

## GLOSSARY

°C	The symbol for degree Celsius.
<	The symbol for less than.
>	The symbol for greater than.
%	The symbol for percent.
<b>abandonment and reclamation</b>	The act of permanently stopping operations, removing facilities and restoring land to a productive state.
<b>adverse effect</b>	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.
<b>AENV</b>	The abbreviation for Alberta Environment.
<b>anchor fields</b>	The three natural-gas fields, Taglu, Parsons Lake and Niglintgak, whose production will provide the initial volume of gas shipped in the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
<b>anthropogenic</b>	Materials made or modified by humans.
<b>APG</b>	The abbreviation for Aboriginal Pipeline Group.
<b>aquatic</b>	Growing in, living in, or frequenting water. Also, occurring, or situated in, or on, water.
<b>baseline</b>	A surveyed condition that serves as a reference point to which later surveys or assessments are coordinated or correlated.
<b>Beluga Management Zone 1A</b>	The 1A zone is an area of traditional whale harvesting and concentration. Management directions for this area are described in community conservation plans.
<b>biophysical</b>	Referring to the air, noise, aquatic (groundwater, hydrology, water quality and fisheries) and terrestrial (soils, landforms, permafrost, vegetation and wildlife) conditions in the project area.
<b>bog</b>	Peatlands consisting primarily of sphagnum mosses, with poor nutrient status and acidic conditions.

GLOSSARY

---

<b>borrow site</b>	An area that could be excavated to provide material, such as gravel or sand, to be used, where required, by the project.
<b>carnivore</b>	Any mammal of the order Carnivora, such as cats, dogs, bears and seals, with powerful jaws and teeth adapted for stabbing, tearing, and eating flesh.
<b>carrion</b>	Dead, putrefying flesh.
<b>compressor station</b>	A facility containing equipment that is used to increase pressure to compress natural gas for transportation in a pipeline.
<b>coniferous forest</b>	Typically, evergreen trees or plants that are cone bearing, such as pine trees.
<b>Construction Phase</b>	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.
<b>COSEWIC</b>	The abbreviation for Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
<b>critical habitat</b>	The habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species, according to the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> .
<b>cumulative effects</b>	Changes to the environment caused by an action, including projects and activities, in combination with other past, present and future human actions.
<b>dB</b>	The abbreviation for decibel.
<b>deadfall</b>	A tangled mass of fallen trees and branches.
<b>decommissioning</b>	The act of taking a processing plant or facility out of service and isolating equipment, to prepare for routine maintenance work, suspending or abandoning.
<b>denning site</b>	A location where a bear creates its den.
<b>dispersal</b>	The spontaneous movement of young wildlife away from their mothers as a result of innate behaviour or unfavourable environmental conditions.
<b>EIS</b>	The abbreviation for environmental impact statement.

---

<b>environment</b>	The components of the earth, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• land, water and air, including all layers of the atmosphere</li><li>• all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms</li><li>• the interacting natural systems that include all components referred to in the previous bullets</li></ul>
<b>environmental impact assessment</b>	The process of evaluating the biophysical, social and economic effects of a proposed project.
<b>environmental impact statement</b>	A report containing the environmental impact assessment.
<b>environmental effect</b>	For a project, any change that the project might cause in the biophysical environment. Also, any change to the project that might be caused by the environment.
<b>esker</b>	A winding ridge of irregularly stratified sand, gravel and cobbles, deposited under a glacier by a rapidly flowing glacial stream.
<b>facilities</b>	Structures of the gathering and gas pipeline systems, including compressor and pump stations, block valves, pigging facilities, heater stations and meter stations.
<b>fen</b>	Low lands, such as peat land, which is wholly or partly covered by water, especially in the upper regions of old estuaries and around lakes. These areas do not drain naturally.
<b>flow line</b>	A pipe through which gas travels from a well to processing equipment or to storage. The pipe is either buried, or installed above ground.
<b>gas conditioning facility</b>	A facility located at each anchor field, which collects raw gas from the wells, and dehydrates and conditions the product for transport through the gathering system.
<b>gas pipeline</b>	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 existing Alberta system south of the Northwest Territories–Alberta boundary. Also known as the <i>Mackenzie Valley Pipeline</i> .
<b>gathering pipelines</b>	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.

