

%	The symbol for percent.
°	The symbol for degree.
°C	The symbol for degree Celsius.
µm	The symbol for micron.
abandonment	The act of permanently stopping operations, discontinuing service, removing facilities and restoring land to a productive state.
Aboriginal person	Any Indian, Inuit or Métis person who was born in the Northwest Territories or who is descended from an Aboriginal person born in the Northwest Territories.
access road	A temporary, permanent, or winter road that provides access to a facility, camp site, borrow site, barge landing site or a pipeline right-of-way and that is not open to the public.
adverse effect	The impairment of, or damage to, the environment or health of humans, or damage to property, or loss of reasonable enjoyment of life or property.
aeolian	Material that was eroded, transported or deposited by wind action.
airstrip	A strip of ground suitable for the takeoff and landing of aircraft.
all-weather road	A paved or unpaved, i.e., gravel, road that is open to traffic all year.
anchor fields	The three natural gas fields, Niglintgak, Taglu and Parsons Lake, whose production will provide the initial volume of gas shipped in the Mackenzie Valley pipeline.
ambient conditions	The pressure, temperature and humidity of the medium surrounding an object, usually referring to atmospheric pressure and temperature conditions.
ambient temperature	The temperature of the medium surrounding an object.
archaeological	Pertaining to the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of physical remains.
archaeological site	The location where an archaeological artifact is found.
ASME	The abbreviation for American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

GLOSSARY

availability	A unit of measure, usually expressed as a percentage, of the actual time a facility, pipeline, or other equipment is capable of providing service, if called upon. Also known as a <i>service factor</i> .
backfill	The fill material used to cover a completed pipeline. Adequate fill material is provided above and below the pipe to prevent damage caused by loose rock, abrasion, shifting or washouts.
baseline	A surveyed condition that serves as a reference point to which later surveys are coordinated or correlated.
baseline information, environmental	The current state of the environment or environmental setting for a particular element. This information helps to determine the potential environmental effects of a project by providing an environmental reference point for the element, with which to compare future environmental conditions and potential environmental effects.
Bcf/d	The abbreviation for billion cubic feet per day.
BDR	The abbreviation for Beaufort Delta Region.
bedrock	The solid rock underlying soil or any other unconsolidated surficial cover.
bench	A terrace of level earth or rock that is raised and narrow and that breaks the continuity of a declivity.
berm	A mound or wall of earth.
biophysical environment	The components of the earth, including land, water and air, including all layers of the atmosphere, all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms, and the related interacting natural systems.
block valve	A device, positioned at intervals along a pipeline, that controls the rate of flow in the pipeline, opens or shuts off the pipeline completely, or serves as an automatic or semi-automatic safety device.
borrow material	Earth material, such as gravel or sand, taken from one location to be used as fill at another location.
borrow site	An area that could be excavated to provide material, such as gravel or sand, to be used, where required, by the project.
BTEX	The abbreviation for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene.
calculated equivalent gas volume	The conversion of an energy value to a gas volume produced at source. It includes the conversion of natural gas liquids recovered at the Inuvik area facility to an equivalent gas volume using the liquid mixture's physical components and properties, as well as the fuel used in both the gas pipeline and the gathering system.

