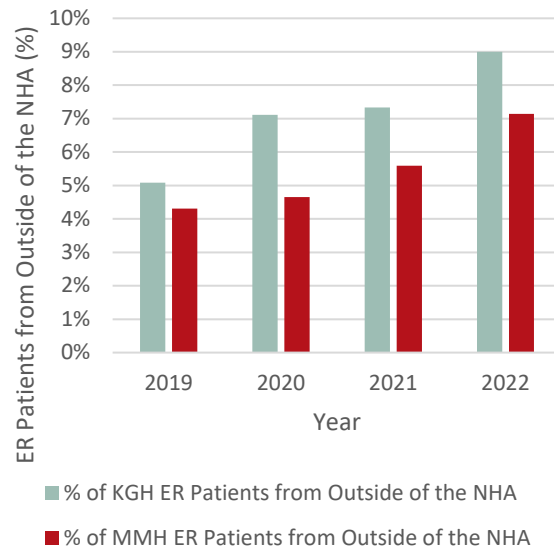
The number of Project-related workplace occupational and non-occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals in 2022 have increased since 2019. There were 167 Project non-occupational injuries and illnesses in 2022. This increase in cases could be partially due to the increase in Project workforce. For instance, in 2022, the Projects' peak workforce increased to 6,033 workers from 5,112 workers in 2021. To put this in a different perspective, displayed as a percentage, 2.8% of the Project's workforce sought non-occupational treatment at local hospitals in 2022. While there has been a slight increase in the percentage seeking care (2.7% in 2021), the percentage of the Projects' workforce to treatment at local hospital ratio has remained consistent.

**Only 0.9% of non-occupational injuries and illnesses at site required care in the local hospital, with 99.1% of cases treated on-site. This demonstrates the effectiveness of medical services provided by LNG in caring and treating its workforce.**



**Figure 5.4-1** Number of ER Visits to KGH and MMH from 2019 to 2022

Figure 5.4-1 presents the number of ER visits to KGH and MMH from 2019 to 2022. The number of ER visits to both KGH and MMH increased when compared to 2020 and 2021, but ER visits to MMH were down compared to 2018 and 2019 (Figure 5.4-1). Spin-off effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed to the trends in ER visits to hospitals in the region as well as across the country (Crawley 2022; Holliday 2022). In 2022, doctors noted seeing patients whose illnesses are more severe, often because they delayed seeking treatment during the big pandemic waves (Crawley 2022; Holliday 2022). Hospital wards were also often filled to capacity, trying to catch up on backlogged surgeries and procedures, which was an additional challenge in admitting all ER patients in a timely manner (Crawley 2022; Holliday 2022). In 2022, there were 14,179 visits to KGH. It is estimated that 1.5% of those visits were attributed to the Project’s 218 visits to local hospitals inclusion of workplace occupational injuries and illnesses and non-occupational injuries and illnesses.



**Figure 5.4-2** % of KGH and MMH ER Patients from Outside of the NHA from 2019 to 2022.

Figure 5.4-2 demonstrates the percentage of ER patients who visited the MMH and KGH who had a different HSDA outside of the NHA from 2019 to 2022. The number of ER patients who visited the MMH and KGH who had different HSDA outside of the NHA has been increasing since 2019 from 5% to 9% at KGH and from 4% to 7% at MMH. While not every ER patient with an HSDA outside of the NHA will be tied to the Project, it provides a good indicator of how many individuals from outside the region are using local services.

During the SMR working group sessions, the increase in mental health issues in the region was noted by service providers. In 2022, there were 401 and 547 mental health occurrences in Kitimat and Terrace, respectively, reported by the RCMP. This is an increase from the 2021 values; however, in Terrace, there is has been a decrease in occurrences from 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Overdoses have been rising in all communities in the Province and northern BC is no exception. In BC, overdoses are down 5% compared to 2021, but in 2021 they were up 31% year-over-year. Between 2018 and 2022, overdoses increased 29.6% in Kitimat, 505.1% in Terrace, and 69.2% in Thornhill (BCEHS 2023). The increasing mental health, substance abuse issues, and overdoses in Kitimat and Terrace were discussed in SMR meetings, as well as the lack of detoxification facilities in the region. Similar trends have been documented in other communities in the province. Overdoses in Prince Rupert increased 52.8% over the same period and increased 146.8% in Prince George (BCEHS 2023).

In 2022, the Ksan Society obtained funding for a Community Action Team, which provides action-oriented strategies for addressing the opioid crisis. The Ksan Society also received funding to enable them to hire a coordinator for the Community Action Team and a mental health outreach clinician to help address the compound trauma and grief associated with overdoses and deaths. In 2022, the Kitimat RCMP began leading a Situation Table to work with other stakeholders such as Northern Health to provide long-term assistance to repeat offenders or to individuals with mental health needs.

**In 2020, LNG Canada and the Northern Development Initiative Trust began supporting the COT's Terrace Grant Writing Support pilot program, an initiative to help increase COT revenues and provide assistance to local not-for-profit associations within the COT (City of Terrace 2023a). The program, which offers the services of a professional grant writer, continued in 2022 with financial support from LNG Canada and the Northern Development Initiative Trust (City of Terrace 2023a).**

The initial intent of the community grant writer was to support community organizations through the process of applying to grants they were interested in (RDKS 2023a). However, through the implementation of the position, it was discovered that the community grant writer was filling a much-needed gap in the community, which was to identify funding opportunities relevant to Northern organizations (RDKS 2023a). Community members expressed difficulties in finding where they should search for relevant and available funding opportunities. To fulfill this need, the grant writer began compiling a monthly list of available grants that apply to the region (RDKS 2023a). This list started with approximately 50 grants, which were sent to over 100 recipients who indicated interest in finding funding opportunities (RDKS 2023a). In 2021, the number of monthly recipients grew to over 150 individuals and seven monthly grant lists were compiled. Feedback from the recipients was positive, and over \$200,000 in funding was applied for (RDKS 2023a). In 2022, the number of monthly recipients grew by an additional 65 people (RDKS 2023a). Twelve monthly grant lists were compiled over the annual, each with at least 100 active and available grants (RDKS 2023a). Organizations can also request further assistance in finding or applying for grants through a form (RDKS 2023a). Organizations are not required to disclose grant application results and as such, no quantifiable amount associated with the community grant writer program can be estimated for 2022 (RDKS 2023a).

### 5.4.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management

The Project limited direct demands on local medical services by providing medical services on-site, effectively implementing preventative COVID-19 protocols, and having regular communications and coordination efforts with local health officials. The Project strives to have no impact to regional healthcare services and infrastructure, except in the

case of emergencies that cannot be predicted or avoided, such as a cardiac arrest or stroke. There were no community health-related concerns or complaints received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project's mitigation measures have managed the Project's direct effects on community health and no adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Community Health SMP in 2022.

## 5.5. COMMUNITY AMENITIES

The Community Amenities SMP identifies actions to manage potential Project-related demands on community and land-based recreation resources and facilities. The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness. (Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data, and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data).


Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Community Amenities working group meetings.

### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY AMENITIES SMP ARE TO:

- » Minimize Project-related demand on community and land-based recreation resources
- » Encourage the responsible use of existing community and land-based recreation resources by the Project-related workforce
- » Engage with Indigenous groups, the general public, recreation providers and external organizations, to assess and monitor potential change in demand on recreation resources as a result of the Project's workforce

### 5.5.1. Project Activities


The Project has implemented or continued the following measures to manage Project-direct effects on community amenities during 2022:




**Hired majority of the non-local workforce on unaccompanied basis (i.e., without family or partners) and provided accommodation at workforce accommodation centres.**




**No LOAs provided to the workforce**



**Included recreational facilities in workforce accommodation centres**




**Minimized Project-related demand on community and land-based recreation resources including tourism**




**Required all site personnel to sign off on the Worker's Code of Conduct and complete Cultural Awareness Training**

- » 100% of workers signed the Worker Code of Conduct and completed the Cultural Awareness Training



**Limited the number of employees relocated to Kitimat with accompanying family**



**Encouraged the responsible use of existing community and land-based recreation resources by the Project-related workforce**



A peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 3,430 non-local workers accommodated at Cedar Valley Lodge was recorded in November 2022. There was a peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 106 workers who were relocated to Kitimat with partners/spouses and/or children (57 accompanying partners/spouses and 81 children) and accommodated in company provided housing in December 2022 (Appendix E, Table 5.5-1).

In 2022, LNG Canada also began hiring for its operations phase. Individuals and families will be moving into the area and seeking their own housing.

### 5.5.2. Community Monitoring

Community Amenities usage in Kitimat and Terrace has decreased since 2019, mostly in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. There were COVID-19-related restrictions in place at the recreational facilities, which was a deterrent for some individuals and individuals changed their habits in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., more individuals preferred to do outdoor-based recreational activities). Riverlodge memberships held are 12.8% below the number of memberships held in 2019 and community program attendance is 50.7% below that of 2019 (District of Kitimat 2023). Similarly, the Tamitik Jubilee Sports Complex saw a 33.7% drop in membership usage and a 25.9% drop in drop-ins between 2019 and 2022. Its aquatic centre also had a 43.2% decrease in attendance between 2019 and 2022 (District of Kitimat 2023). For these reasons, it has been viewed positively when industrial workers use the recreational facilities in Kitimat (District of Kitimat 2023). It has also been viewed positively when industrial workers participate in community activities (e.g., the old-timers hockey league), and attend community events (e.g., outdoor concerts, the Kitimat junior and men's hockey league games) (District of Kitimat 2023). Industrial workers have been using the recreation centres in Kitimat when they can. It is often difficult as industrial workers' schedules (i.e., the shift-work and rotational nature of schedules) are a barrier to using the facilities and there are a range of amenities on-site at Cedar Valley Lodge. In Terrace, fitness class attendance is down 90.8% since 2019, but pool drop-in customers have increased 40.8% since 2019 (City of Terrace 2023b).

Radley Park campers in Kitimat have increased 7.3% since 2019 while Ferry Island campers in Terrace have decreased 1.1% (District of Kitimat 2023; City of Terrace 2023b). Campers in Lakelse Lake Provincial Park have increased 7.7% since 2018 (i.e., baseline) (BC Parks 2023).

Appendix E provides more information on community monitoring data.

### 5.5.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management

By offering a complete array of amenities and services on-site and at Cedar Valley Lodge, such as high-speed Internet service, expansive dining options, a full range of leisure and recreational opportunities, the Project limited direct demand for community amenities such as recreation facilities. There were no community amenities-related concerns or complaints received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project's mitigation measures have managed the Project's direct effects on community amenities and no adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Community Amenities SMP in 2022.



Photo 5-2

LNG Canada Site Module Delivery, Kitimat, July 2022



## 5.6. EDUCATION

The Education SMP identifies actions that manage effects on education services (elementary, middle, and high school). These actions consist of engaging with educational organizations to plan for increased demand related to the Project workforce. The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness. (Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data, and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data).

Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Education working group meetings.

### THE OBJECTIVE OF THE EDUCATION SMP IS TO:

- » Provide information regarding potential increase in demand for local educational service

### 5.6.1. Project Activities

The Project has implemented or continued the following measures to manage Project-direct effects on education during 2022:



Limited the number of employees relocated to Kitimat with accompanying family



Hired majority of the non-local workforce on unaccompanied basis (i.e., without family or partners) and provided accommodation at workforce accommodation centres



Provided information regarding potential increase in demand for local educational services, including childcare, based on families relocated to Kitimat

Appendix E, Table 5.6-1 provides an overview of the Project reporting in 2022. A peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 3,430 non-local workers was accommodated at Cedar Valley Lodge in November 2022 (Table 5.6-1). The November 2022 workforce included 660 workers from the local area (Appendix E, Table 5.6-1). There was a peak (i.e., monthly peak) of 106 workers who were relocated to Kitimat with partners/spouses and/or children (57 accompanying partners/spouses and 81 children) and accommodated in company provided housing in December 2022. In 2022, LNG Canada also began hiring for its operations phase. Individuals and families will be moving into the area and seeking their own permanent housing.

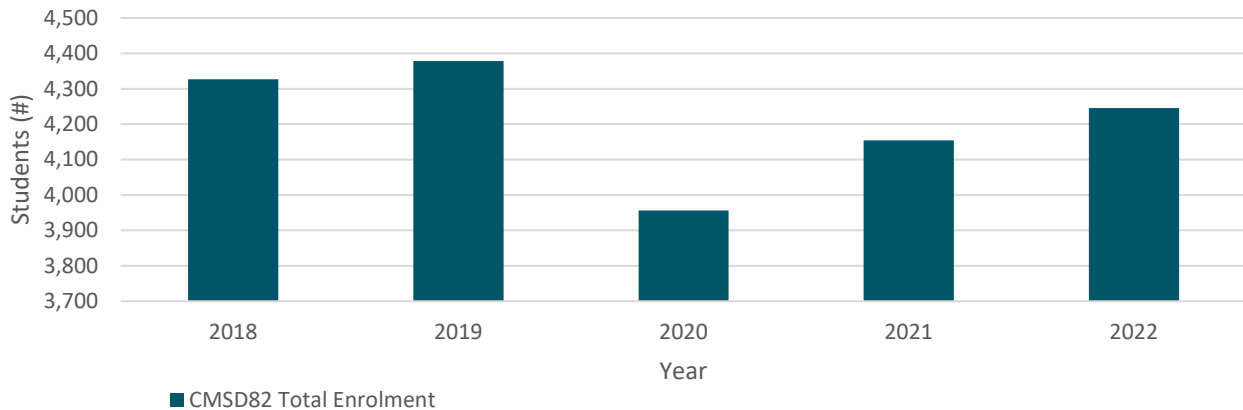


Figure 5.6-1 Coast Mountain School District 82 Student Enrolment

Between 2021 and 2022, student enrolment in schools in the Coast Mountain School District (CMSD) 82 increased 2%, but decreased 2% when compared to 2018 (i.e., baseline) (Figure 5.6-1) (CMSD 82). There was a 10% drop in student enrolment between 2019 and 2020 (CMSD 82), with enrolment changes reflecting natural population changes (Bath 2020) and the potential impact from the COVID-19 pandemic as many parents and students were reluctant to send their children/attend school (McGillivray 2021). Between 2021 and 2022, the average number of school-aged children, accompanying relocated Project staff increased 74.2% from 31 to 54. Challenges in the recruitment and retention of qualified teaching staff in CMSD 82 were discussed in the SMR meetings in 2022.

### 5.6.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management

By limiting the number of employees relocated to Kitimat with their partners/spouses and children, the Project’s direct effects on school facilities and educational programs were managed. There were no education-related concerns or complaints received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project’s mitigation measures have managed the Project’s direct effects on education and no adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Education SMP in 2022.

