INTRODUCTION

This section supports an application for land use activities and operations associated with the Storm Hills pigging facility. It contains:

- an overview map showing the facility location
- an estimate of personnel requirements
- a summary of the operations
- a description of potential environmental and resource effects
- construction equipment estimates

The location of the Storm Hills facility is shown on the overview map in Figure 7-1 and in a site photograph in Figure 7-2. An artist's impression is shown in Figure 7-3.

PERSONNEL (PART 3)

The construction of the Storm Hills pigging facility will involve three major steps. The first step is preparing the site and installing the site pad. This will require a crew size of about 15. The second step is the piling activity, which will require a crew size of about 15. The third step is installing the prefabricated pigging facility modules followed by pre-commissioning activities. This step requires about 40 personnel, including camp staff.

Construction plans require the installation of a 40-person camp within the footprint of the Storm Hills facility for the construction period. A description of this activity is contained in Section 4.

After completion of construction, the facility will be commissioned for long-term operations. During commissioning, up to 5 personnel could be required on site. During normal operations, the site will be unmanned. During pigging activities, the site will be manned.

SUMMARY OF OPERATION (PART 5)

The land use activities and operations associated with this site include:

- developing and maintaining a 4.0 ha site
- abandoning and reclaiming the site at the end of the operational life of the facility

Preconstruction Activities

Before facility development begins:

- a preconstruction survey will be conducted to finalize the location and site-specific layout
- geotechnical evaluations might be conducted, as required, to support engineering of the various aspects of the facility, as required

Development Activities

Construction of the Storm Hills pigging facility site is scheduled to start in late 2007. The facilities are scheduled for start up in 2009. Construction activities will take place year-round and are scheduled to be complete in the winter of 2009-2010.

Site Development

Terrain, soil type and the extent of permafrost will influence development at the Storm Hills pigging facility site. Site preparation activities might include:

- fencing or flagging to define site boundaries and areas to be avoided
- clearing vegetation
- grading and placing fill to provide a supporting surface for installing, operating and maintaining the facilities
- sloping the surface to direct runoff away from the facility site

The degree of grading will depend on the amount of permafrost at the site and on soil conditions. Continuous permafrost is expected to be encountered across the entire site.

Borrow material will be placed in varying thickness up to 1.5 m around the site. The thickness will depend on soil conditions, soil temperatures and specific requirements within the site.

Pad materials will be excavated from approved borrow site locations as close as practical to the Storm Hills facility. These materials will be transported to the facility along winter access roads and the gathering pipeline right-of-way. They might be hauled and placed while frozen, and allowed to thaw during the following summer season. This might require compacting at a later date.

Figure 7.1 has been moved to reduce file size. To view it, click on the link to the figure in the web page List of Figures for this document.

