

By Joan Russow

Global Compliance Research Project

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1. The Trudeau, Inc. expansion would contribute to the undermining of Canada's commitment to implement the SDGs and of its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In SDG13 on climate change, addressing climate change is described as urgent; climate change could also preclude the fulfillment of most of the SDGs

In 1988, at the Changing Atmosphere Conference in Toronto, the participants including representatives from government, academia, NGO and industry expressed their concern about Climate Change in the Conference statement:

“Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. the Earth’s atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants resulting from human activities, inefficient and wasteful fossil fuel use ... These changes represent a major threat to international security and are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe.... it is imperative to act now.

The Conference called for immediate action by governments,

to Reduce CO2 emissions by approximately 20% of 1988 levels by the year 2005 as an initial global goal. Clearly the industrialized nations have a responsibility to lead the way both through their national energy policies and their bilateral multilateral assistance arrangement.

At COP21, Canada`s “contribution” was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Just under twenty years later, Ban Ki Moon, in Paris, urged states to negotiate with a global vision not with national vested interests (COP 21 press conference)

Canada is the highest per capita contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and Canada`s carbon budget has been ignored by Canada In 2018, Canada is in danger of being in non-compliance with the purpose of the legally binding United Nations Framework on Climate Change(article 2)

...”to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention,

stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

At COP 21 in Paris. Ban Ki Moon urged the negotiators to negotiate with a global vision not with national interests (COP 21, Press, Conference, 2015)

A global vision would be to address article 2 and at a minimum to immediately close the tar sands [see below], to end all subsidies for fossil fuel, to calculate the carbon budget for Canada, to divest in fossil fuels and to reinvest in renewable energy, to conserve sinks - such as old growth forests and bogs (not just as a means to offset emissions), to strengthen conservation of biodiversity, to avoid all false solutions such as nuclear, geo-engineering and biofuels which would all violate principles within the UNFCCC, promote nature-based solutions along with solar energy, wind energy, wave and geothermal and to compensate for historical emissions, and to institute a fair and just transition for workers affected negatively by the new vision.

At COP 21 there was the violation of the non-regression principle because in the legally binding 1992 UNFCCC, states made a "commitment" to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, while in the Paris Agreement the states only made a "contribution".

The contributions by states, including Canada, in the Paris Agreement could result in a temperature rise of over 3 or more degrees.

Canada should seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on whether Canada's current "contributions" in the Paris agreement violate Article 2 of the UNFCCC and, if so, to determine what actions would be necessary to comply with article 2.

Canada, at a minimum, must calculate its carbon budget and make a firm commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 25% below 1990 levels by 2020 and to achieve decarbonisation and 100 % below 1990 levels by 2050

A real global vision, however, would be time lines and targets in line with existing and emerging science such as 20% below 1990 by 2018, 30% below 1990 levels by 2019, 40% below 1990 levels by 2020, 60 % below 1990 levels by 2025, 75% below 1990 below 1990 levels by 2035 and 100% below 1990 emissions by 2040, and reaching Decarbonization with 100% socially equitable ecologically sound renewable energy,

In addition the Trudeau.Inc expansion would contribute to the violation of the precautionary principle

Canada is bound by the precautionary principle which reads

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat."

(Rio Declaration, UNCED1992).

This principle is also contained in the 1992 Convention on Biological Biodiversity, the precautionary principle reads;

where there is a threat of significant reduction or

loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat

in the 1992 UN Framework Convention on climate change :

□□□□□□□□□□□□ The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize□ the causes of climate change and□ its adverse effects, and □ where there□ are threats of irreversible damage, the lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures.

□ And in 1995 agreement “relating to the Conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks ...is the also the obligation to invoke the precautionary principle.

There is sufficient evidence that there could be serious irreversible damage, loss of significant biological diversity, adverse effects of climate change, and harm to marine life to justify invoking the precautionary principle and to decline the support for Trudeau Inc expansion

1. The Trudeau, Inc. expansion could jeopardize future conservation projects in the Salish Sea, and violate the rights of future generations

In the past few years, there have been many proposals for conservation, comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems in the Salish Sea; for promoting and demonstrating a balanced relationship between humans and the biosphere, while integrating especially the role of traditional knowledge in ecosystem management and fostering economic and human development which is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable.