## 5.7. UTILITIES

The Utilities SMP identifies actions to minimize Project-related demands on utilities (water, sewage, and waste). The SMP summarizes how mitigations identified in the EAC Application will be implemented, monitored, and measured for effectiveness. (Appendix D identifies reporting and monitoring metrics, Appendix E summarizes project monitoring data and Appendix F summarizes community monitoring data).

Appendix A provides a list of stakeholders who participated in the Utilities working group meetings.

**THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UTILITIES SMP ARE TO:**

- » Manage the potential increase in demand for potable water and wastewater treatment within local communities
- » Minimize the potential increase in pressure on landfills and recycling programs within the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine

### 5.7.1. Project Activities

The Project has implemented or continued the following measures to manage Project-direct effects on utilities during 2022:

<p><b>Implemented Project waste management plan (i.e., solid waste and wastewater) and sent waste streams to approved facilities to avoid using the municipal landfill</b></p> <p><b>Avoided additional service demands on municipal water and sewer services by making Cedar Valley Lodge self-sufficient (to the extent practicable) for potable water and wastewater treatment services</b></p> <p><b>Managed the potential increase in demand for potable water and wastewater treatment within local communities</b></p> 	<p><b>Minimized the potential increase in pressure on landfills and recycling programs within the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (RDKS)</b></p> <p><b>Provided relevant stakeholders with information about anticipated changes in resident populations attributable to the Project</b></p> <p><b>Sent non-hazardous solid waste to the RDKS Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility and approved facilities outside of the region</b></p> <p><b>Safely transported hazardous waste to approved facilities outside the region</b></p> 
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### 5.7.2. Community Monitoring

In-service area includes areas within the Terrace Solid Waste Service Area that are serviced by RDKS while out-of-service area refers to areas where materials are generated from outside of the Terrace Solid Waste Area. This includes industrial sources such as LNG Canada. While there are several contributors to the out-of-service area material volumes, the largest contributors are industrial workforce accommodation centres and construction sites.

**Air-space consuming (ASC)** Waste is waste that was sent to the landfill. For example, this includes garbage, construction and demolition waste, and sludge cake.

**Non-air-space consuming (non-ASC)** Waste is waste that was diverted from the landfill. This includes materials such as concrete, clean wood, septage, organic and other waste and soil used beneficially to support landfill management. RDKS only accepts soil on an as-needed basis and does not stockpile excess soil.

In 2022 LNG Canada accounted for 55.6% of the out-of-service area ASC waste and 25.5% of the total ASC waste at the Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility (RDKS 2023b). During SMR meetings, concerns regarding LNG Canada's waste disposal program was discussed, particularly as it relates to waste being moved outside of the region and the effect on LNG Canada's emissions profile. The LNG Canada Project team is working with RDKS Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility to find a more sustainable means of waste management disposal in region.

### 5.7.3. Mitigation Effectiveness and Adaptive Management

By implementing its Waste Management Plan (wastewater) and constructing Cedar Valley Lodge to be self-sufficient (to the extent possible) for potable water and wastewater treatment services, the Project has managed its direct effects on municipal water and sewer services. The Waste Management Plan also includes solid waste and while the Project has avoided the use of municipal landfills, it has had an effect on regional landfills. Efforts are underway to assess the potential strain on regional waste management facilities, to develop simplified interfaces between the Project and RDKS' Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility, and to improve Project reporting of key waste streams. The Project is working directly with RDKS to plan for future anticipated waste volumes by developing an inventory of waste generators and robust Project waste projections to support RDKS' planning needs. In August 2020, JFJV put its waste forecast in place and provides RDKS with quarterly updates. There were no utilities-related concerns or complaints received through the community feedback process in 2022. Overall, the Project's mitigation measures have managed the Project's direct effects on utilities, but it is adaptively managing its direct effect on regional waste management facilities. No other adaptive management considerations were necessary for the Utilities SMP in 2022.

## 6. Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a cycle in which the effectiveness of mitigation measures is evaluated based on Project and community monitoring results, and adjusted if needed, to achieve the desired objectives of each SMP. Adaptive management is a continual process, but is reviewed on an annual basis, and adjustments made as needed, with respect to engagement, monitoring, and reporting.

Available socio-economic data for 2022 indicate that the Project has largely managed its direct demand on community level infrastructure and services with its mitigation measures. However, in 2020, the RDKS voiced their concerns regarding the Project's impact on their facility's capacity due to the Project's disposal of ASC waste in 2020. In response, the Project began sending all hazardous waste streams and many recycling materials outside of the region and utilizing controlled waste permits to dispose of non-hazardous solid waste at the RDKS Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility. In 2021, LNG Canada's Waste Management Plan was executed. In 2022, the Project continued to work directly with RDKS to plan for future anticipated waste disposal to minimize unintended strain on regional landfills. Through employing these Project mitigation measures and using adaptive management practices, the Project created limited direct demand on regional landfills in 2022. Project mitigation measures from all other SMPs have shown effectiveness, and no further mitigation management considerations appear to be necessary for 2022. LNG Canada continues to work with Indigenous groups, local governments, community groups and stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

## 7. Closure

Through the implementation of the LNG Canada CLISMP, the Project has continued to: improve awareness and understanding of the Project and its effects; minimize potential adverse effects on Indigenous groups and stakeholders and enhance Project benefits; develop and maintain relationships with Indigenous groups and stakeholders; and address Indigenous group and stakeholder concerns, where applicable. LNG Canada continues to monitor Project activities and their interaction with and impact on communities, address uncertainty related to the effectiveness of its mitigation measures, and practice adaptive management, where applicable. Adaptive management measures for waste management are ongoing (see Section 6).

SMR Summary Reports for the year are produced every quarter, or every three months. The LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Reports are produced annually. The next LNG Canada CLISMP Annual will be published in 2024.

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## Appendix A Social Management Roundtable Working Group Contacts and Participants

Organizations represented in the table below were invited to participate or participated in SMR working group sessions over the course of 2022. A complete list of organizations invited to participate in SMR working groups is updated annually in the SMR terms of reference.

*Table 5.7-1 Social Management Roundtable Working Group Contacts and Participants*

SMR Working Group	Group	Participants	
		Terms of Reference (2020)	Social Management Roundtable
Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare	Project Team	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)
	Indigenous Groups	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Other Indigenous groups should concerns be raised	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Gitga’at First Nation
	Local/Regional Governments	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, RDKS
	Local/Regional Community Organizations	Northern Real Estate Board, Tamitik Status of Women, Kitimat Community Development Centre, Kermode Friendship Centre, Ksan Society, Terrace and District Community Services, Kitimat Community Services Society (Victim Services)	Tamitik Status of Women, Kitimat Community Development Centre, Ksan Society, Kitimat Community Services Society, Kitimat Chamber of Commerce, Terrace Chamber of Commerce
	Province of BC	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Northern Health Authority, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Child and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Northern Health Authority, First Nation Health Authority, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Children and Family Development, Ministry of Jobs, Ministry of Economic Recovery and Innovation

