



FACT SHEET

Summary of key findings from 2016 Atlas:

- Based on government data, 73% of the area inside BRFN traditional territory is within 250 metres of an industrial disturbance, and 84% is within 500 metres of an industrial disturbance.
- While 60% of British Columbia is considered intact forest landscape, Blueberry River First Nations traditional territory has little intact forest landscape remaining — less than 14%.
- Provincial parks and protected areas make up less than 1% of Blueberry River First Nations traditional territory.
- Of the total area of B.C. reserved for pipelines via tenures, 46% (13,000 kilometres) falls within BRFN traditional territory.
- Including roads, transmission lines and seismic lines (not including pipelines), there are 110,300 km of linear features in 38,327 km²— or an average of 2.88 km of linear disturbance per square kilometre. Significant portions of the territory have a linear disturbance density that is much higher (ranging from 6.1 to 12 km per km² of territory) with other areas spiking over 24 km per km² (see Map 6 in Atlas).
- Active petroleum and natural gas tenures cover 69% of BRFN traditional territory.
- Of the 19,974 oil and gas wells in BRFN traditional territory, 36% are active. There are 9,435 oil and gas facilities, primarily test facilities (6,210) and battery sites (1,120).
- The total percentage of land in B.C. that is set aside in the Agricultural Land Reserve is about 5%, whereas 28% of BRFN traditional territory falls within the ALR.
- Agricultural lands comprise 13% of BRFN traditional territory. Privately owned land now makes up 20% of the First Nations' traditional territory.
- Two hydro dams, W.A.C. Bennett and Peace Canyon, lie within BRFN traditional territory, and construction on a third dam, Site C, is now underway. BC Hydro has identified 104 potential run-of-the-river developments in the First Nations' traditional territory.

General facts:

- The traditional territory of Blueberry River First Nations covers more than 38,000 km² in the upper Peace Region of British Columbia.
- In 2015 Blueberry River First Nations (BRFN) brought a civil claim against the government of BC asserting the scale and rate of the industrial disturbances to the landscape authorized by the government had gone too far: the displacement caused by the cumulative impacts of all these various activities prevents the First Nation's members from meaningfully carrying on the traditional activities whose continuity was assured to them by the Crown under Treaty 8.
- Since the public release of the 2012 Atlas the B.C. government has authorized construction in BRFN traditional territory of more than:
 - 2,600 oil and gas wells,
 - 1,884 km of petroleum access and permanent roads,
 - 740 km of petroleum development roads,
 - 1,500 km of new pipelines, and
 - 9,400 km of seismic lines.
- Also since that time, approximately 290 forestry cutblocks were harvested in the Nations' traditional territory.