Trudeau.Inc expansion would undermine numerous proposals related to coastal and marine conservation of the Salish Sea are areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems; sound ecological practices could reinforce scientific research, monitoring, training and education

With the approval of Trudeau.Inc. expansion, the government will violate legally binding international instruments; such as the Convention concerning the Protection of Cultural and Natural heritage

Under the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972) Canada has affirmed the following:

“..... in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value... (Preamble, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World cultural and Natural Heritage,1972)

Under Article 4 of the. Convention, Canada recognized the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical.

Another project that could be jeopardized is to declare the Salish Sea , a Particularly Sensitive Sea PSSA under the International Maritime Organization.

In addition, Trudeau, Inc. expansion could cause Canada to violate the Law of the Seas;

"The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS) is popularly considered “a constitution for the oceans”, establishing a global framework for the exploitation and conservation of marine resources. It is one of the most important Treaties in setting out the importance and special nature of whales and dolphins”
(<http://uk.whales.org/issues/in-depth/united-nations-convention-on-law-of-sea-1982>)

Expansion of Trudeau, linc would violate key principle, in the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous Peoples: `free, prior informed consent.` This principle would be completely ignored through the approval of this expansion. This approval will also contravene Call to Action 92.1 in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission:

Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.

LEGACY OF ACCIDENTS

In April 2016 was a report, written by the Friends of the Earth and entitled *Tar Sands/Dilbit Crude Oil Movements Within the Salish Sea*. . gives an excellent account of previous accidents and warning about potential accidents:

``The difficulty and unmet needs for responding to a dilbit crude oil spill motivated this new analysis of oil spill risk in the Salish Sea. The reasons for this concern were

rigorously documented in a report published by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in 2016.2

Fortuitously, the NAS study was released while this paper was being completed enabling its findings to be incorporated herein. The vulnerability of the Salish Sea to a spill of dilbit crude oil is further heightened by Trudeau.Inc proposal that connects the vast supplies of bitumen in Alberta, Canada to an oil terminal in Burnaby, BC.

The proposal would result

INTRODUCTION 10

Tar Sands/Dilbit Crude Oil Movements Within the Salish Sea in an increased capacity to ship dilbit crude from 300,000 bbls/day to 890,000 bbls/day. 3 A 2014 vessel traffic risk assessment, (VTRA 2010) concluded the proposal would result in a 7-fold increase in tanker traffic transiting through the Salish Sea as compared to 2010.

The number of dilbit-carrying oil tankers would increase from approximately 1 per week to 1 per day, significantly increasing the amount of oil being transported through the San Juan Islands in Haro Strait and Boundary Pass (Appendix 1). 4

This paper focuses on existing dilbit shipments between Kinder Morgan's Burnaby, BC terminal and the U.S. Oil & Refining Co. refinery in Tacoma, WA in order to elevate public attention for the need to improve oil spill prevention and response capabilities within the Salish Sea. In addition, it is intended to identify the significant risk associated with Kinder Morgan's and similarly with the Trudeau.Inc.proposed expansion of dilbit crude shipping through the Salish Sea.

Dilbit crude oil is currently shipped from the Burnaby terminal through the Salish Sea on tankers bound to ports on the west coast and overseas. It is also transported within the Salish Sea approximately six times a month (see results section) on barges towed by conventional tugs through the particularly fast currents along Rosario Strait,

Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound. Though tankers carry more oil than barges, tug and tow marine transport is of higher risk due to the limited maneuvering capabilities and risks of tow wires snapping.

Sause Brothers, a U.S. Oil & Refining Co contractor based in Coos Bay, Oregon owns and operates the barges used in this trade. This is the same company that experienced a tug snapping the tow wire of its barge, Nestucca, in heavy seas along the Olympic Coast in the winter of 1988. 5 The Nestucca was full of heavy, Bunker C oil bound to the ARCO Refinery April 2016 11 at Cherry Point, Washington.

