# WHEN OUR NATION BUILDS

## Part 1: The B.C. Advantage

Prepared by: Energy for a Secure Future and iTotem Analytics

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**Martin Castro,** President, Tenaris Canada

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**Alex McMillan,** President and CEO (interim), Vancouver Chamber of Commerce

***Energy for a Secure Future acknowledges that this report captures only part of the picture of these projects, and that more stories and lessons remain to be explored. It is offered as a starting point – a picture of what all Canadians can celebrate about these ground breaking projects and be inspired by as we continue to build our shared future.***

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**First Nations Power Authority**

**Indian Resource Council**

**Indigenous Resource Network**

**Pipe Line Contractors Association of Canada**

**Industrial Gas User Association**

**Canadian Federation of Independent Business**

**Land and Energy Management Association of Canada**

**Quebec Association of Industrial Electricity Consumers**

# A Letter from the Energy for a Secure Future Advisory Council

The successful completion of LNG Canada Phase I and the Coastal GasLink pipeline marks not just an historic achievement for Canada, but the beginning of something far greater: a new era in which Canada delivers responsibly produced energy to the world while creating lasting prosperity at home.

When Our Nation Builds takes stock of how we got here, and provides early signals of where those two projects, plus the addition of Cedar LNG, LNG Canada Phase II and Ksi Lisims LNG could bring British Columbia and Canada.

Each of us who has signed this letter takes personal pride in the story having worked alongside those who did and continue to do the work.

One of us is the former Chief of a Nation whose territories the pipeline crosses – a Nation that took a chance on the Coastal Gaslink project, despite national controversy. Today, that Nation, alongside the others on the pipeline route and in the Montney basin, has a share and a say in major infrastructure running through our homelands. Many in our Nations have built skills and businesses that have also helped other local projects, like Ksi Lisims LNG to thrive. It has not been an easy road. There were difficult decisions, community debates, and no guarantee of the outcome. But the journey has been transformative, building confidence and a new vision for the future – a future in which resource development is a tool for ending the poverty that has afflicted our communities for generations, and a pathway to opportunities for our children.

Another of us sees these projects and Canadian LNG through the lens of the thousands of skilled workers who built these facilities and take pride in the role they have played in history – in making these projects a reality. They are ready to apply their skills – as insulators, pipefitters, heavy equipment operators and more – to make the next phase of projects a reality. We look forward to what we hope will be Final Investment Decisions on LNG Canada Phase II and Ksi Lisims LNG, decisions that would put those skills back to work and extend the corridor's benefits to a new generation of workers and communities.

Finally, one of us sees the national and international supply chain story driven by the growth in Canadian LNG. Companies like Tenaris – which operates globally and has committed $350 million to Canadian pipe manufacturing since 2020, and has announced a further $306 million in investments over the next two and a half years – are choosing to invest and build here, even establishing new facilities in Fort St-John to supply the growth of the industry. That investment translates into well-paying jobs in Ontario and other provinces across the value chain, reinforcing that the benefits of Canada's LNG sector flow from coast to coast.

As Canadian LNG exports grow, so too does the value of everything this report describes. Access to global markets, particularly in Asia, means more royalties for the Province, more jobs and skills growth for workers across Canada, more opportunities for Indigenous Nations, and more investment in the communities and services on which British Columbians depend.

We are releasing this report at a moment of genuine global urgency. Energy markets are under strain as historic certainties fade and countries seek reliable, alternative energy suppliers insulated from geopolitical chokepoints. Canada has an answer. We have world-class natural gas resources, a regulatory

framework that sets the global standard for environmental performance, and a model of Indigenous partnership that no other producing nation can match. The projects described in these pages position Canada to step forward as exactly the kind of reliable, responsible energy partner the world is looking for.

At its heart, this report is about demonstrating that when Canadians come together – industry, Indigenous Nations, governments, workers, and local communities – we can achieve extraordinary things. When we build, we create prosperity, opportunity, and a stronger future for our country and our communities.

We believe Canada now has an historic opportunity, in this moment and in the years to come, to continue building together – and to make a meaningful contribution to a better future for Canadians and for the world.

The road ahead begins with "yes."

