

## Twitter Thread by Louissette Lanteigne 🇵🇸🇵🇸🇵🇸🇵🇸❤️🇵🇸



**Louissette Lanteigne** 🇵🇸🇵🇸🇵🇸🇵🇸❤️🇵🇸

[@lulex](#)



**Please Review re: Coastal GasLink Pipeline [@TaxJusticeNet](#) [@FairTaxCanada](#) [@GA4TJ](#) [@StopCorpAbuse](#) [@SEC\\_Enforcement](#) [@anticorruption](#) [@UNDPGAIN](#) [@OCCRP](#) [@ICIJorg](#) [@hrw](#) [@HRWcanada](#) [@UN\\_Women](#) [@UN4Indigenous](#) [@WMC\\_WR](#) [@NWAC\\_CA](#) [@NCAI1944](#) [@AFN\\_Updates](#) [@lakotalaw](#) [@HonorTheEarth](#) [@antoniogetherres](#)**

UN CERD letter to government of [#Canada](#) \U0001f1e8\U0001f1e6 re: Secwepemc Wet\u2019suwet\u2019en pipeline resistance and the international [#indigenous](#) human rights violations by Canada [#shutdowntmx](#) [#stopcgl](#) [pic.twitter.com/E4LZE8culv](https://pic.twitter.com/E4LZE8culv)

— Kanahus Manuel (@KanahusFreedom) [January 12, 2021](#)

53 organizations representing over 2 million people, we call on the Government of Canada to immediately order EDC to align its business with Canada's climate commitments. Coastal Gaslink Pipeline mentioned.

<https://t.co/CGljT9bEZt>

In Canada the pattern repeated with multiple pipelines. After approvals they flip the ownership of pipes with asset sales to negate contractual obligations re: terms of approval, insurance, liability etc. This happened to TransMountain, Coastal Gas Link, Enbridge Line 10 etc.

My email to the Prime Minister from Feb. 2020. I am still waiting for the answers.

To: premier@gov.bc.ca; chrystia.freeland@parl.gc.ca; justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca; uncac.cop@unodc.org

Date: Friday, February 21, 2020, 04:20 p.m. EST

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Hello Mr Horgan

My name is Louise Lanteigne and I respectfully request that you cancel the unlawful injunction that permits work to be done on the lands of Hereditary Chiefs in Wet'suwet'en. The RCMP was prepared to use lethal force back in December indicating that the situation at that point indicating that Canada systemically elevated this into a crisis situation long before the blockades.

[Exclusive: Canada police prepared to shoot Indigenous activists, documents show](#)



**Exclusive: Canada police prepared to shoot Indigenous activists, documents show**

Notes from strategy session for raid on Wet'suwet'en nation's ancestral lands show commanders argued for 'lethal overwatch'

The project was approved by the Provincial Regulators in May 2019 and by December the pipeline owners changed as assets were sold.

The sale results in questions which I would like answered.

Who is contractually liable for this pipeline and do they still own the asset?

Does the pipe owner have the funds for the insurance or were those rates based on an ownership scheme that has since changed?

Who holds the certificate of public needs for this project and again, is the current ownership name on those documents?

With the sale of the pipe is there proof that the liability can be covered. What are their current assets?

Has the rezoning of the lands been completed?

Have beneficiaries including the Wet'suwet'en chiefs been reasonably notified about the sale of the line?

Is the ownership of this pipeline a Canadian MLP in Canadian ownership or is the MLP scheme now benefitting a foreign entity.

I would like the RCMP leave the lands please. Seek the full view before proceeding further.

I await your written response.

Thank you.

Louise Lanteigne

Canada Energy Regulator (CER) is formerly the National Energy Board. I asked for proof of the insurance of Enbridge's pipelines. The CER Chair sent me data based on assets owned in 2016 most of which has been sold off since. The website give in the response held that info.



Canada Energy  
Regulator

Régie de l'énergie  
du Canada

Office of the Chief  
Executive Officer

Bureau du président-  
directeur général

Suite 210  
517 Tenth Avenue SW  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2R 0A8

517, Dixième Avenue S.-O.  
bureau 210  
Calgary (Alberta)  
T2R 0A8

**JAN 28 2020**

Louissette Lanteigne  
700 Star Flower Ave.  
Waterloo, Ontario  
N2V 2L2

Dear Ms. Lanteigne:

The Canada Energy Regulator (CER) received your correspondence dated 30 December 2019. The CER takes safety and environmental protection seriously. As such, we carefully considered the concerns that you raised.