GLOSSARY

Canada Benefits Plan	A plan to provide Canadians, including Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal northerners with a fair opportunity to participate competitively in supplying the goods, services and personnel required by the project.
capability, system	The capacity of a pipeline, facility or other equipment at design conditions.
capital cost	The amount of money spent to design and construct the project facilities.
CCME	The abbreviation for Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.
CCP	The abbreviation for Community Conservation Plan.
CEAA	The abbreviation for <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i> . Also, the abbreviation for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.
CO	The chemical formula for carbon monoxide.
COGOA	The abbreviation for the <i>Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act</i> .
commissioning	The act of charging a system and conducting tests to ensure that the system functions safely before start-up.
compression, gas	The process of increasing the pressure on gas to reduce its volume or cause it to flow. Natural gas is usually compressed for pipeline transportation.
compressor station	A facility containing equipment that is used to increase pressure to compress natural gas for transportation in a pipeline.
ConocoPhillips	The abbreviation for ConocoPhillips Canada (North) Limited.
Construction Phase	The phase of a project preceding the Operations Phase, during which project facilities and infrastructure are assembled, installed on their foundations, connected and tested to ensure that they operate as designed.
continuous permafrost	A category of permafrost where more than 90% of all ground is frozen. Permafrost distribution along the Mackenzie Valley varies from extensive and continuous in the north to discontinuous and sporadic in the south.
Cooperation Plan	The abbreviation for the <i>Cooperation Plan for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Review of a Northern Gas Pipeline Project through the Northwest Territories</i> .
Coriolis mass flow meter	An instrument that determines mass flow rate from the torque on a ribbed disk that is rotated at constant speed when fluid is made to enter at the centre of the disk and is accelerated radially.
corridor, pipeline	The 1-km-wide area that generally centres on a preliminary right-of-way for the gathering pipelines, the NGL pipeline and the gas pipeline. The corridor extends from the Mackenzie Delta, through the Mackenzie Valley into the NGTL interconnect facility in Alberta.

GLOSSARY

CSA	The abbreviation for Canadian Standards Association.
cumulative effects	Changes to the environment that are caused by an action, including projects and activities, in combination with other past, present and future human actions.
custody transfer	The process of changing ownership of, or responsibility for, quantities of gas, petroleum or petroleum products.
custody transfer meter	A flowmeter that measures the minimum and maximum flow rates, operating pressures and temperatures of a pipeline's contents at the point of custody transfer. Any losses or gains resulting from inaccurate measurement of a custody transfer meter are the responsibility of the pipeline company.
dBA	The abbreviation for adjusted decibel.
decommissioning	The act of taking a processing plant or facility out of service and isolating equipment to prepare for routine maintenance work, suspending or abandoning.
dehydrate	To remove water or water vapour from gas or oil.
delta	An alluvial deposit, usually triangular, at the mouth of a river, stream, or tidal inlet.
demobilization	The process of moving people, supplies and equipment from the work site to another location.
demography	The study of the dynamic balance of a population, especially with regard to its density and capacity for expansion or decline.
dense-phase design	A pipeline design in which operating pressures are increased so that natural gas and natural gas liquids behave like a single fluid.
devolution	The delegation of power, especially by a central government to local or regional administration.
direction, of effect	An attribute of a project-specific environmental effect. Effect direction is either adverse, neutral or positive.
direction, adverse	The project is predicted to increase the key indicator value.
direction, neutral	The project is predicted to have no effect on the key indicator value.
direction, positive	The project is predicted to decrease the key indicator value.
ditch	A long, narrow excavation dug in the earth in which a pipeline is buried. Also known as a <i>trench</i> .

GLOSSARY

DPA	The abbreviation for development plan application.
duration, of effect	An attribute of a project-specific environmental effect. Effect duration is either short-term, medium-term, long-term or far future.
duration, far future	Effects on the key indicator extend more than 30 years after decommissioning and abandonment.
duration, long-term	Effects on the key indicator last more than four years, but do not extend beyond 30 years after decommissioning and abandonment.
duration, medium-term	Effects on the key indicator occur from one to four years.
duration, short-term	Effects on the key indicator last less than one year.
EIA	The abbreviation for Environmental Impact Assessment.
EIS	The abbreviation for Environmental Impact Statement.
EISC	The abbreviation for the Environmental Impact Screening Committee for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.
emissions	Substances discharged into the air, e.g., by a smokestack or an automobile engine.
Enbridge	The abbreviation for Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc.
environmental assessment	The second stage of the <i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i> process of environmental impact assessment.
environmental baseline information	The current state of the environment or environmental setting for a particular element. This information helps to determine the potential environmental effects of a project by providing an environmental reference point for the element, with which to compare future environmental conditions and potential environmental effects.
environmental impact assessment	The process of evaluating the biophysical, social and economic effects of a proposed project.
environmental impact statement	A report containing the environmental impact assessment.
erosion	The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep.
EUB	The abbreviation for Alberta Energy and Utilities Board.
ExxonMobil	The abbreviation for ExxonMobil Canada Properties.

