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| % | 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. |
| Aboriginal Pipeline Group | The Mackenzie Valley Aboriginal Pipeline Limited Partnership. |
| 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. |
| AFUDC | The abbreviation for allowance for funds used during construction. |
| 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. |
| allowance for funds used during construction | An amount allowed to be included in the construction costs of a project or the cost of funds used during the period of construction when a utility undertakes to construct its own facilities. |
| 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. |

GLOSSARY

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| 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. |
| AOS | The abbreviation for authorized overrun service. |
| APG | The abbreviation for Aboriginal Pipeline Group. |
| 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. |
| authorized overrun service | The service to be provided under the terms of the precedent agreement for firm transportation of natural gas. Each firm shipper is eligible to transport a prorated portion of available daily authorized overrun service capacity up to a maximum of 10% of its contract demand quantity. |
| 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. |

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| 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, that is 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. |
| 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. |
| capital spares | Equipment components kept on hand in case they are needed to replace failed components, to keep the unit or system running. |
| CCME | The abbreviation for Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. |
| CEAA | The abbreviation for <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i> . Also, the abbreviation for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. |
| chromatograph | An analytical instrument that records the results of the chromatographic process, which is a method of separating and analyzing mixtures of chemical substances by chromatographic adsorption. |
| 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. |

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| 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 and installed, and connected and tested to ensure that they operate as designed. |
| 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> . |
| core market | Residential, commercial or institutional buyers of gas provided by shippers under a commercial arrangement for use in any Northwest Territories community along the route of the gas pipeline, including gas used for power generation to serve these same markets. |
| 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. |
| CPCN | The abbreviation for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. |
| 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. |
| DCR | The abbreviation for Deh Cho Region. |
| 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. |

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| 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. The 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> . |
| 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 | Project effects on the key indicator extend more than 30 years after decommissioning and abandonment. |
| duration, long-term | Project effects on the key indicator last more than four years, but do not extend beyond 30 years after decommissioning and abandonment. |
| duration, medium-term | Project effects on the key indicator occur from one to four years. |
| duration, short-term | Project effects on the key indicator last less than one year. |
| EEA | The abbreviation for Energy and Environmental Analysis, Inc. |
| 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. |

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| 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. |
| 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. |
| firm service | Service offered to customers under schedules or contracts that anticipate no interruptions, except for force majeure. |
| firm service transportation agreement | A contractual agreement that provides for the delivery of natural gas up to a specific maximum daily quantity. The shipper must pay a monthly demand charge, regardless of the volumes transported, and a commodity charge for the volumes actually transported. |
| 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. |
| force majeure | An unforeseeable course of events that excuse a person or an organization from fulfilling a contract. |

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| 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 Niglintgak lateral, Taglu 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 and 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. |
| geographic extent, national | Project 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. |

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| GLJ | The abbreviation for Gilbert Laustsen Jung Associates Ltd. |
| 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 the 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. |
| GST | The abbreviation for goods and services tax. |
| 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 resources | Cultural, historic archaeological and paleontological resources that can include pre-contact and post-contact features. |
| 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. |

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| 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> . |
| ICC | The abbreviation for industrial and commercial centre. |
| 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, electrical power supplies and buildings, that enable an organization, project or community to function. |
| Inuvik area facility | The facility near Inuvik that will process and separate 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. |
| lateral | A gathering pipeline that connects the production area facilities to the Inuvik area facility. |
| Leave to Open | NEB authorization granting a company permission to open a pipeline or a section of pipeline for the transmission of hydrocarbons or any other commodity. The NEB may grant leave if the Board is satisfied that the pipeline can be safely opened for transmission. |

GLOSSARY

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| 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. |

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| 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. |
| NCI | The abbreviation for Navigant Consulting, Inc. |
| 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. |

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| NO₂ | The chemical formula for nitrogen dioxide. |
| NPS | The abbreviation for nominal pipe size. |
| NTS | The abbreviation for national topographic system. |
| NWT | The abbreviation for Northwest Territories. |
| open season | A period of time in which potential customers can bid for pipeline services, and during which such customers are treated equally regarding priority in the queue for service. |
| 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. |

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| 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. |
| 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 | The 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. |
| 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. |

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| project, the | The abbreviation for the Mackenzie Gas Project. |
| proponents, gas pipeline | The five organizations (Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Limited, the APG, ConocoPhillips, Shell and ExxonMobil) that are undertaking the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. |
| 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. |

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| reservoir | A subsurface, porous, permeable rock body containing a natural accumulation of oil or gas, or both. |
| 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. |
| risk allowance | An allowance that is included in a project cost estimate for specific probability-weighted events that might occur during project execution. |
| 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. |

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| 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. |
| SO₂ | The chemical formula for sulphur dioxide. |
| socio-economics | The study of social and economic factors. |
| southern terminus | The southernmost point of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline where the transmission system connects either directly with the Alberta natural gas pipeline system in northwestern Alberta, or to a third-party extension that subsequently connects to the Alberta system. |
| 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. |

GLOSSARY

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| 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. |
| 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. |

GLOSSARY

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| 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> . |
| 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 <i>ice road</i> . |