**Karen Ogen**
CEO, First Nations
Natural Gas Alliance

**Sean Strickland**
Executive Director
Canada's Building Trades Unions

**Martin Castro**
President
Tenaris Canada

***Energy for a Secure Future is a non-partisan civil society initiative that brings together Canadian business leaders, Indigenous peoples, organizations, and experts in a new conversation about energy and building a secure future for Canada and our allies around the world.***

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The report finds that LNG Canada, Coastal GasLink (CGL) and the upstream natural gas sector have generated significant economic, social and community benefits across British Columbia's LNG corridor:

## Part 1 – Canada's LNG Advantage

- Canada has become a liquefied natural gas (LNG)-exporting nation with access to Asian markets. Our exports build on two key strengths, the quality of the Montney Basin and its natural gas assets and the proximity of Canada to Asian markets compared to our competitors.

- The Montney Basin spans roughly 130,000 km² across B.C. and Alberta and contains more than 81 trillion cubic feet of proven recoverable natural gas reserves and significant additional potential resources.

- Canadian LNG can provide Asian countries with a more secure and geopolitically stable energy supply, with half the transit time of cargoes from the U.S. gulf, positioning Canada's Pacific Coast location as a strategic advantage in global LNG markets.

## Part 2 – Five Conditions to Success – LNG Canada Phase I and Coastal GasLink

- LNG Canada Phase I and Coastal GasLink Pipeline were developed with the B.C. Five Conditions at the forefront: Opportunities for British Columbians; jobs and training; Fair Return for B.C. resources; Respect and make partners of First Nations; Protect B.C.'s air, land, water and including its climate commitments; demonstrate benefits to communities.

- More than 50,000 Canadians contributed to the construction of LNG Canada Phase I, while Coastal GasLink supported over 25,700 full-time equivalent jobs in British Columbia.

- LNG development is projected to generate approximately $23 billion in government revenues over 40 years, while LNG Canada is expected to contribute approximately $15 million annually in municipal and regional taxes.

- More than $5.8 billion in British Columbia contracts were awarded during project development, including over $4.9 billion to Indigenous-owned and local area businesses.

- Agreements were reached with the 20 First Nations along the project corridor. Of these, 16 First Nations took part in an option to acquire a 10 per cent equity stake in Coastal GasLink.

- Between 2019 and 2023, own-source revenues among First Nations in the project corridor increased by 159 per cent, enabling greater investment in community priorities including education, infrastructure and cultural programs.

- LNG Canada is expected to operate at an emissions intensity approximately 35 per cent below top-performing global LNG facilities and roughly 60 per cent below the global industry average.

- Project investments have supported housing, healthcare, childcare, workforce training, scholar

- ships, Indigenous cultural initiatives and emergency response infrastructure throughout corridor communities.

- Community indicators have improved during the project period, including a 34 per cent increase in after-tax household income, a 19 per cent increase in registered nurses per capita and rising school completion rates.

## Part 3 – The Power of Yes

- A baseline of social progress indicators in the Communities of Interest in the project corridor shows that some indicators track above or close to average provincial levels in B.C., but several measures showed more persistent gaps: slower income growth compared to the province, higher rates of houses needing major repairs, and a sustained shortfall in post-secondary attainment.

- Social Progress modeling compared the trajectory of social indicators in the Communities of Interest from 2021 to 2031 for three scenarios: a No Project scenario (LNG Canada Phase I and CGL were not built); a Project Scenario (LNG Canada Phase I and CGL are built), and a Phase II Scenario (LNG Canada and CGL are built, as well as Cedar LNG, LNG Canada Phase II and Ksi Lisims LNG).

- Analysis showed:

    - In 2031, average household income in corridor communities is projected to reach $152,000 with LNG Canada and Coastal GasLink and $159,000 with the addition of Phase II projects, compared with $133,000 in a No Project scenario.

    - In the Phase II Scenario, approximately 5,500 additional households are projected to achieve housing affordability in 2031, while up to 6,630 additional residents could obtain trade, vocational or university credentials.

    - With the Project and Phase II Scenario, Indigenous language knowledge is projected to increase, compared to baseline and the No Project scenario, reversing previous declines and supporting an important long-term cultural goal across participating communities.

    - The social progress analysis suggests that when major resource projects are paired with workforce development, Indigenous partnership, community investment and environmental stewardship, they deliver both national and local community benefits.

