



- The Inuvik Area Facility, about 20 kilometres east of Inuvik, that will separate the natural gas from the NGLs. This facility prepares both natural gas and NGLs for transport to Norman Wells in separate pipelines.
- Construction of the buried pipelines and related facilities along the Mackenzie Valley. From the Inuvik Area Facility to Norman Wells, the natural gas pipeline and the NGLs pipeline will be in the same right-of-way in separate ditches. The right-of-way is a strip of land 30 to 50 metres wide in which the pipeline is installed and operated. The pipelines will be built in major sections called "spreads," each about 120 to 160 kilometres long. Near Norman Wells the NGLs pipeline will connect with the existing Enbridge pipeline. South of Norman Wells a single natural gas pipeline will be under construction to northwestern Alberta where it will connect with the NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. (NGTL) pipeline system.

During your flight over the Mackenzie Valley pipeline system, you would also see:

- A number of facilities being built, including compressor stations, a heater station, block valves, metering facilities for measuring the gas flow, and pigging facilities. The compressors and heater station are needed to help move the natural gas along the pipeline.
- Activities along the length of the pipeline route that provide materials for the Project and help get materials and workers to the work sites:
 - two new barge landing sites (22 will be used in total)
 - about 30 camps for workers
 - fuel storage sites for equipment and heating fuel
 - 30 to 35 sites for stored pipe, most near camps
 - access roads to get to the pipeline right-of-way and facilities
 - four new all-weather airstrips as well as helipads and ice air strips at camps and new facilities
 - about 70 sand and gravel pits.

Continuing south of the NWT border, you would see construction of the NGTL facilities. The EIS considered the effects of these facilities, although they are not part of the Mackenzie Gas Project.



Soon After Construction (2009-2010)

If you flew over the Project again, soon after construction was finished, you would see:

- Start-up and testing activities at the natural gas fields, the Inuvik Area Facility, and the pipeline system and facilities.
- Drilling rigs in place at Taglu and Parsons Lake, but not working continuously.
- Dismantling and removal of construction workers' camps and equipment. Camps and equipment will be returned to the south.
- Reclamation underway on the pipeline rights-of-way; however, to allow us to monitor and maintain the pipelines, trees would not be replaced on the rights-of-way.
- Some access roads left open and others reclaimed, according to directions from regulators and the wishes of nearby communities.

Start up and Testing

Before operations can start, we will test equipment and systems to ensure they are working properly. Start up and testing are expected to begin in early 2009 and be completed by the end of the year.

Start up begins by introducing natural gas and NGLs into the system. At this time we will again test the system's performance and the shutdown procedures for emergencies.

After start up, the facilities will begin continuous operations and northern gas will begin to move south. Operations will go on 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Operations and Maintenance

At first, each natural gas field will be staffed 24 hours a day in two 12-hour shifts and workers will live on site. Eventually, workers will not be on site all the time. The sites will be watched and controlled from a distance. Workers will only need to visit the site from time-to-time and operations staff will be available when needed.

Initially, about 150 people will be needed to operate and maintain the gathering pipeline and facilities, the NGL pipeline, the natural gas pipeline and the three natural gas fields.

The pipelines and related facilities south of Inuvik will be remotely monitored and operated from a main control centre in Calgary. Another control centre, located at the Inuvik Area Facility, will continuously monitor and control operation of the production fields, the gathering pipelines, related facilities north of Inuvik and the Inuvik Area Facility.

All facilities are designed for safe operations. Emergency shutdown systems will be used if any unsafe condition is detected.

The ability to detect leaks is included in the design of all the pipelines. Devices will automatically close off pipeline segments and shut down compressor stations and pump stations if pipeline pressure drops.

Inspections of the pipeline routes will be conducted weekly from the air during initial operations. Workers will also inspect parts of the rights-of-way from the ground. Pipeline and right-of-way inspection programs will be done regularly to ensure safe and reliable operation, as well as to identify and manage any negative environmental effects.

Emergency preparedness and response plans will be developed so we are prepared to respond to any situation.

At the End of Operations

When the pipelines, natural gas fields and facilities are no longer needed, they will be shut down permanently, or “decommissioned”.

An “abandonment and reclamation” plan will be developed according to regulatory requirements. Options might include evaluating other uses for the system, removing above-ground piping, and leaving them in place.

To develop the plan, we will consult with communities and consider other uses of the sites and facilities.

WHAT THE EIS DESCRIBES

The EIS uses existing information, such as government statistics, Traditional Knowledge, and new information from our recent field studies to look at what conditions are like today in the North.

This next section is divided into **The People** and **The Land**. There are many links between the two. Each section describes:

- What exists today.
- What potential changes the Project could bring.
- Plans to manage these changes.
- Whether any remaining effects are significant or not.

Managing effects can include avoiding, eliminating, reducing or controlling an unwanted effect. It can also mean increasing or enhancing a positive effect, such as employment or training.

The People summarises information on topics such as communities, economy, labour force, income sources, community wellness, culture and language.

The Land summarises information on the air, land, water, fish and wildlife in the Mackenzie Delta and Valley. Both sections discuss traditional land use and culture.

Our commitment is to carry out the Project in a way that enhances the positive effects and reduces the negative effects.