When the Canadian Energy Regulator Act (CER Act) was passed, the associated transitional provisions ensured that every certificate, licence or permit issued by the National Energy Board is considered to have been issued under the CER Act and remains in force. The CER continues to hold Enbridge accountable for the safe operation of its facilities, including where authorizations were granted under a former name of the company. Further, there are provisions in place that make Enbridge liable in the event of an incident.

Enbridge's obligations under the CER Act go beyond contractual obligations. The authorization to construct or operate a facility comes with responsibility and liability pursuant to the terms of the current CER Act and relevant regulations, and is not limited to the specific terms of the relevant certificate or other authorization.

The CER examines and verifies that the companies it regulates have adequate funding to respond, protect public safety and clean up in the event of a spill. Thus Enbridge would be responsible to take measures to stop the flow of oil, clean up and ensure appropriate environmental remediation in the event of a spill.

Major oil pipeline companies have an absolute liability limit of \$1 billion. This means that Enbridge would be accountable for all costs and damages up to the \$1 billion limit, regardless of whether there is proof that Enbridge were at fault or negligent. If it were proven at fault or negligent, there is no limit to its liability. Enbridge is required by the CER Act to maintain at least \$1 billion in financial resources, or greater if the CER determines it is necessary. Enbridge's financial resource filings, are available to the public on the CER's website under Regulatory Documents at <https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/REGDOCS/Item/View/2955535>.

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**Canada**

The data given to the CER by Enbridge does not even clarify if they have corporate insurance or not. When the assets are sold, new owners have no contractual obligations to the previous owner's contractual agreements, terms of approval etc. No info here on carries.

**Enbridge Pipelines Inc.  
Update to Financial Resource Requirement Plan**

	<b>EI</b>	<b>EIF</b>	<b>Authorization Holder (EPI)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Timing of Access (business days - estimate)</b>
Cash	\$0.5B (as per EI's consolidated Q4 2018 balance sheet- cash & cash equivalents)			\$0.5B	1 day
Credit Facility (available liquidity as at December 31, 2018)	\$4.0B	\$0.0B <sup>Note 1</sup>	\$ .8B	\$4.8B	1-3 days
Outstanding Commercial Paper (as at December 31, 2018)	Outstanding CP amount is reflected in credit facility number	EIF does not have a CP program	Outstanding CP amount is reflected in credit facility number		-
Other ST Resources (explain)	\$6.5B (as per EI's consolidated Q4 2018 balance sheet – account receivable and other)			\$6.5B	30-60 days
<b>Total Short-Term</b>	<b>\$11.0B</b>	<b>\$7.0B</b>	<b>\$7.8B</b>	<b>\$11.8B</b>	
Insurance	General Liability Insurance, includes Time Element Reporting Pollution (sudden and accidental) coverage US\$900,000,000 <sup>Note 2</sup>				Note 3
Surety Bonds					
Parent/Affiliate Guarantees (from Parent Co. to Authorization Holder)					
Other Financial Resources (explain)					
<b>Total Other</b>					

Notes:

1. As part of the buy-in of EIF, the C\$1.5B credit facility was terminated in December 2018.
2. EI, EIF and EPI participate in the coverage provided by the consolidated general liability program maintained by EI which is shared by and amongst EI and its affiliates and as such insurance recoveries for events covered under the policy are available for them. The US\$940,000,000 limit represents current coverage, which expires annually in May. This limit of coverage is reviewed and renewed on an annual basis and subject to insurance market conditions and experience that may impact the breadth and limit of coverage available.
3. The insurance coverage available for EPI, EI and EIF cannot be considered an accessible financial resource that responds to a release. Its purpose is to provide the impacted entity (i.e. EPI) with eventual recovery of monies it has paid because of its legal liability for direct third-party bodily injury and property damage caused by the release and that financial recovery can extend over a period of months and years.

I provide this to you as I did to the CER and PM Trudeau. We have issues here and I saw the tranfer of assets repeating with Coastal Gaslink, with TransMountain, with Enbridge Line 9, Enbridge Line 10 etc.