## Part 4 – The Upstream Engine of Canada's LNG Story

- Growth in Canadian LNG exports is expected to drive substantial future production increases where natural gas production is forecast to increase from about 19 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) in 2025 to 25 bcf/d by 2030. B.C. production is projected to rise from approximately 7.5 bcf/d to 12 bcf/d by 2030.

- The upstream natural gas industry is a major economic driver in British Columbia contributing approximately $5.5 billion to B.C.'s GDP in 2024 and supporting the equivalent of 81,100 direct, indirect and induced jobs.

- The industry is a significant driver of government revenues in British Columbia where natural gas royalties are expected to account for 43% of B.C.'s total natural resource revenues in 2026-27, exceeding forestry and mining revenues combined. The industry also contributed approximately $90 million in provincial income taxes and $129 million in fees in 2024.

- Indigenous participation in the upstream natural gas industry is significant and includes royalty revenue-sharing agreements with the province, supply chain participation – upstream companies spent an estimated $162 million with Indigenous suppliers in 2025 – and other contracting, including approximately 85 Indigenous businesses engaged in service and procurement contracts.

- Environmental performance in the upstream natural gas sector has improved faster than production growth due to improvements to methane reduction programs, equipment upgrades, electrification and operational efficiencies. Since 2014, natural gas production increased by 61% while:

    - Total upstream emissions have declined by 24%.

    - Methane emissions have fallen by 51%.

    - Emissions intensity decreased by 53%.

- The upstream sector provides significant opportunities for contractors, equipment suppliers, transportation firms and service providers. Upstream companies spent approximately $1.4 billion on B.C. supply chains in 2025 with more than 1,600 companies.

- Supports to local communities include food banks, schools, libraries, health services, youth sports, and emergency services. Where companies contributed approximately $1 million in community organizations in 2025 benefiting over 120 local organizations.

## Conclusions

Overall, the success of major LNG infrastructure in British Columbia and the continued growth of the natural gas industry, is made possible by federal and provincial governments, First Nations and other Indigenous communities, municipalities, labour and industry working together to balance economic opportunity, environmental protection and community interests.

Critically, the growth of LNG in British Columbia has shown that major projects and the natural gas industry are not just about national economic benefits. In concrete ways, they deliver long-term value and opportunities to local communities. The values reflected in B.C.'s approach to LNG development are translating into positive change that has the potential to grow to and beyond 2031.

# INTRODUCTION

In June 2025, Canada began exporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) for the first time in its history. The first cargo left the LNG Canada terminal in Kitimat, British Columbia – supplied by natural gas drawn from the Montney Basin in northeastern BC, transported 670 kilometres through the Coastal GasLink pipeline, and liquefied for shipment to markets in Asia. It was a moment decades in the making, and one that would have seemed improbable not long before it happened.

Completing LNG Canada Phase I and Coastal GasLink was not guaranteed. LNG Canada involved five international investors[1] and required sustained collective resolve in the face of significant contention. Coastal GasLink was the first major pipeline in Canadian history constructed with ownership by Indigenous Nations along its right of way. Together, they represent something larger than the sum of their parts, namely a new model for how Canada could build.

Prime Minister Mark Carney marked the occasion of the first LNG Canada cargo, on June 30, 2025, with these words: "*Canada has what the world needs. With LNG Canada's first shipment to Asia, Canada is exporting its energy to reliable partners, diversifying trade, and reducing global emissions – all in partnership with Indigenous Peoples. By turning aspiration into action, Canada can become the world's leading energy superpower with the strongest economy in the G7*."[2]

This report takes stock of what has been built, what has been learned, and what possibilities now exist – on both the national and local levels – as Canada moves ahead with these projects and others like it.

1 The five joint venture partners in LNG Canada are Shell, Petronas (Malaysia), Mitsubishi (Japan), PetroChina (China) and Kogas (Korea).

2 First Cargo Puts Canada on the Map of LNG Exporting Nations, https://www.lngcanada.ca/news/first-cargo-puts-canada-on-the-map-of-lng-exporting-nations/

# CANADA'S MOMENT

For most of its history, Canada has exported its natural gas in one direction: south, into the United States. That was a reasonable arrangement for decades, but the landscape shifted dramatically in 2017, when the United States became a net exporter of natural gas, driven by rapid growth in shale basins such as the Marcellus and Utica. Overnight, Canada's largest – and only – customer became a competitor. The case for diversification, long discussed, became urgent.