GLOSSARY

facilities	Gathering and gas pipeline systems, including compressor and pump stations, block valves, pig launchers and receivers, heater stations and meter stations.
FFG	The abbreviation for formula financing grant.
flare stack	A chimney used to dispose of surplus hydrocarbon gases by igniting them in the atmosphere.
flow line	A pipe through which gas travels from a well to processing equipment or to storage. The pipe is either buried or installed above ground.
footprint	The amount and shape of the area disturbed.
frost bulb	A frozen zone, typically formed around a chilled pipe, in otherwise unfrozen ground.
frost heave	The raising of a surface caused by ice in the underlying soil. This movement results from alternate thawing and freezing. Frost heaving generates stress on pipelines in the Arctic.
G	The metric symbol for giga (billion or 10^9).
gas compression	The process of increasing the pressure on gas to reduce its volume or cause it to flow. Natural gas is usually compressed for pipeline transportation.
gas pipeline	The proposed gas pipeline that would extend from the Inuvik area facility, parallel to the NGL pipeline along the Mackenzie River to Norman Wells, and continue south to connect to an extension of the NGTL Alberta system south of the Northwest Territories–Alberta boundary. Also known as the <i>Mackenzie Valley pipeline</i> .
gathering pipelines	Four pipelines, also known as laterals, that transport natural gas and NGLs from the anchor fields to the Inuvik area facility. These include the Taglu lateral, Niglintgak lateral, Parsons Lake lateral and Storm Hills lateral.
gathering system	A system of pipelines and related facilities that include four gathering pipelines, the Inuvik area facility, the NGL pipeline and related facilities, such as valves, pig launchers and receivers.
geographic extent, of effect	An attribute of a project-specific environmental effect. Geographic extent is either local, regional, beyond regional or national.
geographic extent, beyond regional	Project effects extend beyond the regional study area.
geographic extent, local	Project effects are restricted to the local study area selected for each of the operating facilities.

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geographic extent, national	Effects extend into southern Canada and possibly beyond the jurisdiction of the decision-making authority for the project.
geographic extent, regional	Project effects are restricted to the regional study area.
geotechnical	Pertaining to the application of scientific methods and engineering principles to civil engineering problems, by acquiring, interpreting and using knowledge of materials of the crust of the earth.
GJ/d	The metric symbol for gigajoules per day.
glaciofluvial deposits	The material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice.
glycol	A group of compounds, such as ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol, used to dehydrate gaseous or liquid hydrocarbons, to inhibit the formation of hydrates, or to cool fluids (liquid or gas), by acting as a heat transfer medium.
GNWT	The abbreviation for Government of the Northwest Territories.
grade, pipe	A designation of the pipe based on strength. Grade designation is nondimensional, but numerically equivalent to the specified minimum yield strength in megapascals. Grade 359 pipe material is equivalent to Grade X-52. Grade 550 pipe material is equivalent to Grade X-80.
grading	The process of constructing a work area to facilitate moving personnel, equipment and material onto and along a right-of-way. The process includes levelling, cutting and filling. The travel surface is similar to a winter road.
granular resources	Material deposits that have a granulated surface or structure, such as gravel.
groundwater	The water within the earth that supplies water wells and springs.
GSA	The abbreviation for Gwich'in Settlement Area.
ha	The metric symbol for hectare.
habitat	The part of the physical environment in which a plant or animal lives.
heater station	A facility where natural gas is heated to prevent the formation of hydrates.
helipad	A cleared landing area for helicopters, located at camps and facilities.
heritage resource	Cultural, historic archaeological and paleontological resources that can include pre-contact and post-contact features.