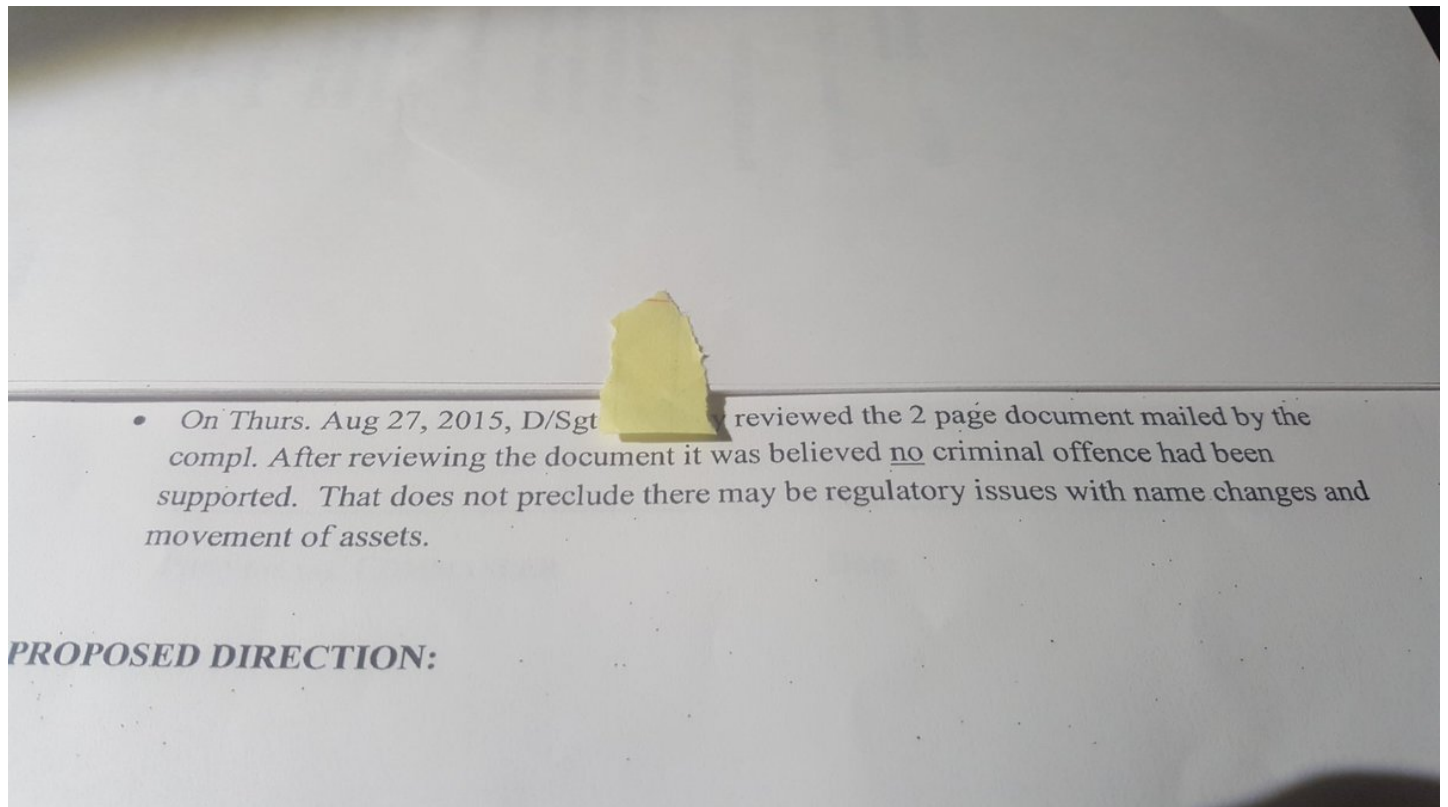


Letter of Peter Watson Jan 28 2020  
Chair of the CER Canada Energy Regulator, formerly

### Proof of Enbridge's Insurance used

- Correspondence from Enbridge Pipeline Inc. dated Apr. 15 2016, listing Assets owned by Enbridge Pipeline Inc.
- Assumes all pipelines run at max
- Assumes all the assets are still owned by Enbridge Pipeline Inc but They sold these Assets off.
- Negates the use of Air Barrels.
- Most recent document 2018 states Enbridge has general liability Insurance. Does not state if it is Comprehensive or commercial. It is Vague Is it simply a policy purchased or does it regain carries? Does Enbridge have accessible financial resources to respond to chemical releases?

details: <https://t.co/KQLHdVclWG>



The issues of Enbridge are linked to issues in Colombia and Prison schemes and Panama Papers and Prostitutes via their VP who had direct links to Colombia. Used Enbridge Risk Management to move money through Intratrust in the Netherlands. <https://t.co/VuG3gNPqVM>

Intratrust is linked to Canadian offshore tax evasion on page 11 of this report on Weapons and Tax evasion. This is the Dutch Sandwich scheme, sometimes an Irish Dutch scheme. It's a mailbox company system. <https://t.co/cZeauOih7d>

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