> "Historically, Japan has imported LNG from the Middle East followed by Australia. We also started importing from the US, whose cargoes passed through the Panama Canal, but increasingly have had to make the much longer voyage through the Cape of Good Hope to reach Japan. LNG off Canada's Pacific Coast has a shorter voyage and no geopolitical issues. This is very valuable for Japan and for the region."
>
> Tatsuya Terazawa,
> CEO and Chair, Institute of Energy Economics, Japan.

Canada's answer was to take the natural gas that had always flowed south and find a way to ship it west, across the Pacific, to energy markets, particularly in Asia, that were hungry for cleaner-burning fuel. The logic was straightforward. Canada holds a strategic geographic advantage over its competitors: LNG shipped from Kitimat reaches Sodegaura, Japan in approximately 10 days, compared with 20 days from the US Gulf Coast – and without the bottleneck risks of the Panama Canal that have repeatedly disrupted American export schedules. The 2026 conflict in the Middle East and disruption of energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz have added to the urgency to diversify suppliers, particularly for countries in Asia. Canada's resource base is among the most competitive in the world, and the environmental credentials of Canadian LNG are, as this report documents, among the strongest of any LNG producer globally. This truly is Canada's global opportunity.

The opportunity, if realized at scale, is significant. A 2020 analysis by the Conference Board of Canada found that if British Columbia reaches its LNG export potential of approximately 56 million tonnes per annum, the industry could, on average each year through 2064, generate over


Figure 1: Comparing LNG Export Routes From North America To Japan

$11 billion in investment across Canada, support nearly 100,000 jobs nationwide, and contribute approximately $6 billion in annual wages. Canadian natural gas production is already forecast to grow from approximately 19 bcf/d in 2025 to 25 bcf/d by 2030 – growth driven largely by BC LNG exports, which would bring BC's total production to 12 bcf/d by 2030, up from 7.5 bcf/d today. That expansion means more jobs, more royalties, and more value flowing to British Columbians, Indigenous Nations, and the country as a whole.

## THE RESOURCE BEHIND THE CORRIDOR

At the heart of Canada's LNG advantage is the Montney Basin, among the most significant natural gas resources on earth. Spanning roughly 130,000 square kilometres across British Columbia and Alberta, an area roughly the size of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined, the Montney contains more than 81 trillion cubic feet of proven recoverable reserves, with total potential approaching 400 trillion cubic feet. At 2019 production levels, it represents over 170 years of supply.

The Montney sits within Treaty 8 Territory – a fact that is central to this report's story, and to the model of development that LNG Canada and Coastal GasLink have helped demonstrate. The Nations of Treaty 8, along with other Indigenous communities along the LNG corridor, are not bystanders to this development. They have helped advance these projects through their own businesses, which are critical components of the supply chain and provide meaningful oversight of on-the-ground activity.

The Montney is also among the least emissions-intensive natural gas resources to produce in the world. The combined investments that LNG Canada, Coastal GasLink, and upstream producers have made in emissions reduction, give Canadian LNG a carbon profile that stands apart from most of its global competitors. Since 2014, upstream emissions across BC's natural gas sector have declined by 24% – with methane reductions alone accounting for a 51% reduction – even as total production increased by 61%. The upstream industry is producing significantly more while emitting significantly less, and it is doing so while supporting provincial revenues, informed by Indigenous values, and contributing to community well-being across the northeast.


Figure 2: Montney Basin – Alberta and British Columbia

# A FRAMEWORK FOR LNG IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In 2018, the Government of British Columbia introduced a policy framework that set out five conditions that LNG projects must satisfy in order to demonstrate that development can generate economic opportunity while creating local benefits, and respecting environmental policies, as well as the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples.

Initially framed as four conditions, the Province required LNG projects to 1) guarantee jobs and training opportunities for British Columbians, 2) ensure a fair return for BC's natural resources, 3) respect and make partners of First Nations, and 4) protect BC's air, land, and water while living up to the Province's climate commitments. The framework was later expanded, adding 5) an explicit expectation that projects demonstrate tangible benefits and mitigation measures for the communities most affected by development.