SMR Working Group	Group	Participants	
		Terms of Reference (2020)	Social Management Roundtable
Traffic & Emergency Response	Project Team	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)
	Indigenous Groups	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Other Indigenous groups should concerns be raised	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Gitga'at First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation
	Local/Regional Governments	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, RDKS
	Local/Regional Community Organizations	Kitimat RCMP, Terrace RCMP, Kitimat Fire and Ambulance Service (KFAS), Terrace Fire Department, RDKS Thornhill Fire Department, Northwest Regional Airport (YXT)	Kitimat RCMP, Kitimat Fire and Ambulance Service, Terrace Fire Department, Kitimat Chamber of Commerce, Terrace Chamber of Commerce
	Province of BC	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, ICBC, Northern Health, BC EHS (BC Ambulance Service), Emergency Management BC (Northwest Region), Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, ICBC, Northern Health Authority, First Nation Health Authority, Ministry of Emergency Management BC (now Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness), Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, HEMBC (Northern Health Authority)
Community Health	Project Team	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)
	Indigenous Groups	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Gitga'at First Nation, Gitxaala Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Gitga'at First Nation, Gitxaala Nation
	Local/Regional Governments	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, RDKS
	Local/Regional Community Organizations	Kitimat RCMP, Terrace RCMP, Kitimat General Hospital, Mills Memorial Hospital, Kitimat Community Development Centre, Kermod Friendship Centre, Ksan Society, Terrace and District Community Services Society	Kitimat Fire and Ambulance Service, Kitimat Community Development Centre, Kitimat Community Services Society, Terrace and District Community Services Society, Tamitik Status of Women, Ksan Society, Kitimat Chamber of Commerce, Terrace Chamber of Commerce
	Province of BC	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Northern Health Authority, WorkSafe BC, Emergency Management BC (Northwest Region), BC EHS (BC Ambulance Service), Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Northern Health Authority, First Nation Health Authority, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation

SMR Working Group	Group	Participants	
		Terms of Reference (2020)	Social Management Roundtable
Community Amenities, Education and Utilities	Project Team	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)	LNG Canada, JFJV, support (Stantec and Earncliffe)
	Indigenous Groups	Haisla Nation, Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Other Indigenous groups should concerns be raised	Kitsumkalum First Nation
	Local/Regional Governments	District of Kitimat, City of Terrace, Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	District of Kitimat
	Local/Regional Community Organizations	Coast Mountain School Board, Coast Mountain College, Kitamaat Valley Education Society, St. Anthony Catholic School, Veritas Catholic School, Kermodé Tourism Society, Kitimat Landfill, Terrace Landfill, Thornhill Landfill, Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility, Kitimat Understanding the Environment, Kitimat Chamber of Commerce, Terrace Chamber of Commerce	Coast Mountain School District 82, RDKS Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility
	Province of BC	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Ministry of Education, Northern Health, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation	LNG Canada Implementation Secretariat, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Resources

## Appendix B                      Abbreviations

<b>ACP</b>	Advanced Care Paramedic
<b>ADR</b>	Average Daily Rate
<b>ASC</b>	Air-Space Consuming
<b>BC</b>	British Columbia
<b>BCEHS</b>	BC Emergency Health Services
<b>BCNREB</b>	BC Northern Real Estate Board
<b>BRA</b>	Big River Analytics
<b>CAD</b>	Canadian Dollar
<b>CDC</b>	Community Development Centre (Kitimat)
<b>CLISMP</b>	Community Level Infrastructure and Services Management Plan
<b>CMHC</b>	Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation
<b>CMSD</b>	Coast Mountain School District
<b>COT</b>	City of Terrace
<b>CVL</b>	Cedar Valley Lodge
<b>DOK</b>	District of Kitimat
<b>EAC</b>	Environmental Assessment Certificate
<b>EAO</b>	Environmental Assessment Office
<b>ECE</b>	Early Childhood Educator
<b>ER</b>	Emergency Room
<b>HSDA</b>	Health Service Delivery Area
<b>IVMS</b>	In Vehicle Monitoring System
<b>JFJV</b>	JGC Fluor BC LNG Joint Venture
<b>KFAS</b>	Kitimat Fire and Ambulance Service

<b>KGH</b>	Kitimat General Hospital
<b>KVES</b>	Kitamaat Valley Education Society
<b>LNG</b>	Liquefied Natural Gas
<b>LNG Canada</b>	LNG Canada Development Inc.
<b>LOA</b>	Living Out Allowance
<b>MMH</b>	Mills Memorial Hospital
<b>MOTI</b>	BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
<b>MUNI</b>	BC Ministry of Municipal Affairs
<b>NHA</b>	Northern Health Authority
<b>PCP</b>	Primary Care Paramedic
<b>PRC</b>	Project Resource Centre
<b>RCMP</b>	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
<b>RDKS</b>	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
<b>SMP</b>	Social Management Plan
<b>SMR</b>	Social Management Roundtable
<b>TFD</b>	Terrace Fire Department
<b>TSW</b>	Tamitik Status of Women
<b>YXT</b>	Northwest Regional Airport



## Appendix C Social Management Roundtable Action Items

Table 5.7-2 Social Management Roundtable Action Items, 2022

#	Working Group	Responsible Party	Action	Status
2021-Q4-1	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide additional information regarding Trades Training Fund.	<b>Closed 05/25/22.</b> See information below.
2022-Q1-1	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide Terms of Reference and list of members to SMR participants for review.	<b>Closed 05/31/22.</b> Terms of Reference, working group members, and Menti link were emailed to participants on May 31, 2022.
2022-Q1-2	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide weblink to Menti to allow for further comment on SMR Terms of Reference.	<b>Closed 05/31/22.</b> Terms of Reference, working group members, and Menti link were emailed to participants on May 31, 2022. SMR participants with out-of-offices were reached out to directly for follow-up.
2022-Q1-3	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery, and Innovation regarding how the data provided in the pre-read aligns with what is happening at site.	<b>Closed 09/20/22.</b> Project team met with Martin Stegman on September 19.
2022-Q3-2	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide breakdown of local women in the workforce and worker turnover amongst local workers.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> JFJV tracks, records and reports workforce demographics to LNG Canada on a monthly basis, which includes the number of locals and women employed on the Project. JFJV does not track turnover of the local workforce.
2022-Q3-3	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide retention details for the JFJV Bootcamp with Northern Health.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> See information below.
2022-Q3-4	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Distribute Kitselas' Community Health report to SMR participants.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> Report will be distributed once shared with LNG Canada.
2022-Q3-1	General	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with Kitselas Nation regarding worker turnover among Indigenous workers.	<b>Open 11/22/22.</b>
2021-Q3-3	Housing & Accommodations	District of Kitimat	Share key findings from 2021 Kitimat Population Study.	<b>Closed 03/22/22.</b> Population Study was shared with working group participants.

#	Working Group	Responsible Party	Action	Status
2022-Q1-5	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide information to the First Nations Health Authority on scholarships and funding for ECE training.	<b>Closed 07/27/22.</b> Information was e-mailed to First Nations Health Authority.
2022-Q1-6	Housing & Accommodations	Ministry of Children and Family Development	Provide information to provide First Nations Health Authority on ECE bursary information.	<b>Closed 31/05/22.</b> Information was e-mailed to First Nations Health Authority.
2022-Q2-1	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team	Consider including information on the number of Indigenous and women workers who are local in future reporting.	<b>Closed 11/16/22.</b> Information pertaining to local Indigenous workers included in pre-read. Data regarding local women is not available.
2022-Q2-3	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team	Consider how to communicate long-term planning and operations decisions.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> Information regarding long-term planning and operation decision is provided at open houses, municipal updates, and other community engagements. SMR participants will be informed of upcoming engagements where this information will be provided.
2022-Q3-5	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team	Considering including information regarding landing accommodations in future reporting.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> Information regarding landing accommodations will be provided during SMR.
2022-Q3-6	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team	Consider including workforce asset update and permanent workforce projections.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> Information regarding permanent workforce is provided at open houses, municipal updates, and other community engagements. SMR participants will be informed of upcoming engagements where this information will be provided.
2022-Q2-2	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team and City of Terrace	Follow up with City of Terrace regarding how Coast Mountain College courses could be used as an opportunity to collaborate on a training program to increase local skills. Apply learnings from Power Engineering Readiness Course to certifications for other trades.	<b>Open 03/17/23.</b> Meeting is scheduled for March 30.
2022-Q3-7	Housing & Accommodations	LNG Canada Project Team, City of Terrace, and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	Follow up with the City of Terrace and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing regarding a thought partnership about shelters.	<b>Open 03/17/23.</b> Correspondence to initiate meeting was sent March 7.