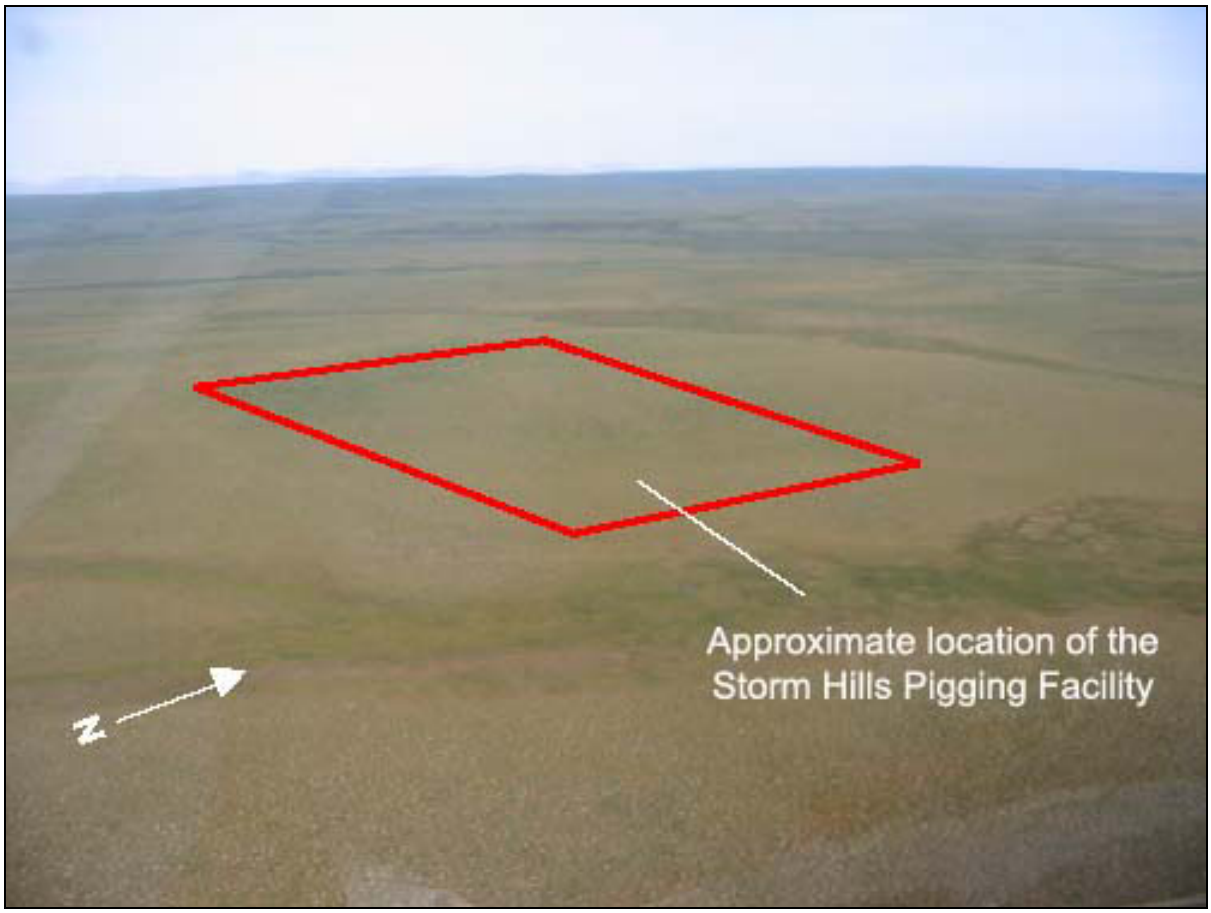

Figure 7-2: Site Photograph – Storm Hills Pigging Facility

Pile foundations will generally be used to support permanent buildings, modules, equipment supports, and pipe racks. Given the anticipated permafrost and soil conditions at the site, adfreeze type pilings will be drilled and frozen in place to support the Storm Hills facility components. Drilling rigs or truck-mounted drills will be used to drill holes for the drill-and-freeze piling procedure. Tubular steel piles will be placed in the hole and the space between the pile and sides of the hole will be filled with a sand-and-water slurry mix. Once frozen, the pile will be solidly anchored in place.

Module Transportation

To reduce installation personnel requirements and length of time on site, most of the facility components will be fabricated into transportable modules in off-site shops. To the extent practical, pre-testing of the modules will be performed at these fabrication shops.

The modules will be transported by truck or rail to a staging area in Hay River where additional assembly and testing might be performed. The modules might be as large as 100 tonnes for the Storm Hills pigging facility.

Modules and other components will then be barged from Hay River to Inuvik. After unloading from the barge, modules will be staged in the nearby barge landing or equipment storage location at the Campbell Lake site and then transported to the Storm Hills pigging facility. Transport trailers will be used to transport modules.

Module Installation

When the modules are received at the site, they will either be initially stored at the infrastructure site or cranes will be used to set the modules onto previously installed pile foundations. Structural, piping, mechanical, electrical and instrumentation interconnections will be completed. Other facility components, such as yard piping and vessels, will be installed.

Equipment and Buildings

The equipment and buildings at the Storm Hills pigging facility might be modular to facilitate construction. The pipeline facilities and appurtenances that will be situated on the pigging facility site will include:

- block valves
- pig receiver facility for the Taglu lateral
- pig receiver facility for the Parsons Lake lateral
- pig launcher facilities for the Storm Hills lateral
- slug catcher
- safety and control systems

High-pressure sodium lights will be used for process buildings and external yard lighting. External lighting will be controlled to reduce ambient light, while providing sufficient light for safety and maintenance purposes. White lighting will be installed inside the control and maintenance buildings.

