



huu ay aht

ANCIENT SPIRIT, MODERN MIND

## FACTSHEET GREENHOUSE GASES

### At Issue

Steelhead LNG is proposing to build a LNG liquefaction and export facility at Sarita Bay that could cause significant GHG emissions depending on how the LNG facility is powered.

GHGs, such as carbon dioxide, do not pose direct health concerns relating to air pollution compared to many chemicals emitted by other industries. Nevertheless, GHGs are a global issue and one that is of concern to Huu-ay-aht citizens.

Federal and Provincial regulations for GHG emissions, including a carbon tax, will apply to the proposed Sarita LNG project, but the facility will still emit GHGs.

Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are naturally occurring compounds that trap heat from solar radiation within the Earth's atmosphere, thereby warming the planet.

Greenhouse gases are created when fossil fuels are consumed. The processing and transportation of your food, driving your car, and the electricity you use all put carbon into the atmosphere. While carbon dioxide is needed to sustain life on earth (**without it, half the planet would freeze every night**) too much negatively impacts air quality and increases the greenhouse gas effect. The abrupt increase in carbon dioxide emissions caused by humans burning fossil fuels (which includes natural gas) in the past century has intensified the effect to a harmful degree. This has prompted governments throughout the world to take actions toward reducing such emissions in an effort to mitigate the impacts of a rapidly changing (warming) climate.

**fast fact**

Accurate and transparent monitoring, reporting, and verification of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions and removals are requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is also key to demonstrating Canada's progress in reducing greenhouse gases and combating climate change.

<https://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/>

## How will the proposed Sarita LNG project address GHG emissions?

The Environmental Management Framework seeks to ensure that the proposed project is world-leading with respect to GHG emissions for LNG terminals of this scale by using the best available and commercially viable technologies to reduce emissions. Additional GHG mitigation measures for the LNG terminal in support of Canada's COP<sup>1</sup> 21 commitment and global actions on climate change may include:

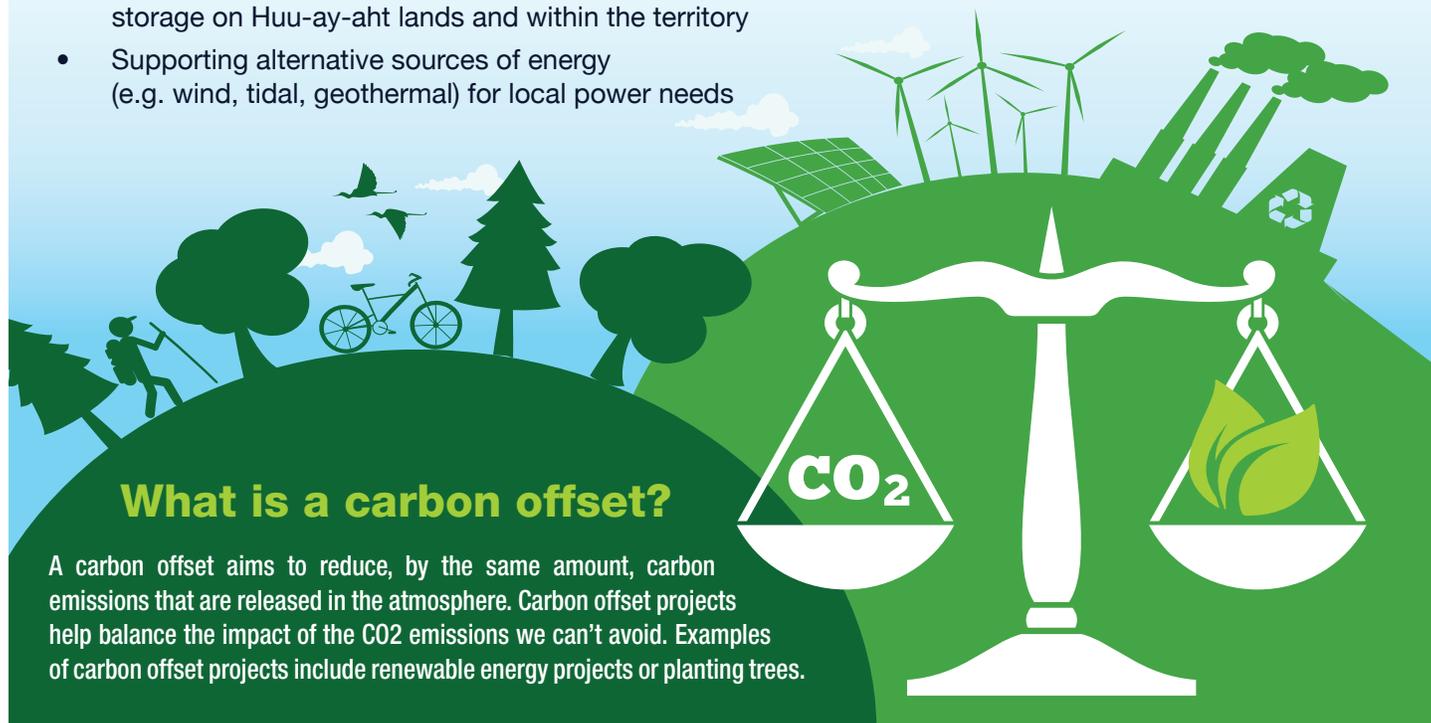
- Establishing emission intensity targets that evolve over the lifetime of the project as technologies permit
- Establishing a carbon tax regime
- Establishing a carbon offsetting plan

<sup>1</sup>Conference of the Parties is the United Nations body that deals with climate change

## What can Huu-ay-aht do to further help reduce GHG emissions?

In addition to GHG reduction measures specific to the Sarita LNG terminal, Huu-ay-aht First Nations can provide leadership by contributing to global GHG reductions through measures such as:

- Establishing sustainable development goals for resource extraction industries within Huu-ay-aht lands and territory
- Increasing carbon storage in soil and vegetation within Huu-ay-aht lands and territory
- Developing and selling carbon offsets
- Creating a GHG management plan to reduce GHG emissions from Huu-ay-aht government operations and other businesses on Huu-ay-aht lands and within the territory
- Supporting research, development, and training opportunities for GHG emission reductions or carbon storage on Huu-ay-aht lands and within the territory
- Supporting alternative sources of energy (e.g. wind, tidal, geothermal) for local power needs



### What is a carbon offset?

A carbon offset aims to reduce, by the same amount, carbon emissions that are released in the atmosphere. Carbon offset projects help balance the impact of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions we can't avoid. Examples of carbon offset projects include renewable energy projects or planting trees.