

## Enbridge presentation

Preamble

Hello my name is Peter King and I have been a resident of Kitimat for 53 years

### Economic diversity and challenges

One of the problems we face is urbanization; we end up with the whole population centered in a few large areas. This may work fine when things are doing well, but not so fine when there is a break down.

But how well does it work? In the Vancouver area people live in delta and work in North Vancouver. Or go to university at UBC and live in Abbotsford, this would involve a 2 hour commute both ways totalling 4 hours of travel. Then there is the cost of travel to and from work, counting vehicle, fuel, parking and all the extras that goes along with it, the commute can cost about \$40.00 a day average. Of course there is mass transit, but the problem with mass transit is it is set up on the most economical way for obvious reasons. But by doing this it adds an hour's commute on either end, so now the commute is 3 hours each way so there is a trade off but it equals out in the end. For both people to end up with the same amount of cash in their pockets the person who drives to work would end up having to work 2 hours a day more to pay for their commute, but the time away from home would work out to be the same.

Of course you could live closer to work. This involves the same financial trade off. If you live near you work you residents will cost more. If you work close to where you live you job may not pay as well

### Social diversity and challenges

Let's pick up where the work/home example left off. If you live in a smaller area without trying, a person's quality of life increases by adding about 3 hours to their home or leisure time. Since everyone lives within a 15 min drive from work or just over 30 min bus ride either way. And no pay parking Crime is a major social problem in large centralized areas if there is a crime in the Vancouver area there are thousands of possible suspects over hundreds of square miles and it can take weeks even months to solve a crime.

In small areas there are 3 possible suspects one was in hospital; one was at work, leaving you with only one suspect, crimes take up to 8 hours to solve in smaller areas.

Violence for instance, if you see a fight on the street in the Vancouver area, you do not know either person so you are isolated from it. In a small area there is a good chance you know both parties. This gives you a greater need to get involved to help resolve the issue.

Children, when you go to Vancouver you seldom see children' playing in the streets, for one the traffic is so much higher, but making friendship bonds is a problem as well. In a small area the children on your street will go to the same school, play on the same hockey team, shop at the same grocery store and go to the same church. The odd of this happening in a large area become very remote.

## Environmental diversity and challenges

30 minutes after you leave the Vancouver airport terminal your sinuses are plugged up. The reason is the concentration of car, truck and industrial pollution in the air. Nature has the great ability to clean herself if the concentration levels are not too high. But in the large centers you always suffer from bad air quality and water quality. From what we have seen earlier with long commutes most of which is with engines idling.

If I went to the local river and put a teaspoon of oil in the rural river, it would not be noticed by anyone, not by the river and not by the wild life. But in the large centers you could have the equivalent of one million teaspoons of oil put into rivers and water ways just from the storm sewer system. The concentration of human and chemical waste in the septic sewer system going onto the water ways in Vancouver is evidence of this problem. This is why there are discussions of dead zones at the mouths of water ways in large populated areas of the world.

A horse can carry 10 tons on its back as long as it is done in smaller amount over a longer period of time. If you were to put the whole 10 tons on a horse's back at one time you would kill it. And I don't think you would have to be a scientist to know this.

If you were to sit down and drink 4 litres of bleach you would die. But if it was diluted 1 part per million parts water and drank it over your life time you, could drink 4 litres of bleach and there would be no effect on your body at all, because you have not overwhelmed the body. It actually may have a benefit by preventing harmful bacteria from increasing in the water.

## The chance of an oil spill

The busiest water way in the world is the Suez Canal, 7987 ships of all descriptions passed through in 2010 that is 22 ships a day

The canal is 24 m (79 ft) deep and 205 meters (673 ft) wide as of 2010

The canal is single lane with passing places in *Ballah By-Pass* and in the [Great Bitter Lake](#).<sup>[4]</sup> It contains no [locks](#); seawater flows freely through the canal.

Some supertankers are too large to traverse the canal. Others can offload part of their cargo onto a canal-owned boat to reduce their draft, transit, and reload at the other end of the canal.

Douglas channel is 1400 meters wide at its narrowest part that is 7 times wider than the Suez Canal  
Douglas channel is 200 meters deep, that is 8 times deeper than the Suez Canal

Piracy off the coast of [Somalia](#) has been a threat to Suez Canal since the 21 century  
Piracy is not a problem in the Douglas channel

War zone Suez Canal was a target in WW1 and WW11 and in a few regional wars and probably is a target in the near future.

Being in a War zone is not a problem in the Douglas channel.

## Global diversity and challenges

My family and I are very blessed. Here we are healthy, wealthy and happy. Do I as a person have the right to deny other people in the world the same dreams and blessings? If this permit is denied the people in other areas of the world will have to pay more for energy for different reasons. We see Tsunamis and earth quakes putting pressure on Japan and its nuclear power program.

If the permit is denied I will be able to pay less for our energy. Globally is this fair?

If I have all the food and I refuse to sell it to 100 starving people, should I be surprised when they take it from me by force.

Should I have the ability to stop other people in the world from getting energy? No. But I do have the ability to control how the energy is used, in an economic, social and environmentally responsible way. In conclusion I would like to encourage the approval of the export licence at Kitimat, for economic, social and environmental diversification, locally and worldwide. Thank you for your time.

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