Safety and Control Systems

The safety and control systems will include gas and smoke detection units and an emergency shutdown system.

Site Testing and Commissioning

Commissioning and start-up activities are scheduled to begin in early 2009 and be completed by year-end. Commissioning activities verify that equipment and systems are functioning according to the design and that the system is ready for operation. This includes energizing selected equipment and systems.

Testing will include pressure-testing facilities to ensure that they are free of leaks. Testing media being considered for the Storm Hills facility include heated water, water and freeze depressant mixture, air, and nitrogen.

Disturbed parts of the site that are not required during operations will be reclaimed.

Operations and Maintenance Activities

Operational control of the Storm Hills pigging facility and gathering pipelines will be based in the Inuvik area facility. Personnel at the facility will include operations, maintenance, technical and administrative functions.

Every one to two years, major scheduled routine maintenance and repair activities might be required. This activity will cause a noticeable short-term increase in personnel, material and vehicular traffic.

Non-routine activities might also occur from time to time. This might involve the mobilization of crews and heavy equipment to the site, depending on the urgency of the situation (see Section 3).

Access

During construction, access to the Storm Hills pigging facility will be along the gathering pipeline right-of-way commencing on an all-weather access road that will be built to the Inuvik area facility from the Dempster Highway about 18 km east of Inuvik.

After commissioning, access to the Storm Hills pigging facility will be by helicopter.

ENVIRONMENT

The following section provides specific biophysical and human environment setting, effects and mitigation information for the Storm Hills site, which includes the pigging facility and temporary infrastructure site. This information includes data gathered during the 2004 field programs.

Biophysical Environment

The Storm Hills pigging facility will consist of facilities that will be installed in a 4.0 ha site. During the construction phase, an infrastructure site consisting of a 40-person camp, fuel storage and stockpile will also be present inside the facility footprint.

Air Quality Setting

The air quality setting for this site is expected to be similar to the ISR regional setting described in Section 8.

Air Quality Potential Effects and Mitigation

Potential effects on air quality associated with the development of this site, such as dust, vehicle and equipment emissions, are expected to be limited and localized. Site-specific effects and mitigation are expected to be similar to ISR regional effects and mitigation described in Section 8.

Noise Setting

The noise setting for this facility site is expected to be similar to the ISR regional setting described in Section 8.

Noise Potential Effects and Mitigation

Potential noise effects associated with the development of this site are expected to be limited and localized.

Construction noise will be centred at the Storm Hills pigging facility and along the gathering pipeline right-of-way, which are remote. Pipeline construction will be intermittent and transient, as construction progresses, and therefore will only affect a given area for a short period. Transportation noise effects from aircraft overflights, winter access road traffic and barge landings will be short in duration and intermittent.

During operations, helicopter flights, the use of small hoists, and the testing or use of emergency generator sets would cause an intermittent increase in noise levels at the Storm Hills pigging facility. These occurrences are expected to be uncommon and limited in duration. Site-specific effects and mitigation are expected to be similar to ISR regional effects and mitigation described in Section 8.

Continuous Noise

Operations noise will last many years compared with the short duration and intermittent noise associated with construction activities. Facilities covered by this application are limited to the Storm Hills pigging facility, which will primarily produce intermittent noise, and therefore will have a very limited effect on continuous noise levels.

Some infrastructure noise might be continuous, such as noise from an active construction camp. However, infrastructure noise will occur only during construction and in many cases seasonally.

Site-specific effects and mitigation are expected to be similar to ISR regional effect and mitigation described in Section 8.

Soils, Landforms and Permafrost Setting

The Storm Hills site is located within the gathering pipeline right-of-way. The site is covered by a blanket of glacial till that overlies Tertiary bedrock. The terrain shows evidence of shaping by ice movement (drumlinoids and glacial fluting). The site is within the zone of continuous permafrost and is characterized by soils of the Cryosolic Order. Typical ice content in the till ranges from 80 to 100%, by weight. The ice content of the bedrock would typically range between 0 and 5% by weight.