In addition to these five broad conditions, the projects were also subject to 82 legally binding conditions, and were overseen by 12 regulatory agencies, spanning provincial and federal jurisdictions. The Environmental Assessment processes were extensive, engaging municipalities, Indigenous Nations, and regional stakeholders across northern BC, and generating thousands of formal consultations, technical reviews, and community meetings that shaped project design, mitigation measures, and benefit-sharing approaches.

The upstream industry, subject to different, but still rigorous requirements, including the Implementation agreement following the Yahey decision[3], is an integral part of BC's LNG story. It provides the natural gas we sell to the world through LNG Canada's operations, and it will supply future projects including Cedar LNG and Woodfibre LNG – both currently under construction – as well as Ksi Lisims LNG and LNG Canada Phase 2, both awaiting final investment decisions. The upstream industry also delivers significant outcomes when viewed through similar social and environmental lenses.

# WHAT THIS REPORT EXAMINES

Energy for a Secure Future commissioned this four-part series of reports to provide a local and national perspective on how Coastal GasLink and LNG Canada Phase I have invigorated Canada's energy and industrial landscape – and how their success has created better conditions for other projects in the region. It explores the following questions:

- (Part 1) What is Canada's natural gas and LNG advantage globally?
- (Part 2) What benefits resulted from LNG Canada Phase I and Coastal GasLink through the lens of BC's 5 Conditions.
- (Part 3) What are the longer term social benefits (e.g. income, Indigenous language, post secondary education) that come from completing more LNG projects?
- (Part 4) What are the unique contributions of the upstream natural gas sector to Canada's LNG story?

The answers, taken together, make a case that goes beyond pure economics. The difference between an LNG project proceeding and being delayed or cancelled is not just about Canada's global reputation, shareholder outlooks, or national energy sovereignty. It is about whether communities thrive or struggle, whether families stay or leave town, whether Indigenous and local businesses can grow their payrolls, and whether local kids can grow up to build families and bright futures in the places they were raised.

3 Yahey v. British Columbia, 2021 BCSC, https://news.gov.bc.ca/factsheets/initial-agreement-between-blueberry-river-first-nations-and-the-province-of-bc

This report seeks to make that bigger, human picture visible.

When Our Nation Builds draws on public data sources including company submissions, reporting by Indigenous governments, and British Columbia provincial government disclosures, as well as iTOTEM Analytics' Social Progress Economic Model, a predictive tool that uses counterfactual modelling and predictive analytics to estimate how LNG development has influenced, and will continue to influence, community well-being across key dimensions including education, income, housing, and cultural vitality.

The analysis in Part 2 spans the construction period from 2019 to 2024, tracks measurable changes in corridor communities between 2015 and 2024, presenting aggregate outcomes but also projects outcomes forward to 2031 – a ten-year window from the 2021 census baseline that allows for conservative, data-grounded projections. It examines not only LNG Canada Phase I and Coastal GasLink, but the next generation of projects their success has enabled: Cedar LNG, Ksi Lisims LNG, and LNG Canada Phase 2.

The report also features a deep dive on the contributions of the upstream natural gas industry, a less visible, yet vital part of Canada's LNG story. This research was developed by Garrison Strategies.

We extend special thanks to key informants, interviewed for this research, who shared their experiences and insights on the BC LNG experience.

## THE NATIONAL PICTURE

The benefits of LNG Canada and Coastal GasLink extend well beyond the corridor communities of northern BC. Over the course of construction, an estimated $18.4 billion was spent with Canadian businesses, including $5.8 billion with BC businesses and $4.9 billion with Indigenous and local businesses.