#	Working Group	Responsible Party	Action	Status
2021-Q2-10	Community Health	Ksan Society and Tamitik Status of Women	Provide additional gender-based data to supplement RCMP data.	<b>Closed 09/14/22.</b> Project team will bring forward Government of BC report once completed and published.
2021-Q3-4	Community Health	LNG Canada Project Team	Invite Terrace Strategic	<b>Closed 05/25/22.</b> Project
2021-Q4-2	Community Health	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide additional social health data (e.g., mental health, emotional well-being) to supplement community health data.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> Additional social health baseline data that will be used to supplement community health data will be included in the LNG Canada CLISMP Annual Report 2022.
2022-Q2-5	Community Health	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide additional information at next SMR regarding Worker's Code of Conduct, respect in the workplace policies, and procedures on filing complaints.	<b>Closed 11/22/22.</b> Code of was included with pre-read on November 16th. Additional information will be provided during Community Health sessions.
2022-Q2-4	Community Health	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with Northern Health Authority regarding on-site statistics for overdose, sexual assault, and substance use management programs used at other workforce accommodation centres.	<b>Open 02/15/23.</b> Project Team is having internal conversations regarding releasing requested on-site statistics.
2021- Q4-3	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide additional traffic data for traffic east of Highway 16.	<b>Closed 05/25/22.</b> See information below.
2021- Q4-4	Traffic & Emergency Response	YXT	Provide data on missed flights due to weather.	<b>Closed 05/25/22.</b> See information below.
2021- Q4-5	Traffic & Emergency Response	EMBC & KFAS	Coordinate regional exercise focused on evacuation and movement of people.	<b>Closed 05/04/22.</b> DOK and EMBC hosted regional exercise.
2022-Q1-8	Traffic & Emergency Response	DOK, COT, EMBC, LNGC Secretariat	Discuss who is responsible for convening stakeholders for regional emergency planning and provide an update at the next SMR.	<b>Closed 09/14/22.</b> Meeting is scheduled in person on September 21.

#	Working Group	Responsible Party	Action	Status
2022-Q1-9	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with the First Nations Health Authority and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs to review the engagement process to establish the SMR meetings.	<b>Closed 08/10/22.</b> Information was e-mailed to FNHA and MMA.
2021- Q4-6	Traffic & Emergency Response	MOTI & DOK	Identify appropriate contact for stakeholders to express concerns regarding highway/road maintenance in winter driving conditions.	<b>Closed 05/25/22.</b> See information below.
2022-Q2-6	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with the Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation regarding the charter hub expansion.	<b>Closed 11/16/22.</b> Information provided below.
2022-Q2-7	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with Kitsumkalum First Nation to provide data on fly-in workers that have to spend the night in Terrace and how their transportation to and from the airport is accommodated.	<b>Closed 11/16/22.</b> Information provided below.
2022-Q2-8	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with the Ministry of Jobs, Economy Recovery and Innovation regarding clarification on bus data and the definition of a roundtrip.	<b>Closed 11/16/22.</b> Information provided below.
2022-Q2-9	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide information on how LNG Canada Project works with MOTI on highway management.	<b>Closed 11/16/22.</b> Information provided below.
2022-Q2-10	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team and KFAS	Connect with Kitsumkalum First Nation to discuss overdose response planning.	<b>Closed 12/20/22.</b> Project Team will connect with Kitselas separately from SMR pertaining to this request.
2022-Q2-11	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team and Kitimat RCMP	Provide information on marine transportation planning and incident response.	<b>Closed 02/15/23.</b> SMR participants will be notified once the Emergency Response Plan for operations is available outside of SMR working group sessions.

#	Working Group	Responsible Party	Action	Status
2022- Q1-7	Traffic & Emergency Response	LNG Canada Project Team	Follow up with MOTI regarding the 2021-Q4-3 action item (traffic data for traffic east of Highway 16)	<b>Open 05/31/22.</b>
2021- Q4-8	Utilities, Amenities, Education	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide a clarification on sludge cake data.	<b>Closed 03/22/22.</b> Data corrected in Summary Report and reflected it being transported to approved facility out of the region.
2021- Q4-9	Utilities, Amenities, Education	LNG Canada Project Team	Provide a broader data regarding out of service area waste that is accepted.	<b>Closed 02/2/22.</b> Information provided to Ministry of Environment.

**Additional information pertaining to closed action items:**

2021-Q4-1	Provide additional information regarding Trades Training Fund.	Information pertaining to TTF is available online, click here. Contact: <a href="mailto:lngcanada@bccassn.com">lngcanada@bccassn.com</a>
2021-Q4-3	Provide additional traffic data for traffic east of Highway 16.	Traffic data is available here: <a href="https://prdoas6.pub-apps.th.gov.bc.ca/tsg/">https://prdoas6.pub-apps.th.gov.bc.ca/tsg/</a>
2021-Q4-4	Provide data on missed flights due to weather.	JFJV's priority is the safety of the workforce. When charter planes are cancelled due to weather, workers coming into their rotation are not flown into the area and the workers flying out are kept at Cedar Valley Lodge until it is safe to reschedule.
2021-Q4-6	Identify appropriate contact for stakeholders to express concerns regarding highway/road maintenance in winter driving conditions.	<a href="mailto:eamreport@emilanderson.ca">Anderson Maintenance – Skeena 1-250-638-1881 Office, 1-800-665-5051 24-Hour Emergency Number eamreport@emilanderson.ca Skeena District Office: 250-615-3970</a>
2022-Q2-6	Follow up with the Ministry of Jobs, Economic Recovery and Innovation regarding the charter hub expansion.	In August, JGC Fluor expanded its charter service to Winnipeg, Halifax and St. John's to meet the labour demands of the LNG Canada Project with Canadian workers. This helped access the labour availability for high-demand skilled trades such as welders, iron workers, and pipefitters.
2022-Q2-7	Follow up with Kitsumkalum First Nation to provide data on fly-in workers that have to spend the night in Terrace and how their transportation to and from the airport is accommodated.	In the event that JFJV is unable to fly workers out, due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, they will be transported back to Cedar Valley Lodge by bus for the night. If weather conditions are too unsafe or unpredictable to transport workers to and from the Northwest Regional Airport, charter flights (in and out) and busing will be cancelled.
2022-Q2-8	Follow up with the Ministry of Jobs, Economy Recovery and Innovation regarding clarification on bus data and the definition of a roundtrip.	One trip is considered a round trip (e.g., from the Project site to the Northwest Regional Airport and return).
2022-Q2-9	Provide information on how LNG Canada Project works with MOTI on highway management.	The LNG Canada Project works with MOTI on highway management in a number of ways including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project implements a Traffic Management Plan, in accordance with Environmental Assessment Certificate Condition 16, which was developed in consultation with MOTI. A commitment made during the development of this Plan was to issue both the DOK and MOTI a "bi-weekly" look-ahead with forecaster truck deliveries, for transparency on upcoming traffic through the District.</li> <li>• Seeks MOTI's approval on over-dimensional loads.</li> <li>• The Project's busing contractor, First Canada, communicates directly with MOTI on highway-related transportation/safety matters and keeps JGC Fluor informed.</li> <li>• Any complaints received related to MOTI will be shared with the Ministry.</li> </ul>