The site is composed of a long very gentle slope towards the east. The surficial materials are imperfectly drained and have locally developed frost boils. A single test soil pit was excavated in the upper slope position and found that Eutric Turbic Cryosols had developed over the surficial materials. The permafrost table was found at a depth of 20 cm in August 2004.

Soils, Landforms and Permafrost Potential Effects and Mitigation

Landform-related environmental effects are not expected at the Storm Hills site. Bedrock is close to the surface resulting in a diminished potential for ground instability. Construction of the facility will however result in a minor loss of soil.

General mitigation strategies to offset potential effects are outlined in Section 8.

Vegetation Setting

Dwarf shrub heath dominates the proposed Storm Hills location, while a smaller portion is classified as cotton-grass tussock. An ecological land classification survey and rare plant survey of the proposed location were conducted, both in areas of dwarf shrub heath, in the summer of 2004.

Dwarf shrub heath is generally found on hill crests and mid slope positions in the ISR, where water does not accumulate. Dwarf shrubs, including ground birch, northern Labrador tea, and mountain cranberry, were abundant in this vegetation type and composed the majority of the ground cover. Grasses and sedge abundance was moderate, and characteristic for this vegetation type, with *Carex lugens* the most prominent. Nonvascular plants, lichens and mosses, also formed a significant component. Forb cover was sparse. This vegetation type is common regionally and locally and no rare plants were observed in the portion of the site that has been surveyed to date.

Lower-lying areas of the site are classified as cotton-grass tussock. Although not surveyed, areas such as these are likely to be characterized by sheathed cotton-grass and sedges, in tussocks; with various nonvascular plants, including peat moss species. Areas of cotton-grass tussock are common regionally and locally.

Vegetation Potential Effects and Mitigation

Development of the Storm Hills site will affect vegetation through the removal and mechanical damage to vegetation and through potential changes in site drainage arising from the construction at the site.

Effects on vegetation at the site will persist into the far future (effect extends beyond 30 years past decommissioning and abandonment) given the slow rate of vegetation growth in the North. Re-established communities will likely be of different composition than the original communities. In addition, introductions of reclamation species and potential accidental introductions of invasive non-native plant species might occur.

Proposed access to the site along the gathering pipeline corridor will limit further disturbance to vegetation.

Implementation of primary mitigation measures, as described in Section 8, will help reduce the magnitude of effects on vegetation at this site.

Wildlife Setting

Wildlife habitat at the Storm Hills study site is composed of dwarf shrub heath and cotton-grass tussock. These habitat types are considered common in the area. Local knowledge indicates that this site is located within an important hunting area and is used by barren-ground caribou in the winter as well as during spring and fall migration.

Sign of two key wildlife species, barren-ground caribou and grizzly bear, was observed at the proposed site during field surveys. Key species are species selected because of their importance in the subsistence economy or because they are listed as species of conservation concern or as species of particular ecological relevance. Grizzly bears are known to den within a few kilometres of the site.

Habitat quality for key wildlife species, as determined by habitat type indicated on air photos, is summarized in Table 7-1. The facility site and adjacent camp likely provide high quality winter foraging habitat for barren-ground caribou. Suitable denning habitat for grizzly bears does not likely occur at the site. Habitat quality for key bird species was considered low to moderate.

Overall habitat quality for wildlife at the Storm Hills site, based on habitat complexity and diversity, habitat rarity, proximity to disturbance, and wildlife species occurrence, is considered moderate for birds and mammals. The habitat types at the site are common in the region. The area around the site is considered important for hunting and is used by barren-ground caribou during winter as well as during spring and fall migration.

Table 7-1: Habitat Quality for Key Wildlife Species at the Storm Hills Pigging Facility and Infrastructure Site

Group	Species	Habitat Use	Habitat Quality[a]
Mammals	Barren-ground caribou	Winter foraging	High
	Grizzly bear	Denning	Low
		Fall foraging	Low
		Spring foraging	Moderate
Birds	Greater white-fronted goose	Nesting	Low
		Foraging	Moderate
	Snow goose	Nesting	Low
	Tundra swan	Nesting	Low
		Foraging	Moderate
	Scaup	Nesting	Low
	Peregrine falcon	Nesting	Low
	Whimbrel	Nesting	Low
		Foraging	Moderate
	Arctic tern	Nesting	Low

NOTE:
[a]Habitat quality was determined by comparing the vegetation/terrain characteristics at each site to each species' habitat requirements (such as shrub availability for moose).