GLOSSARY

hydrocarbons	The organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon whose densities, boiling points, and freezing points increase as their molecular weights increase. Petroleum is a mixture of many different hydrocarbons.
hydrogeology	The science dealing with the occurrence of groundwater, its use and its functions in modifying the earth, primarily by erosion and deposition.
hydrology	The science that treats the occurrence, circulation, distribution and properties of the waters of the earth and their reaction with the environment.
hydrostatic testing	The final quality control check of the structural soundness of a pipeline or facility. In this test, the line is filled with water or a glycol–water mixture and pressurized to a designated point. This pressure is maintained for a specific period of time. Any ruptures or leaks revealed by the test are repaired. The test is repeated until no problems are noted. Also known as <i>pressure testing</i> .
ice pad	A level working surface made of compact snow and ice.
ice road	A secondary road made of compact snow or ice, often ploughed over a frozen lake or ground, and that is impassable in the summer. Also known as a <i>winter road</i> .
INAC	The abbreviation for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
incident	A specific unplanned event or sequence of events that has an unwanted and unintended effect on people’s safety or health, on property or the environment, or on regulatory compliance.
infrastructure	Basic facilities, such as transportation, communications, electric power supplies and buildings, that enable an organization, project or community to function.
Inuvik area facility	The facility near Inuvik that processes and separates gas and NGLs delivered from the gathering pipelines and that directs the processed streams to the NGL and gas pipelines.
ISR	The abbreviation for Inuvialuit Settlement Region.
key indicator	A factor used to measure the status of a valued environmental component.
KI	The abbreviation for key indicator.
kilometre post	A marker for each kilometre along the centreline of the right-of-way, used for reference points.
km	The metric symbol for kilometre.
KP	The abbreviation for kilometre post.

GLOSSARY

lateral	A gathering pipeline that connects the production area facilities to the Inuvik area facility.
line pipe	Sections of pipe that can be welded together to form a pipeline.
logistics	The activities associated with procuring, maintaining and transporting materials, equipment and personnel.
looping, pipeline	A method of increasing capacity on a pipeline by laying additional pipe alongside part or all of an existing pipeline.
M	The metric symbol for mega (million or 10 ⁶).
m	The metric symbol for metre.
m³	The metric symbol for cubic metre.
m³/d	The metric symbol for cubic metres per day.
Mackenzie Valley pipeline	The proposed gas pipeline that would extend from the Inuvik area facility, parallel to the NGL pipeline along the Mackenzie River to Norman Wells, and continue south to connect to an extension of the NGTL Alberta system south of the Northwest Territories–Alberta boundary. Also known as the <i>gas pipeline</i> .
magnitude, of effect	An attribute of a project-specific environmental effect. Effect magnitude is either none, low, moderate or high.
magnitude, high	The project effect on the key indicator will exceed its established guideline levels or standards.
magnitude, low	The project will affect the key indicator, but the effect is unlikely to be detectable, i.e., it is less than 5% of established guideline levels or standards for that indicator.
magnitude, moderate	The project will have a detectable effect on the key indicator, i.e., greater than 5% of guideline values and standards, but the predicted effect is within established guideline levels or standards for that indicator.
magnitude, none	The project will not change the key indicator.
material balance	A calculation to inventory material inputs versus outputs.
Mcf/d	The abbreviation for thousand cubic feet of gas per day.
meter station	A facility where the flow of gas or natural gas liquids is recorded. Meter stations are located at key transfer points, such as the Inuvik area facility where natural gas flows from the gathering system to the Mackenzie Valley pipeline and NGLs to the NGL pipeline.