## Appendix D      Community Level Infrastructure and Service Management Plan Reporting/Monitoring Metrics Summary

**Project Reporting**

*Table 5.7-3      Project Reporting Metrics*

SMP	Data Provider	Project Metrics
Housing & Accommodations (also Childcare, Community Amenities & Education)	LNG Canada, JFJV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local (resident) workforce</li> <li>Project non-local workforce – temporarily housed at Cedar Valley Lodge (average beds)</li> <li>Project non-resident workforce temporarily staying at Kitimat hotels or lodges</li> <li>Project non-resident workforce temporarily staying at Terrace hotels or lodges</li> <li>Project staff relocated to Kitimat, presently staying in company-provided housing</li> <li>Accompanying partners and spouses of relocated Project staff</li> <li>Accompanying children of relocated Project staff</li> <li>Number of housing related concerns or complaints</li> </ul>
Traffic	LNG Canada, JFJV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of daily Project bus trips from YXT to Kitimat (avg. passengers /day)</li> <li>Number of daily Project bus trips from Terrace Park &amp; Ride to Kitimat (avg. passengers /day)</li> <li>Number of daily Project bus trips from Kitimat and Kitimaat Village Park &amp; Ride to Site (avg. passengers /day)</li> <li>Number of road transport-related incidents and near misses</li> <li>Number of Project personnel on commercial flights through airport</li> <li>Number of Project personnel on charter flights</li> <li>Provision of Project transportation plans to transportation authorities</li> <li>Notifications to service providers and the public regarding scheduling of transportation equipment</li> <li>Number of meetings with transportation authorities on traffic management, congestion, and road safety</li> <li>Number of traffic-related concerns or complaints</li> </ul>

SMP	Data Provider	Project Metrics
Emergency Response	LNG Canada, JFJV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ambulance service calls to site</li> <li>• Number of fire department service calls to site</li> <li>• Number of RCMP service calls to site</li> <li>• Number of meetings held to coordinate and plan emergency response</li> <li>• Number of emergency response related concerns or complaints</li> <li>• Number of workplace occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals</li> <li>• Number of workplace non-occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals</li> <li>• Number of workplace injuries or illnesses requiring medevac</li> <li>• Number of recordable occupational injuries</li> <li>• Number of recordable non-occupational injuries visits to on-site medical clinics</li> <li>• Notifications to health authorities for occurrence of communicable illnesses/diseases</li> <li>• Percentage of workers who have signed the Worker Code of Conduct (launched May 2019)</li> <li>• Percentage of workers who have completed Cultural Awareness Training</li> <li>• Number of community health-related concerns or complaints</li> </ul>
Community Health	LNG Canada, JFJV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ambulance service calls to site</li> <li>• Number of fire department service calls to site</li> <li>• Number of RCMP service calls to site</li> <li>• Number of meetings held to coordinate and plan emergency response</li> <li>• Number of emergency response related concerns or complaints</li> <li>• Number of workplace occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals</li> <li>• Number of workplace non-occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals</li> <li>• Number of workplace injuries or illnesses requiring medevac</li> <li>• Number of recordable occupational injuries</li> <li>• Number of recordable non-occupational injuries visits to on-site medical clinics</li> <li>• Notifications to health authorities for occurrence of communicable illnesses/diseases</li> <li>• Percentage of workers who have signed the Worker Code of Conduct (launched May 2019)</li> <li>• Percentage of workers who have completed Cultural Awareness Training</li> <li>• Number of community health related concerns or complaints</li> </ul>

SMP	Data Provider	Project Metrics
Utilities	LNG Canada, JFJV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Project-generated waste solids</li> <li>• Recycled materials disposed</li> <li>• Number of municipal utility related concerns or complaints</li> <li>• Cedar Valley Lodge waste and water treatment</li> <li>• Solid waste generated at Cedar Valley Lodge</li> <li>• Influent flow rates from Cedar Valley Lodge wastewater treatment system (m3/day)</li> <li>• Effluent flow rates from Cedar Valley Lodge wastewater treatment system (m3/day)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Hazardous Solids Disposed at Forceman Ridge Waste Management Facility, RDKS</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total non-hazardous solids sent to Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Total non-hazardous solids sent to landfill and air-space consuming materials at Forceman Ridge               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breakdown of Non-Hazardous Solids Disposed at Forceman Ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Construction &amp; demolition (C&amp;D) waste sent to landfill at Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Municipal solid waste (MSW) sent to landfill at Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Sludge cake sent to landfill at Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Treated wood sent to landfill at Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Clean wood sent to Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Organics sent to Forceman Ridge</li> <li>• Soil cover sent to Forceman Ridge               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Disposed at Approved Facilities Outside of the Region</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Non-hazardous solids disposal to approved facilities outside of the region               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous waste disposal to approved facilities outside of the region</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Community Monitoring

Table 5.7-4 Community Monitoring Metrics

SMP	Data Provider	Community Data (Frequency)
Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare	Hotels / motels (STR Global)	Regional hotel/ motel occupancy and daily rates (monthly)
	Airbnb postings	Range of units available (quarterly) and occupancy rates (daily)
	BC Northern Board of Real Estate (BCNREB); Multiple Listing Service; realtors	Average Residential Real Estate Prices and Units Sold (condos, houses) (monthly)
	Kitimat apartment landlords (Hillcrest, Kitimat Apartments, Oceanview, Kuldo Suites, Midtown Apartments); Facebook & Kijiji postings	Rental accommodations vacancy rate and average rental cost (monthly)
	Tamitik Status of Women (TSW); Ksan Housing Society	% of nights full/ average shelter occupancy (monthly) Number of bed-stays and # of turn-aways (monthly)
	BC Housing; M'akola Housing Society	Affordable housing units occupied (monthly) Wait lists for affordable/supportive housing (monthly) Social housing unit count (annual)
	Kitimat Community Development Centre (CDC); Haisla Nation Council	Daycare registration, licensed spaces, and waitlist (quarterly)
Traffic	Northwest Regional Airport (YXT)	Terminal Volume (Commercial Passengers) (monthly)
	BC MOTI	Monthly Average Weekday Traffic (MAWDT) (monthly)
	Insurance Corporation of BC (ICBC)	Traffic Collisions Reported (monthly)
Emergency Response	RCMP North District	Total calls for service (monthly) Number of founded criminal incidents by crime type (monthly)
	Kitimat Fire and Ambulance Services (KFAS); Terrace Fire Department, Thornhill Fire Department	Number of firefighter response incidents (monthly)
	KFAS; BCEHS	Number of ambulance / medical related incidents (monthly)
	Statistics Canada	Crime rate (annual) Criminal Code of Canada (CCC) offences (annual)
Community Health	Northern Health	Number of Emergency Room (ER) visits (monthly) Number of unscheduled ER visits/% of unscheduled ER visits (monthly) Number of unscheduled ER visits linked to Workers Compensation Board (WCB) claims (monthly) Number of patients with home Health Service Delivery Areas (HSDA) outside of the Northern Health Authority (monthly) Number of non-local medical imaging patients/% of non-local medical imaging patients (monthly)
Community Amenities	District of Kitimat (DOK); City of Terrace (COT)	Community program attendance (monthly) Recreation facility attendance and hours of operation (monthly) Fitness program attendance (monthly)

SMP	Data Provider	Community Data (Frequency)
Education	Coast Mountain School District #82 (CMSD); Independent Schools	Student enrolment (annual) Number of educators, including teachers, administrative and supporting staff (annual)
	University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC); Coast Mountain College (CMTN); Kitimaat Valley Education Society (non- profit; KVES)	Student enrolment (annual or by semester)
Utilities	DOK; COT	Potable water and sewage services average daily demand, peak day demand, and rated capacity (annual)
	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (RDKS)	Landfill demand, lifespan, and estimated population served (annual)

## Appendix E      Community Level Infrastructure and Service Management Plan Project Monitoring Data Summary

Quarterly Data unless otherwise stated.