Based on habitat availability a variety of species might inhabit the site. These include several species that have special status designation at the national and territorial levels, as determined by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED, now ENR), respectively. These species are summarized in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Special Status Species That Were Observed or That Might Occur at the Storm Hills Pigging Facility and Infrastructure Site

Species	Status[a]			
	RWED[b]	COSEWIC[c]	SARA[d]	IUCN[e]
Grizzly bear (northwestern population)	Sensitive	Special concern	Schedule 3 - special concern[f]	Lower risk - least concern
Wolverine	Secure	Special concern	Schedule 3 – special concern[f]	Vulnerable
Rock ptarmigan	Sensitive	-	-	-

Table 7-2: Special Status Species That Were Observed or That Might Occur at the Storm Hills Pigging Facility and Infrastructure Site (cont'd)

Species	Status[a]			
	RWED[b]	COSEWIC[c]	SARA[d]	IUCN[e]
Black-bellied plover	Sensitive	-	-	-
American golden-plover	Sensitive	-	-	-
Whimbrel	Sensitive	-	-	-
Semi-palmated sandpiper	Sensitive	-	-	-
Least sandpiper	Sensitive	-	-	-
Short-eared owl	Sensitive	Special concern	Schedule 3 - special concern	-
American pipit	Sensitive	-	-	-
American tree sparrow	Sensitive	-	-	-

NOTES:
[a]A hyphen indicates that no status has been assigned for this species.
[b]RWED – Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (known as ENR since April 1, 2005)
[c]COSEWIC – Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
[d]SARA – *Species at Risk Act*
[e]IUCN – The World Conservation Union
[f]SARA status is to be reassigned (i.e., potentially added to Schedule 1) pending results of public consultation, stakeholder consultation and final Ministerial approval.

Wildlife Potential Effects and Mitigation

The Storm Hills site is composed of moderate quality habitat for birds and mammals. The habitats at the site are common in the study area, indicating they are not a limiting resource for wildlife. The site provides winter foraging habitat for barren-ground caribou, and local knowledge indicates the area is important for hunting. Barren-ground caribou occur in the area during winter, as well as during spring and fall migration. The site provides poor quality habitat for grizzly bears. Bears likely do not den on the site.

General potential effects resulting from development and operation of the site on wildlife include direct and indirect habitat loss, disruption of wildlife movements and wildlife mortality. The timing of project activities, as well as the small footprint of disturbances relative to regional habitat availability, suggests that the magnitude of project effects on birds and most mammals, including those with special status designation, will be within the natural range of variation. However, specific issues of concern at the site include:

- attraction of grizzly bears to the site and potential mortality of problem bears
- disturbance of denning grizzly bears from nearby areas during winter construction and operations, resulting in potential den abandonment and bear mortality
- displacement of barren-ground caribou from high quality foraging habitat during winter
- disturbance of barren-ground caribou and disruption of movements
- increased hunting/poaching of caribou resulting from increased access
- disturbance of nesting birds near the site during summer and potential abandonment of nest sites

Implementation of general mitigation measures, as outlined in Section 8, will reduce effects on wildlife during site development and operations. Specifically, the following mitigation measures are considered important for this site:

- Develop and implement a waste management plan.
- Avoid active denning and nesting sites (as determined during pre-construction surveys) to the extent practical.
- Reduce activities during the bird nesting season and grizzly bear active period to the extent practical.
- Prohibit recreational use of the associated winter access road by project staff while on the job site.
- Monitor the occurrence of caribou near the site during winter and, to the extent practical, schedule construction activities when caribou are not present in the area.
- Establish and enforce regulations to prevent harassment of wildlife, especially grizzly bears and barren-ground caribou.