GLOSSARY

---

<b>gathering system</b>	A system of pipelines and associated facilities that include four gathering pipelines, the Inuvik area facility, the NGL pipeline and related facilities, such as valves, pig launchers and receivers.
<b>GBMA</b>	The abbreviation for Grizzly Bear Management Area.
<b>GNWT</b>	The abbreviation for the Government of the Northwest Territories.
<b>ground-truthing survey</b>	Measuring various properties, such as temperature and land use, conducted on the ground to validate or calibrate observations made from satellites or aircraft.
<b>GRRB</b>	The abbreviation for Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board.
<b>ha</b>	The metric symbol for hectare.
<b>HA</b>	The abbreviation for habitat availability.
<b>habitat</b>	The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally and normally lives and grows.
<b>HE</b>	The abbreviation for habitat effectiveness.
<b>home range</b>	The area within which an animal lives. A home range can be described by season, by year, or by an animal's lifetime.
<b>infrastructure</b>	Basic facilities, such as transportation, communications, power supplies and buildings, which enable an organization, project or community to function.
<b>Inuvik area facility</b>	The processing facility to be located near Inuvik where gas and liquids will be processed and separated, then delivered to the gas and NGL pipelines.
<b>kame</b>	A low, long, steep-sided mound of glacial drift, commonly stratified sand and gravel, deposited by a subglacial stream as an alluvial fan or delta at the terminal margin of a melting glacier.
<b>key indicator</b>	A factor used to measure the status of a valued component.
<b>kHz</b>	The abbreviation for kilohertz.
<b>KI</b>	The abbreviation for key indicator.
<b>KIBS</b>	The abbreviation for Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary.
<b>km</b>	The metric symbol for kilometre.

---

<b>km/h</b>	The metric symbol for kilometres per hour.
<b>km<sup>2</sup></b>	The metric symbol for square kilometre.
<b>lateral</b>	A gathering pipeline that connects the production area facilities to the Inuvik area facility.
<b>LSA</b>	The abbreviation for local study area.
<b>m</b>	The metric symbol for metre.
<b>Mackenzie Gas Project</b>	A project that will develop three onshore natural gas anchor fields in the Mackenzie Delta and transport natural gas by pipeline to market in northwestern Alberta by 2009. The project comprises the anchor fields, wells, gathering pipelines and associated facilities, work camps, material stockpiling and shipping sites, roads, borrow sites, and other associated infrastructure.
<b>mitigation</b>	The elimination, reduction, or control of a project's adverse effects, including restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through avoidance, replacement, restoration, compensation or other means.
<b>mixedwood forest</b>	A forest that includes deciduous and coniferous trees.
<b>monitoring</b>	Periodic inspection to meet the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• observe and report on compliance with approval conditions</li><li>• confirm effectiveness of approved protection measures</li><li>• verify the accuracy of impact predictions</li><li>• identify any effects not predicted in the impact assessment</li></ul>
<b>moult</b>	The process, often seasonal, of an animal shedding hair, feathers, shell, horns or an outer layer.
<b>Mt/a</b>	The metric symbol for megatonnes per year.
<b>natural gas liquids</b>	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.
<b>NGL</b>	The abbreviation for natural gas liquid.

GLOSSARY

---

<b>NGL pipeline</b>	The pipeline connecting the Inuvik area facility with the Enbridge Pipeline facilities at Norman Wells.
<b>NGTL</b>	The abbreviation for NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd.
<b>Niglintgak field</b>	The anchor field to be developed by Shell Canada Limited, which includes three well pads, one gas conditioning facility, flow lines and supporting infrastructure. The gas conditioning facility might be barge-based or land-based.
<b>Niglintgak lateral</b>	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.
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	The chemical symbol for oxides of nitrogen.
<b>omnivore</b>	An organism that eats both vegetable and animal matter.
<b>Operations Phase</b>	The phase of a project during which the pipeline and associated facilities are operated.
<b>Parsons Lake field</b>	The anchor field to be developed by ConocoPhillips Canada (North) Limited and ExxonMobil Canada Properties. Initially, the field will consist of the north pad, which will have one pad for the well sites and gas conditioning facility. A second well pad will be developed five to 10 years after the north pad.
<b>Parsons Lake lateral</b>	The gathering pipeline connecting the Parsons Lake gas conditioning facility to a connection point at the Storm Hills pigging facility.
<b>passerine</b>	Any perching bird of the order Passeriformes, having feet with three toes pointing forward and one pointing backwards, including sparrows and most land birds.
<b>pellet</b>	Used in this context as faecal pellet, which is the smallest collectable unit of an animal's droppings, this contrasts with pellet groups and piles.
<b>permafrost</b>	Perennially frozen ground, occurring wherever the ground temperature remains below 0°C for two or more consecutive years.
<b>phenology</b>	The science of studying periodic biological phenomena in relation to climate, especially seasonal changes.