*Table 5.1-5      Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare Project Reporting, 2022*

Housing & Accommodations, Community Amenities, and Education Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Project local (resident) workforce (average)	627	641	640	665	643
Project non-local workforce – temporarily housed at Cedar Valley Lodge (average beds)	2,106	2,716	2,904	2,952	2,670
Project non-local workforce - temporarily staying at Kitimat hotels or lodges (average beds)	0	0	0	0	0
Project non-local workforce - temporarily staying at Terrace hotels or lodges (average beds)	0	0	0	0	0
Project staff relocated to Kitimat, presently staying in company provided housing (average)	68	69	92	104	83
Accompanying partners and spouses of relocated Project staff (average)	31	35	49	55	43
Accompanying children of relocated Project staff (average)	33	43	62	79	54
Number of housing related concerns or complaints	0	0	1	0	1
SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data					

*Table 5.2-6      Traffic Project Reporting, 2022*

Traffic Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of daily Project bus trips from Northwest Regional Airport (YXT) to Kitimat (avg. passengers/day) <sup>vii</sup>	7 (158)	11 (185)	12 (233)	11 (194)	10 (193)
Number of daily Project bus trips from Terrace Park & Ride to Kitimat (avg. passengers/day)	16 (63)	21 (71)	22 (68)	22 (71)	20 (68)
Number of daily Project bus trips from Kitimat and Kitimaat Village Park & Ride to site (avg. passengers/day)	10 (142)	15 (150)	14 (140)	14 (231)	13 (166)
Total number of road transport-related incidents and near misses	24	22	25	19	90
Number of Project personnel on commercial flights through YXT	933	1,923	1,320	1,392	5,568
Number of Project personnel on charter flights	14,278	16,101	18,004	17,262	65,645

<sup>vii</sup> Avg. passengers per day rounded up to whole numbers.

Traffic Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Provision of Project transportation plans to transportation authorities	0	1	0	0	1
Notifications to service providers and the public regarding scheduling of transportation equipment	0	1	0	0	1
Number of meetings with transportation authorities on traffic management, congestion, and road safety	5	3	2	1	11
Number of traffic related concerns or complaints	3	0	2	0	5

SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data

Table 5.3-7 Emergency Response Project Reporting, 2022

Emergency Response & Community Health Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of ambulance service calls to site	10	15	18	15	58
Number of fire department service calls to site	0	0	0	0	0
Number of RCMP service calls to site	7	9	25	11	52
Number of meetings held to coordinate and plan emergency response	5	2	1	1	9
Number of emergency response related concerns or complaints	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data

Table 5.4-8 Community Health Project Reporting, 2022

Emergency Response & Community Health Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of workplace occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals	18	10	12	11	51
Number of workplace non-occupational injuries and illnesses requiring treatment at local hospitals	43	43	43	38	167
Number of workplace injuries or illnesses requiring medevac	0	0	0	0	0
Number of recordable occupational injuries	7	5	7	4	23
Number of recordable non-occupational visits to on-site medical clinics	7,963	5,390	3,370	2,439	19,162
Number of notifications to health authorities for occurrence of communicable illnesses/diseases	24	14	16	11	65
Percentage of workers who have signed the Worker Code of Conduct (average)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of workers who have completed Cultural Awareness Training (average)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of community health related concerns or complaints	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data



Table 5.5-9 Community Amenities Project Reporting, 2022

Housing & Accommodations, Community Amenities, and Education Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Project local (resident) workforce (average)	627	641	640	665	643
Project non-local workforce – temporarily housed at Cedar Valley Lodge (average beds)	2,106	2,716	2,904	2,952	2,670
Project non-local workforce - temporarily staying at Kitimat hotels or lodges (average beds)	0	0	0	0	0
Project non-local workforce - temporarily staying at Terrace hotels or lodges (average beds)	0	0	0	0	0
Project staff relocated to Kitimat, presently staying in company provided housing (average)	68	69	92	104	83
Accompanying partners and spouses of relocated Project staff (average)	31	35	49	55	43
Accompanying children of relocated Project staff (average)	33	43	62	79	54
Number of housing related concerns or complaints	0	0	1	0	1

SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data

Table 5.6-10 Education Project Reporting, 2022

Housing & Accommodations, Community Amenities, and Education Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Project local (resident) workforce (average)	627	641	640	665	643
Project non-local workforce – temporarily housed at Cedar Valley Lodge (average beds)	2,106	2,716	2,904	2,952	2,670
Project non-local workforce - temporarily staying at Kitimat hotels or lodges (average beds)	0	0	0	0	0
Project non-local workforce - temporarily staying at Terrace hotels or lodges (average beds)	0	0	0	0	0
Project staff relocated to Kitimat, presently staying in company provided housing (average)	68	69	92	104	83
Accompanying partners and spouses of relocated Project staff (average)	31	35	49	55	43
Accompanying children of relocated Project staff (average)	33	43	62	79	54
Number of housing related concerns or complaints	0	0	1	0	1

SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data

Table 5.7-11 Utilities Project Reporting, 2022<sup>viii</sup>

Utilities Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
<b>Waste Sent for Recycling</b>					
Cardboard	64	95	302	83.34	-
Metal	-941	-607	1188	245.53	-
Plastic	-	-	11	4.8	-
Paper	-	8	14	2.8	-
Electronic Waste	9	4	6	2.96	-
Concrete	1086	-	1138	388.5	-
Asphalt	28	6600	13672	7.57	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>16,331</b>	<b>735.5</b>	<b>26,567.5</b>
<b>Cedar Valley Lodge Waste and Water Treatment</b>					
General waste generated at Cedar Valley Lodge	121	0	163	119.03	<b>403.0</b>
Influent flow rates from Cedar Valley Lodge wastewater treatment (m3/day) (average)	407	534.333	601	8.995	<b>1,551.3</b>
Effluent flow rates from Cedar Valley Lodge wastewater treatment (m3/day) (average)	427.667	551.333	588.667	19.31	<b>1,587.0</b>
Sludge cake for compost and re-use	-	-	-	222.95	-
<b>Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed at Forceman Ridge, RDKS</b>					
Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste	344	392	9,154.59	324.04	<b>10,214.6</b>
Municipal Solid Waste	34	339	275.42	0	<b>648.4</b>
Treated wood (includes painted wood)	273	349	208.1	302.38	<b>1,132.5</b>
Clean wood	360	464	1,540.46	60.35	<b>2,424.8</b>
Organics for compost and re-use (Cedar Valley Lodge)	95	110	117.18	65.89	<b>388.1</b>
Soil as cover	16	0	22.84	1	<b>39.8</b>
Concrete	-	-	-	28.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>11,318.6</b>	<b>782.16</b>	<b>14,876.8</b>
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>					
Hazardous waste	-	-	-	0.5	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Waste Disposed at Approved Facilities Outside of the Region</b>					
Non-hazardous waste disposed to approved facilities outside of the region	376.9	68.5	79.8	204.606	<b>729.8</b>
Hazardous waste disposal to approved facilities outside of the region (MT)	43.6	81.6	279.56	46.767	<b>451.5</b>
Number of municipal utility related concerns or complaints	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
SOURCE: CIMP Reports (JFJV); LNGC-reported CLISMP data					

<sup>viii</sup> Waste reporting format changed throughout 2022, which resulted in some categories being added or further defined.