GLOSSARY

mitigation	The elimination, reduction or control of the adverse environmental effects of the project, and includes restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means.
Mm³/d	The metric symbol for million cubic metres per day.
module	A standardized part or an independent self-contained unit of facilities or structures, such as buildings, used in construction. The modules are generally prefabricated and packaged in manageable sizes and weights for ease of transportation and assembly on site.
MOP	The abbreviation for maximum operating pressure.
MPa	The metric symbol for megapascal.
MV	The abbreviation for Mackenzie Valley.
MVEIRB	The abbreviation for Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.
MVRMA	The abbreviation for <i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i> .
MW	The abbreviation for megawatt.
N/A	The abbreviation for not applicable.
natural gas	A compressible mixture of hydrocarbons with a low specific gravity that occurs naturally in a gaseous form.
natural gas liquids	Hydrocarbons that are gaseous in the reservoir, but that will separate out in liquid form at the pressures and temperatures at which separators normally operate. The liquids consist of varying proportions of butane, propane, pentane and heavier fractions, with little or no methane or ethane.
NEB	The abbreviation for the National Energy Board.
NEBA	The abbreviation for the <i>National Energy Board Act</i> .
NGL	The abbreviation for natural gas liquid.
NGTL	The abbreviation for NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd.
Niglintgak field	The anchor field to be developed by Shell.
Niglintgak lateral	The gathering pipeline connecting the Niglintgak gas conditioning facility to a connection point on the Taglu lateral at the outlet of the Taglu gas conditioning facility.
NO₂	The chemical formula for nitrogen dioxide.

GLOSSARY

NPS	The abbreviation for nominal pipe size.
NTS	The abbreviation for national topographic system.
NWT	The abbreviation for Northwest Territories.
Operations Phase	The phase of a project during which the pipeline and associated facilities are operated.
overwintering habitat	A habitat used by a species to survive the winter.
pad	The surface parts of a multiwell drilling or production site, including wells, buildings, piping and electrical facilities.
PAI	The abbreviation for potential acid input.
paleontology	The branch of science that deals with extinct and fossil animals and plants.
Parsons Lake field	The anchor field to be developed by ConocoPhillips and ExxonMobil.
Parsons Lake lateral	The gathering pipeline connecting the Parsons Lake gas conditioning facility to a connection point at the Storm Hills pigging facility.
particulate matter	Matter in the form of small liquid or solid particles.
permafrost	Ground (soil or rock and included ice and organic material) that remains at or below 0°C for at least two consecutive years. It is defined on the basis of temperature and, because the freezing point of water may be depressed, permafrost might not necessarily be frozen or completely frozen. Permafrost includes ground ice, but does not include glacier ice or icings.
pig	An in-line scraper, i.e., brush, blade cutter or swab, that is forced through a pipeline by fluid pressure. The pig is used to remove scale, sand, water and other foreign matter from the interior surfaces of the pipe.
pigging	The act of pushing a pig through a pipeline to physically clean deposits from the inner surface of the pipeline, to remove liquids, or to conduct internal inspections of the pipeline.
pigging facilities	Facilities for launching and receiving pigs.
pingo	A low hill or mound forced up by hydrostatic pressure in an area underlain by permafrost.
PIP	The abbreviation for Preliminary Information Package.
pipe grade	A designation of the pipe based on strength. Grade designation is nondimensional, but numerically equivalent to the specified minimum yield strength in megapascals. Grade 359 pipe material is equivalent to Grade X-52. Grade 550 pipe material is equivalent to Grade X-80.

GLOSSARY

pipeline	A line of pipe connected to valves and other control devices, for conducting fluids, gases or finely divided solids.
pipeline corridor	The 1-km-wide area that generally centres on a preliminary right-of-way for the gathering pipelines, the NGL pipeline and the gas pipeline. The corridor extends from the Mackenzie Delta, through the Mackenzie Valley into the NGTL interconnect facility in Alberta.
pipeline looping	A method of increasing capacity on a pipeline by laying additional pipe alongside part or all of an existing pipeline.
plain	A level or very gently sloping, unidirectional (planar) surface with gradients up to and including 3° (5%). Local surface irregularities generally have a relief of less than 1 m.
PM_{2.5}	The abbreviation for particulate matter that is 2.5 µm in diameter or smaller.
precedent agreement	A conditional agreement between the shipper and the transporter that outlines the conditions leading the parties to enter into a Firm Service Transportation Agreement, once the conditions have been satisfied.
pressure testing	The final quality control check of the structural soundness of a pipeline or facility. In this test, the line is filled with air, water or a glycol–water mixture and pressurized to a designated point. This pressure is maintained for a specific period of time. Any ruptures or leaks revealed by the test are repaired. The test is repeated until no problems are noted. Also known as <i>hydrostatic testing</i> .
procurement	Activities that must take place to obtain, on schedule and at optimum price, materials or services needed to construct a project.
production	The operation of bringing raw natural gas to the surface for processing.
production area	The area that encompasses all project components from the Inuvik area facility north, including the anchor fields, the gathering pipelines and associated facilities, infrastructure, and the 1-km-wide buffer area surrounding each of these components.
proponents, gathering system	The four organizations (Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Limited, ConocoPhillips, Shell and ExxonMobil) that are undertaking the Mackenzie gathering system.
project-specific effects	An effect caused by the project. Such effects are sometimes referred to as direct effects as they only include the project's contribution to the effect as opposed to cumulative effects, in which case other projects would contribute to the effect.
project, the	The abbreviation for the Mackenzie Gas Project.