<b>pig</b>	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. In hydrostatic testing, the pig is used inside the line to push air ahead of the test water and to push water out after the test.
<b>pig launcher</b>	A facility on a pipeline for inserting and launching a pig
<b>pig receiver</b>	A piping arrangement whereby an incoming pig can be diverted into a receiving cylinder, isolated and then removed.
<b>pipeline corridor</b>	The 1-km-wide area, defined for the purpose of the EIS biophysical baseline and effects assessment studies, that centres on the combined right-of-way for the gas and NGL pipelines, from the Inuvik area facility south to the NGTL interconnect facility.
<b>production area</b>	The area that encompasses all project components located north of the Inuvik area facility, including the Niglintgak, Taglu and Parsons Lake fields, the gathering pipelines and associated facilities, infrastructure, and the 1-km-wide buffer area surrounding each of these project components, defined for the purpose of the EIS biophysical baseline and effects assessment studies.
<b>project, the</b>	The abbreviation for the Mackenzie Gas Project.
<b>project proponents</b>	The five organizations (Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Limited, the APG, ConocoPhillips Canada (North) Limited, Shell Canada Limited and ExxonMobil Canada Properties) that are undertaking the Mackenzie Gas Project.
<b>project-specific effect</b>	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).
<b>radio telemetry</b>	The reception of data at a location remote from the source of the data, using radio frequency electromagnetic radiation as the means of transmission.
<b>reclamation</b>	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 might 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 disturbed site and revegetation where necessary.

GLOSSARY

---

<b>relative abundance</b>	Usually referring to the abundance of animals, relative abundance indicates whether there are relatively more animals in one area than another, without necessarily revealing the actual number of animals in each area.
<b>residual effects</b>	Environmental effects that remain after mitigation. Effects that are present after mitigation has been applied.
<b>right-of-way</b>	The pipeline easement in which the pipeline will be installed and operated. The pipeline right-of-way width for the project will vary from 30 to 50 m, depending on pipe size and the number of pipes to be installed in the trench.
<b>riparian</b>	Situated or dwelling on the margin of a river or other waterbody.
<b>RSA</b>	The abbreviation for regional study area.
<b>RWED</b>	The abbreviation for Government of the Northwest Territories' Ministry of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development.
<b>SARA</b>	The abbreviation for <i>Species at Risk Act</i> .
<b>sp.</b>	The abbreviation for species (singular).
<b>spp.</b>	The abbreviation for species (plural).
<b>species</b>	A group of organisms that actually or potentially interbreed and are reproductively isolated from all other such groups, i.e., a taxonomic grouping of genetically and morphologically similar individuals. It is the taxonomic category below genus.
<b>species at risk</b>	An extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern, as defined in the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> .
<b>staging area</b>	An area used by migratory birds to prepare for, or rest during, migratory flights.
<b>Storm Hills lateral</b>	The gathering pipeline connecting the Storm Hills pigging facility to a connection point at the inlet of the Inuvik area facility.
<b>study area</b>	The area within the spatial boundaries of the scope of the biophysical environmental effects assessment.
<b>Taglu field</b>	The anchor field to be developed by Imperial Oil Resources Limited, consisting of one site that will include the well pads, gas conditioning facility, flow lines and supporting infrastructure.

---

<b>Taglu lateral</b>	The gathering pipeline connecting the Taglu gas conditioning facility to a connection point at the Storm Hills pigging facility.
<b>telemetry</b>	Transmitting and measuring the readings of instruments to a remote location by wires, radio waves, or other means.
<b>TK</b>	The abbreviation for traditional knowledge.
<b>track count</b>	A survey to determine the number of marks, such as rough paths, left by an animal.
<b>traditional knowledge</b>	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.
<b>transect</b>	A line or strip across the earth's surface, or through any object, along which a survey or observations are made.
<b>ungulate</b>	A hoofed mammal.
<b>valued component</b>	A characteristic or feature that represents important environmental conditions identified by assessment specialists, communities or stakeholders.
<b>VC</b>	The abbreviation for valued component.
<b>waterfowl</b>	Aquatic birds, especially swimming game birds, such as swans, ducks and geese.
<b>wetlands</b>	A broad group of wet habitats where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water.