## Appendix F Community Level Infrastructure and Service Management Plan Community Monitoring Data Summary

Year-over-year (YOY) change from 2021 to 2022, unless otherwise stated.

Table 5.7-12 Housing & Accommodations – including Childcare Community Monitoring, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace
Regional Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	57.4% [7.9%]	
Regional Hotel/Motel Daily Rates (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	\$149.3 [12.3%]	
Airbnb Vacancy Rate (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	10.2% [-]	9.7% [-]
Airbnb Daily Rates (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	\$126.6 [-]	\$119.4 [-]
Residential Real Estate Prices (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>2</sup>	\$379,132 [27.1%]	\$489,882 [41.4%]
Residential Units Sold [%YOY Change] <sup>2</sup>	143 [-14.9%]	157 [-23.4%]
Rental Accommodation Vacancy Rate (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	23.8% [-]	1.5% [-]
Rental Cost (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	\$1,584 [-]	\$1,206 [-]
Transition House % of Nights Full/Shelter Occupancy (average) [%YOY Change]	39.7% [-2.8%] <sup>3</sup>	45.4% [33.4%] <sup>4</sup>
Transition House # of Bed-Stays at Shelter [%YOY Change]	2,375 [2.1%] <sup>3</sup>	3,861 [36.9%] <sup>4</sup>
Transition House # of Turn-aways at Shelter [%YOY Change]	114 [-40.9%] <sup>3</sup>	N/A
Ksan Society KRS % of Nights Full/Shelter Occupancy (average) [%YOY Change]	N/A	100.0% [-5.4%] <sup>4</sup>
Ksan Society KRS # of Bed-Stays at Shelter [%YOY Change]	N/A	4,429 [-41.0%] <sup>4</sup>
EWR % of Nights Full/Shelter Occupancy (average) [%YOY Change]	N/A	193.9% [14.2%] <sup>4</sup>
EWR # of Bed-Stays at Shelter [%YOY Change]	N/A	17,908 [37.8%] <sup>4</sup>
M'akola Housing Affordable Housing Units Occupied [%YOY Change]	N/A	92.8% [1.9%] <sup>5</sup>

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace
Waitlists for Affordable/Supportive Housing [%YOY Change]	11 [-] <sup>6</sup>	76 [19%] <sup>6</sup>
Social Housing Unit Count [%YOY Change]	98 [-10%] <sup>6</sup>	531 [-3%] <sup>6</sup>
Childcare Registration [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A
Childcare Licensed Facilities	9 [0%] <sup>7</sup>	21 [0%] <sup>7</sup>
Childcare Licensed Spaces [%YOY Change]	216 [6%] <sup>7</sup>	609 [5%] <sup>7</sup>
Childcare Waitlist [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A
Notes: Source: <sup>1</sup> BRA And Stantec 2023, <sup>2</sup> BCNREB 2023, <sup>3</sup> TSW 2023, <sup>4</sup> Ksan Society 2023, <sup>5</sup> M'akola Housing Society 2023, <sup>6</sup> BC Housing, <sup>7</sup> NHPHP 2023		

Table 5.7-13 Traffic Community Monitoring, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace
Terminal Volume (Commercial Passengers) through YXT [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	236,309 [61.3%]	
Monthly Average Weekday Traffic (MAWDT) (average) [%YOY Change] <sup>2</sup>	3,984 [6.0%]	
Number of traffic collisions reporting [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A
SOURCE: <sup>1</sup> YXT 2023 <sup>2</sup> MOTI 2023		

Table 5.7-14 Emergency Response Community Reporting, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
RCMP Number of Calls for Service [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	4,262 [9.8%]	12,626 [7.9%]	N/A
RCMP Number of Founded Criminal Incidents by Crime Type [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	3,787 [8.5%]	11,345 [5.1%]	N/A
Number of Firefighter Response Incidents [%YOY Change]	181 [-2.2%] <sup>2</sup>	311 [13.5%] <sup>3</sup>	549 [39.7%] (total incidents, fire and medical-related combined) <sup>4</sup>
Number of Ambulance/Medical-Related Incidents [%YOY Change]	2,175 [11.4%] <sup>2</sup>	1,906 [16.9%] (Q1/Q2 only) <sup>5</sup>	549 [39.7%] (total incidents, fire and medical-related combined) <sup>4</sup>
Crime Rate [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Criminal Code of Canada Offences [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOURCE: <sup>1</sup> RCMP 2023, <sup>2</sup> KFAS 2023, <sup>3</sup> TFD 2023, <sup>4</sup> Thornhill Fire Department, <sup>5</sup> BCEHS 2023			

Table 5.7-15 Community Health Community Monitoring, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace
Number of ER Visits [%YOY Change]	14,179 [27.8%]	23,736 [16.5%]
Number of Unscheduled ER Visits/% of Unscheduled ER Visits [%YOY Change]	10,723 [20.1%]	21,164 [20.2%]
Number of Unscheduled ER Visits Linked to WCB Claims [%YOY Change]	486 [18.8%]	780 [10.8%]
Number of Patients with HSDAs Outside of the Northern Health Authority [%YOY Change]	1,276 [56.8%]	1,695 [48.8%]
Number of Non-local Medical Imaging Patients/% of Non-local Medical Imaging Patients [%YOY Change]	5,658 [-1.3%]	10,981 [6.9%]
SOURCE: Northern Health 2023		

Table 5.7-16 Community Amenities Community Monitoring, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat		Terrace
	Riverlodge	Tamitik	
Community Program Attendance [%YOY Change]	5,701 [3.1%] <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A
Recreation Facility Attendance/Hours of Operation [%YOY Change]	N/A	60,530 [1,184.9%]/6,748 [210.4%] <sup>1</sup>	N/A
Fitness Program Attendance [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	588 [11.2%] <sup>2</sup>
SOURCE: <sup>1</sup> DOK 2023, <sup>2</sup> COT 2023			

Table 5.7-17 Education Community Monitoring, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace
CMSD 82 Student Enrolment [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	4,246 [2.0%]	
Number of Educators, including Teachers, Administrative and Supporting Staff [%YOY Change]	N/A	
UNBC Student Enrolment [%YOY Change] <sup>2</sup>	N/A	283 [9.3%]
CMTN Student Enrolment [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A
KVES Number of Participants [%YOY Change] <sup>3</sup>	829 [-12.8%]	N/A
SOURCE: <sup>1</sup> Ministry of Education 2023, <sup>2</sup> UNBC 2023, <sup>3</sup> KVES 2023		

Table 5.7-18 Utilities Community Monitoring, 2022

Indicator	Kitimat	Terrace	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
Potable Water and Sewage Services Average Daily Demand [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potable Water and Sewage Services Peak Day Demand [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potable Water and Sewage Services Rated Capacity [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Landfill Demand [%YOY Change] <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	27,586.8 [40.1%]
Landfill Lifespan [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Landfill Estimated Population Served [%YOY Change]	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: RDKS 2023b