The supply chain for Canadian LNG spans the country. From iron ore in Québec and Newfoundland and Labrador to steel manufacturing in Ontario and fabrication in Western Canada, LNG development sustains skilled trades and drives industrial growth from coast to coast. As Martin Castro, President of Tenaris Canada, noted: "*The increased drilling activity to produce the natural gas required for Western Canada's LNG export infrastructure creates a new foundation of demand for Canadian steel and a long-term opportunity for manufacturers to build from. Amid this time of global trade uncertainty, this carries a lot of value for Canada.*"

Upstream, the economic contribution is equally substantial. In 2024, BC's upstream oil and gas industry contributed approximately $5.5 billion in GDP to the provincial economy and generated the equivalent of 81,100 direct, indirect, and induced jobs – concentrated in smaller northeast BC communities such as Fort St. John, Dawson Creek, and Pouce Coupe, where the oil and gas sector is the primary driver of local economic activity. The industry generates more royalty revenue for BC than any other source of natural resource income – an estimated $1.3 billion annually – and spends an estimated $1.4 billion on local BC supply chains, supporting over 1,600 companies. These revenues help pay for the services British Columbians rely on, including healthcare and education, and they are expected to grow as additional LNG facilities come online and production expands through the decade.

## INNOVATIVE MODELS FOR INDIGENOUS PARTNERSHIP

Among the most consequential legacies of LNG Canada and Coastal GasLink are the models of Indigenous partnership they have helped to demonstrate. These are already shaping how the next generation of projects is being conceived and built.

Agreements were established with all First Nations along the pipeline route and LNG facility site, creating one of the most comprehensive Indigenous participation frameworks in Canadian energy development. Sixteen First Nations hold an option to invest in a 10% equity stake in the Coastal GasLink pipeline. At the time of writing, these are being exercised. The Haisla Nation secured 400 mcf per day of pipeline space in Coastal GasLink, positioning them for their own LNG project. Today, Haisla Nation holds 50.1% ownership of the Cedar LNG project – supported by a record $1.4 billion loan from the First Nations Finance Authority, the largest such loan ever issued. HaiSea Marine, a joint venture between the Haisla Nation and Seaspan, holds a $500 million contract to provide harbour and escort tugboat services using a fleet of battery-powered, low-emission vessels.

In the upstream, eight First Nations have signed Royalty Revenue Sharing agreements with the province of British Columbia tied to upstream oil and gas development, establishing a long-term structure for benefit sharing. In 2025, upstream companies spent an estimated $162 million on Indigenous supply chain services, supporting approximately 85 Indigenous-affiliated businesses providing camps and catering, drilling completion, equipment services, and business support. Companies invested an additional $4 million directly into Indigenous communities, supporting cultural preservation, capacity building, education, health services, and recreation, including Ovintiv's three-year, $400,000 commitment to the Tse'k'wa National Historic Site, a collaboration between the Doig River, Prophet River, and West Moberly First Nations.

These arrangements are resulting in tangible changes in communities in the region. Between 2019 and 2023, self-generated revenues among participating Nations grew by 159%, with such revenues accounting for an average of 36% of annual operating budgets by 2023. Community development expenditures grew by 68% over the same period. The model being built along BC's LNG corridor – one that enables Indigenous Nations to move from consultation toward partnership, ownership, and leadership – is not only the right approach. It is increasingly recognized as a competitive advantage, strengthening the conditions under which future projects can proceed.

## THE CORRIDOR, AND WHAT COMES NEXT

Throughout this report, reference is made to the Communities of Interest[4] Corridor, defined as the route beginning in the northeast BC upstream natural gas basins, following the 680-kilometre Coastal GasLink pipeline, and terminating at LNG Canada's export facility in Kitimat. The Communities of Interest that anchor this corridor – approximately 20 municipalities and more than 20 Indigenous governance organizations, representing roughly 180,000 residents – are the primary lens through which local benefits are assessed.

But the corridor is not a fixed thing. It is, in fact, growing. Cedar LNG is under construction, with a 2028 in-service target. Woodfibre LNG, not included in the scope of this study, broke ground in 2023. Ksi Lisims LNG could begin construction as early as 2026. LNG Canada Phase 2 is approaching a final investment decision, expected in 2026. And the upstream sector supplying all of these projects – the wellfields, drilling crews, service companies, and Indigenous businesses of northeastern BC – is expanding to meet that demand. BC's natural gas production could reach 12 bcf/d by 2030, up from 7.5 bcf/d today, with growth in LNG exports bringing the added benefit of accessing world prices which have historically been higher than those available within the North American market. That means more value for Canadian communities, workers, Indigenous Nations, and the country as a whole.