ARCO is now owned and operated by BP. The resulting 231,000 gallon oil spill spread 800 square miles, from Newport Oregon to the west side of Vancouver Island. Much of it remained partially submerged due to its density. Still, it was estimated that over 56,000 seabirds were killed.⁶ This incident is not intended to reflect on Sause Brothers' current operations, on which we have no information, but to highlight what could occur from increased numbers of barges operating in the region

□ More recently, there have been a series of incidents involving tugs towing a variety of cargo along Rosario Strait between 2011 and 2013, including collisions with navigational aids. Coast Guard Sector Puget Sound issued voluntary Marine Safety Advisory 166307 on October 9, 2012 after 5 incidents with tugs and tows in Rosario Strait between October 10, 2011 and December 23, 2011.□

Two additional incidents occurred on May 23, 2013 and September 8, 2013 since the issuance of the Safety Advisory. The Advisory was incorporated into the Puget Sound Harbor Safety Plan (Appendix 4) but no state or federal regulations have been proposed since then.□

On March 2, 2016 two barges were being towed when high winds blew them to shore near Victoria, BC. One barge, carrying two thousand liters of diesel fuel, was removed the next day. The other, carrying construction debris, took weeks to be removed from the beach. See “Grounded barge was a warning”⁸ and “Work begins to unload, remove barge grounded off Dallas Road.”⁹ Once again on March 15, 2016 a U.S. tug and barge bound for Alaska carrying general cargo touched bottom near Campbell River, BC.¹⁰ Canadian tugs have suffered a similar fate. In 2015 alone, six tugs have sunk in nine incidents along the British Columbia¹¹ coast.□

The fact that modern barges are equipped with double hulls does little to assuage concerns about this form of oil transportation. A 2011 study questioned the effectiveness of double hulls in reducing vessel-accident oil spillage.¹² Utilizing U.S. Coast Guard vessel accident pollution incidents between 2001 and 2008 the authors found that on average double hulls reduced the size of oil spills by only 20 percent in barges and 62 percent in tankers;:

[http://www.foe.org/projects/ oceans-and-forests/oceangoing- vessels/tar-sands-report](http://www.foe.org/projects/oceans-and-forests/oceangoing-vessels/tar-sands-report)

In conclusion,If the Trudeau.Inc expansion is permitted to proceed, Canada will demonstrate yet again its defiance of international law.

At international UN conferences, the Harper government had caused Canada to be perceived as an international pariah because of its obsession with profiting from the tarsands at any cost, while being willing to disregard its duty to guarantee fundamental indigenous and ecological rights and to discharge obligations under international law.□ And it is with great dismay to begin to realize that with the Trudeau government, “Canada is not yet back”.□

Trudeau.Inc proposal□ would demonstrate to the world that Canada is still not serious about reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Proceeding with the Expansion could be grossly negligent. A major oil spill would devastate the marine environment, and coastal communities of the Salish Sea. There is sufficient evidence of precedents of environmental devastation from spills that a prudent or reasonable person would not permit the Trudeau.Inc expansion in the sensitive waters of the Salish Sea:

Proceeding with the approval if the Trudeau.IncExpansion would also show that Canada disregards commitments to climate change, to the rights of future generations, and that ignores dire warning and social licence.

it is surmised that if Canada does not permit the expansion and buy out Kinder Morgan, Kinder Morgan will sue Canada under Chapter 11 of Nafta

Article 1114: Environmental Measures could apply and if Canada Closed the tar sands for domestic health, safety or environmental measures all pipelines emanating from the tar sands would no longer be necessary; Kinder Morgan would not be able to sue Canada

Article 1114: Environmental Measures

1. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent a Party from adopting, maintaining or enforcing any measure otherwise consistent with this Chapter that it considers appropriate to ensure that investment activity in its territory is undertaken in a manner sensitive to environmental concerns.

2. The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. Accordingly, a Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or otherwise derogate from, such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in its territory of an investment of an investor. If a Party considers that another Party has offered such an encouragement, it may request consultations with the other Party and the two Parties shall consult with a view to avoiding any such encouragement.

THREE MORE REASONS FOR CLOSING THE TAR SANDS

1. 'Carbon bubble' could spark global financial crisis, study warns Advances in clean energy expected to cause a sudden drop in demand for fossil fuels, leaving companies with trillions in stranded assets

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/jun/04/carbon-bubble-could-spark-global-financial-crisis-study-warns>

2. Estimated cleanup costs for Alberta's mines jumps to \$23.2-billion

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2017

3.Oil

refining is a lifeline in America's industrial heartland. In northwest Indiana, a refinery and steel mills dominate the Lake Michigan shoreline, and smokestacks still symbolize opportunity. Workers cheered when the BP Whiting refinery invested \$4.2 billion to process crude extracted from Canada's tar sands. Dozens of U.S. refineries built units called cokers to process heavy crude into petroleum

but huge amounts of petcoke remained. The American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers told the AP that cokers "allow the United States to export petroleum coke to more than 30 countries to meet growing market demand."