Hydrology Setting

A small lake with a surface area of about 0.5 km² is located about 1.5 km downslope of the Storm Hills site. The area encompassing the site that will contribute runoff to the lake is about 5.0 km².

Hydrology Potential Effects and Mitigation

It is estimated that the potential increase in mean annual flow because of the higher runoff coefficient of the disturbed area will be less than about 0.8% of the

estimated baseline mean annual flow or less than 1 L/s. Limited effect due to the disturbance of the facility site on flows into the receiving lake are expected. The area downslope of the facility site is vegetated. The distance to the receiving waterbody is about 1.5 km. The effect of the disturbed area on mean annual sediment concentration in the receiving stream is therefore also expected to be low (an increase of less than 10 mg/L).

Groundwater Setting

Groundwater flow is expected to be limited, seasonal and restricted to the active layer. Low groundwater flow rates are expected because of the presence of fine grained surface soils and the fact that the facility is located in an area of continuous permafrost. Most precipitation is expected to flow overland rather than penetrate into the shallow seasonal groundwater system.

Groundwater Potential Effects and Mitigation

Groundwater data for the Storm Hills site is expected to be similar to the regional ISR data described in Section 8.

Water Quality Setting

Water quality data for the Storm Hills site is expected to be similar to the regional ISR data described in Section 8.

Water Quality Potential Effects and Mitigation

The Storm Hills site has the potential to affect water quality through the release of treated domestic waste water from the camp, leaks and spills, sediment releases from disturbed land and changes in surface water flow and level.

Domestic wastewater will be managed using water treatment and disposal techniques that will reduce effects on water quality. Wastewater will be treated to meet approved standards prior to being discharged to the environment. This will limit the magnitude of effects on water and sediment quality of receiving waterbodies.

Effects of small-scale leaks will be reduced through management practices, contingency plans, mitigation and emergency response plans. Therefore, effects are not expected from leaks.

Limited effects are expected on TSS concentrations, as well as on water quality parameters associated with sediment inputs, that is, nutrients and metals.

Fish and Fish Habitat Setting

A number of small lakes are located in the vicinity of the Storm Hills site. The depths of these lakes and their ability to support fish is not known.

Fish and Fish Habitat Effects and Mitigation

Effects on fish and fish habitat are primarily related to direct disturbance of fish habitat by activities associated with the construction and operation of the Storm Hills site and indirect effects resulting from sediment runoff. However, the site is located sufficiently far away from local waterbodies to prevent direct effects on fish habitat.

Development and implementation of specific erosion and sediment control plans, and maintaining a vegetated buffer zone between the site and local waterbodies will prevent sediment from reaching surface waters.

Human Environment Setting

This topic provides a description of the protected areas and heritage resource setting and potential effects and mitigation for the Storm Hills site. Other human environment information is described in Section 8.

Protected Areas Setting

The Storm Hills site is located within an area classified as Inuvialuit Category C lands for Winter Caribou Harvesting (315C), Winter Fish Harvesting (316C), Fish Lakes and Rivers (704C) and the Bluenose West Caribou Range (701B). Category C lands are those with particular significance during specific times of the year.

Protected Areas Effects and Mitigation

The Inuvialuit CCPs permit development within these lands, but recommend managing it to eliminate, to the greatest extent possible, potential damage and disruption.

Heritage Resources Setting

The Storm Hills site was inspected as part of the 2004 field program. This location was considered to have low potential for the discovery of heritage resources. No heritage sites were recorded as a result of the 2004 survey and no heritage resource sites have been previously recorded in the immediate area.

The nature of the heritage resource potential and results of the investigations at this location were provided to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in a report under permit 2004-956.

Heritage Resources Effects and Mitigation

Before the development of this site, a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment will be conducted, if warranted, and provided to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. If it is determined that the development might affect any heritage resources, mitigation plans will be prepared.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The local ISR communities, in meetings or discussions with Imperial, have not expressed concerns regarding the Storm Hills pigging facility specifically. However, they have requested that the gathering pipeline (and therefore the Storm Hills pigging facility and accompanying infrastructure) be moved from the proposed location west to the Ikhil route. The public involvement activities are documented in Section 10 of this application.