GLOSSARY

proponents	The four organizations (Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Limited, ConocoPhillips, Shell and ExxonMobil) that are undertaking the Mackenzie gathering system.
public consultation	The process of involving affected parties in the design, planning and operation of a project. The process requires that the proponents give the parties to be consulted notice of the matter in sufficient form and detail to allow them to prepare their views on the matter. They are also given a reasonable amount of time to prepare their views and an opportunity to present their views to the proponents, who consider the views presented, fully and impartially.
pumping station	A facility containing equipment that is used to increase the pressure of a liquid, such as NGL, for further transportation in a pipeline.
Q1	The abbreviation for the first quarter of the year (January 1 to March 31).
Q2	The abbreviation for the second quarter of the year (April 1 to June 30).
Q3	The abbreviation for the third quarter of the year (July 1 to September 30).
Q4	The abbreviation for the fourth quarter of the year (October 1 to December 31).
RA	The abbreviation for responsible authority.
RCMP	The abbreviation for Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
reclamation	The process of re-establishing a disturbed site to a former or other productive use, not necessarily to the same condition that existed before disturbance. The land capability may be at a level different, i.e., lower or higher, than that which existed before the disturbance, depending on the goal of the process. Reclamation includes the management of a contaminated site and revegetation, where necessary. Reclamation is not considered complete until the goals for reclamation have been achieved.
regulators	The government departments or agencies that issue licences, permits or authorizations likely to be applied for in respect of a proposed project.
regulatory review	For the Mackenzie Gas Project, the processes related to a review of a certificate under the NEBA, applications under COGOA, land use permits and water licences under the NWT Waters Act, the <i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i> and others.
reliability	The availability of equipment after considering maintenance and problem time.
reservoir	A subsurface, porous, permeable rock body containing a natural accumulation of oil or gas, or both.

GLOSSARY

residual effects	Effects that are present after mitigation is applied.
responsible authority	In relation to a project, a federal authority that is required under subsection 11(1) of the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i> to ensure that an environmental assessment of the project is conducted.
revegetation	The process of providing denuded land with a new cover of plants.
right-of-way	The right of passage or of crossing over someone else's land. Also, an easement in lands belonging to others that is obtained by agreement or lawful appropriation for public or private use.
ROW	The abbreviation for right-of-way.
SCADA	The abbreviation for supervisory control and data acquisition.
SDL	The abbreviation for Significant Discovery Licence.
sediment	Fragmented material from weathered rocks and organic material that is suspended in, transported by and eventually deposited by water or air.
service factor	A unit of measure, usually expressed as a percentage, of the actual time a facility, pipeline, or other equipment is capable of providing service, if called upon. Also known as <i>availability</i> .
settlement area	The main area where an Aboriginal group traditionally lived and pursued their livelihood. Rights and benefits defined by the Final Agreement, such as rights to hunt and fish, or economic benefits, such as consultation on exploration and development, may extend to the whole settlement area.
Shell	The abbreviation for Shell Canada Limited.
shipper	An individual or company that contracts with a gathering, transmission or distribution system for transporting natural gas.
shutdown	The act of stopping work temporarily or stopping a machine or piece of equipment in operation.
Significant Discovery Licence	A licence, issued under the provisions of the <i>Canada Petroleum Resources Act</i> , that allows the licence holder to explore, drill and test for petroleum and to develop frontier lands to produce petroleum.
silt	Fine sand, clay or other soil carried by moving or running water and deposited as sediment on the bottom or on the shore of a lake or stream.
single-phase design	A pipeline design that requires separate pipelines for natural gas and for NGLs.
slug catcher	A vessel or series of pipes to collect liquids at the inlet of a pipeline facility, such as a compressor station.