4 See Appendix 1 A: List of Communities of Interest

Jordan Pechie, President of Seaspan Marine Transportation, framed the broader stakes as follows: "*For every shipment of Canadian LNG we bring to the world market, we're replacing it from regions that operate without Indigenous reconciliation, without environmental stewardship, and with lower safety standards. It's Canada's responsibility to bring clean energy to the world.*"

When Our Nation Builds documents what has already been built, and what that foundation makes possible.

Together, LNG Canada and Coastal GasLink demonstrate a new model for Canadian energy development, one that involves partnership with local communities and Indigenous ownership, opens new markets for Canada's world-class natural gas resource, while practicing environmental stewardship and strengthening the interprovincial value chains. Through this four part series, When Our Nation Builds documents what was delivered and what it makes possible for the people who live along the corridor.

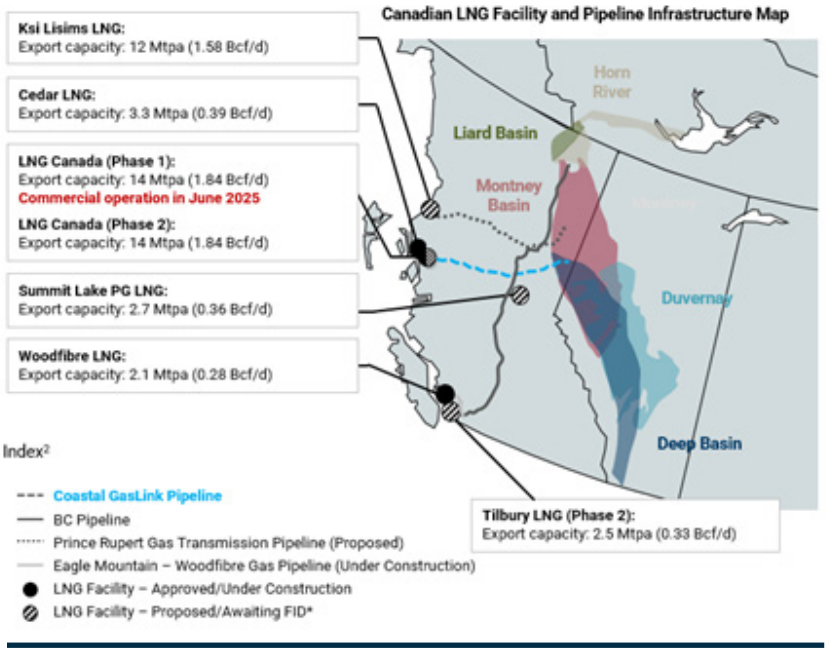


Figure 3: BC's "LNG corridor" as well as other BC LNG related projects

# APPENDIX 1A

## List of Communities of Interest

| Local Government |
|---|
| Burns Lake, The Corporation of the Village of |
| Chetwynd, District of |
| Dawson Creek, The Corporation of the City of |
| Fort St. James, District of |
| Fort St. John, City of |
| Fraser Lake, Village of |
| Houston, District of |
| Hudson's Hope, District of |
| Kitimat, District of |
| Mackenzie, District of |
| Peace River Regional District |
| Port Edward, District of |
| Prince George, City of |
| Prince Rupert, City of |
| Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako |
| Regional District of Fraser-Fort George |
| Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine |
| Smithers, Town of |
| Taylor, District of |
| Telkwa, The Corporation of the Village of |
| Terrace, City of |
| Tumbler Ridge, District of |
| Vanderhoof, District of |

| Indigenous Nations |
|---|
| Blueberry River First Nations |
| Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiatives Society |
| Doig River First Nations |
| Fort Nelson First Nation |
| Gitga'at First Nation |
| Gitxaala Nation |
| Haisla Nation |
| Halfway River First Nation |
| Kitselas First Nation |
| Kitsumkalum First Nation |
| Lax Kw'alaams First Nation |
| Lheidli-T'enneh First Nation |
| McLeod Lake Indian Band |
| Metlakatla First Nation |
| Nadleh Whut'en First Nation |
| Nak'azdli First Nation |
| Nee-Tahi-Buhn Nation |
| Prophet River First Nation |
| Saik'uz First Nation |
| Saulteau First Nations |
| Skin Tyee First Nation |
| Stellat'en First Nation |
| Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation |
| West Moberly First Nations |
| Wet'suwet'en First Nation |
| Witset First Nation |
| Yekooche First Nation |