Imperial has conducted route comparisons and concluded that the proposed gathering pipeline route is preferred because it is shorter and uses a smaller footprint than the proposed Ikhil alternatives, and as a result, will be less costly.

EQUIPMENT (PART 10)

The following tables show an estimate of the equipment that might be required at the Storm Hills pigging facility. An exact list and numbers will not be known until immediately before construction. Table 7-3 lists site construction equipment and Table 7-4 lists the site operations equipment.

Table 7-3: Estimated Facility Site Construction Equipment

Type and Approximate Number per Site	Size, Model or Equivalent	Proposed Use
Trucks – 8	4x4 Pick-up and Crew cab	Personnel transport
Trucks – 2	4x4 Mechanic rig	Field mechanic
Ambulance – 1	4x4 and 4x2	First aid, med-evac
Trucks – 2	Fuel and Service S/A and T/A	Equipment fuelling
Truck – 1	Tandem water	Water hauling
Cranes – 4	RT 65 ton	Lifting and loading
Cranes – 2	Mobile 150 ton	Lifting and loading
Trucks – 20	Tandem dump – 18 m^3	Hauling earth
Trailers – 4	Warehouse van	Parts and supplies
Trailers – 4	Office skid	Administration
Trailers – 2	Mechanics/welders setup	Pipe welding and equipment repair
Buses – 6	36, 24 and 12 Pass. 4x2 and mini-bus	Personnel transport
Bulldozers – 2	Large sized bulldozer (405 HP)	Earth moving

Table 7-3: Estimated Facility Site Construction Equipment (cont'd)

Type and Approximate Number per Site	Size, Model or Equivalent	Proposed Use
Mechanical ditchers – 1	Medium sized excavator	Excavation
Shelters – 4	Mech weld	Shelter welders
Loaders, FE – 2	Large sized loader (5.5 m^3 bucket loader)	Loading and excavation
Loaders, FE – 3	Large sized loader (5.5 m^3 bucket loader)	Loading and excavation
Grader – 1	Large sized grader (4.3 m blade)	Road and pad grading
Pumps – 4	Ditch, 3"	Ditch dewatering
Pumps – 4	Ditch, 2"	Ditch dewatering
Compressors – 10	150, 185, 350, 1,600 cfm	Pipe work, dewatering and testing
Radio – 1	Base	Communications
Radios – 45	Mobile	Communications
Propane tanks – 6	500 gallon	Propane storage
Light towers – 10	As required	Work area lighting
Generators – 8	6 kV	Power for hand tools and pumps
Tool cribs – 6	25-person	Tool storage
Welders – 6	300 amp portable diesel	Welding
Welders – 4	8 pack	Welding
Vibratory roller/packers – 2	As required	Compaction
Portable shelters – 4	20' by 20'	Shelter workers

Table 7-4: Estimated Facility Site Operations Equipment

Type and Approximate Number per Site	Size, Model or Equivalent	Proposed Use
Truck – 1	4x4 Utility Vehicle	Personnel transport and hauling
Loader – 1	Large sized loader (5.5 m^3 bucket loader)	Loading and excavation
Crane – 1	As required	Lifting and loading
Truck – 1	Utility welder	Maintenance and repair
Mechanical ditcher – 1	Medium sized backhoe and loader	Loading and excavation

PERIOD OF OPERATION (PART 14)

Construction activities will take place year-round, at varying levels of activity, from 2007 to 2010 (see Section 3). The Storm Hills pigging facility is expected to be in operation for 25 years or more.

LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAP COORDINATES (PART 16)

Map coordinates of the northwest corner of the facility site are given in Table 7-5 and a map showing the location of the site is in Figure 7-4.

Table 7-5: Map Coordinates – Storm Hills Pigging Facility

Site	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	UTM Easting (m)	UTM Northing (m)	UTM Zone
Storm Hills pigging facility	68.8141	-133.8404	546768	7634074	8

FEES (PART 18)

The land area required for activities contained in this section is 4.0 ha.

The land requirements are shown in Appendix A.

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Figure 7.4 has been moved to reduce file size. To view it, click on the link to the figure in the web page List of Figures for this document.