GLOSSARY

SO₂	The chemical formula for sulphur dioxide.
socio-economics	The study of social and economic factors.
spawning habitat	A particular type of area where a fish species chooses to reproduce. Preferred habitat (substrate, water flow and temperature) varies from species to species.
species	A group of organisms that actually or potentially interbreed and are reproductively isolated from all other such groups; a taxonomic grouping of genetically and morphologically similar individuals; the category below genus.
spoil	Subsoil material that is excavated, such as from a pipeline trench or areas subject to grading, and that is to be kept separate from surface soil.
spread	The necessary equipment and crew needed to build a pipeline. Spreads are like moving assembly lines and can consist of one hundred pieces of equipment and over five hundred workers.
SSA	The abbreviation for Sahtu Settlement Area.
staging site	A location where equipment is stored, maintained or readied for work.
stakeholders	People or organizations with an interest or share in an undertaking, such as a commercial venture.
start-up	The act of recommencing work or starting up machinery or equipment after a temporary shutdown or decommissioning.
stockpile	A storage supply of something, such as line pipe or soil, to be used later.
Storm Hills lateral	The gathering pipeline connecting the Storm Hills pigging facility to a connection point at the inlet of the Inuvik area facility.
sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
sweet natural gas	Gas that has no more than the maximum sulphur content, as defined by the specifications for the sales gas from a plant or by a legal body.
system capability	The capacity of a pipeline, facility or other equipment at design conditions.
t	The metric symbol for tonne.
Taglu field	The anchor field to be developed by Imperial Oil Resources Limited.
Taglu lateral	The gathering pipeline connecting the Taglu field pad facility to a connection point at the Storm Hills pigging facility.

GLOSSARY

taiga	A large temperate forest zone characterized by forests drawing on discontinuous permafrost and mineral soils.
tariff	A published statement of rate schedules and general terms and conditions under which a service will be supplied.
terrain	The physical surface features of a tract of land.
thaw settlement	The settlement that results from ice melting in the soil. Settlement depends on thaw depth, ice content and soil gradation.
throughput	The amount of material put through a process or pipeline.
toll	The fee charged by a pipeline company for the use of its facilities.
traditional harvest	Activities involving the harvest of traditional resources, such as hunting and trapping, fishing, gathering medicinal plants, and travelling to engage in these activities.
traditional knowledge	Cultural knowledge that is based on direct observation or information passed on orally from other community members, developed from centuries of experience of living off the land.
travel lane	The portion of the right-of-way used for travel by vehicles and equipment.
trench	A long, narrow excavation dug in the earth in which a pipeline is buried. Also known as a <i>ditch</i> .
tundra	A vast treeless zone, lying between the ice cap and the timberline of North America and Eurasia, that has a permanently frozen subsoil.
two-phase design	A pipeline design that allows the concurrent movement of two phases, such as liquid and gas, through a single pipeline.
utilities	Systems of electricity, natural gas, water, sewer drains and other services.
valued component	Resources or environmental features that are important to human populations, have regional, national or international profiles, or if altered from their existing status will be important in evaluating the impacts of development or human actions and in focusing management or regulatory policy.
VC	The abbreviation for valued component.
wastewater	Water that is mostly vapour condensed from natural gas and any free water produced with the natural gas.
water crossing	A location where a pipeline crosses a stream or a river. Also known as a <i>watercourse crossing</i> .

GLOSSARY

winter road

A secondary road made of compact snow or ice, often ploughed over a frozen lake or ground, and that is impassable in the summer. Also known as an *ice road*.

GLOSSARY
