

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
for the  
MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT

Volume 6: Part C

**Socio-Economic Impact Assessment**

**Paulatuk  
Community Report**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background and Purpose

The purpose of this report on Paulatuk is to respond to the Joint Review Panel (JRP) request for a community-specific presentation of the environmental impact statement (EIS) socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA). For consistency and ease of use, the report is similar in structure to the regional-level material contained in the existing EIS, Volumes 6A and 6B. The report presents a community focus on a stand-alone basis, with the intent of meeting the needs of, and facilitating review by, the applicable community without substantial reference to other EIS documentation. A corresponding Volume 4B has been prepared to present the socio-economic baseline conditions on a community-specific basis.

## 1.2 How to Use this Report

In order to help the reader to locate content that may be of particular interest and to allow linkages for a given topic between the baseline information in Volume 4B and the effects assessment in Volume 6C, as well as to the existing Volumes 4 and 6 of the EIS, the following concordance table provides cross-references for the topics in each volume. The numbering has changed in Volume 6C from the EIS to accommodate new sections (see Table 1-1).

**Table 1-1: Environmental Impact Statement Topic Areas**

Topic	EIS, Volume 4	Volume 4B	EIS, Volumes 6A and 6B	Volume 6C
Introduction	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Geographic Area of Interest	–	–	–	2.0
Public Participation	–	–	–	3.0
Project Expenditures	–	–	2.0	–
National Economic Effects	–	–	3.2	–
Population Composition and Dynamics (Demography)	2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.6.1, 2.7.1, 2.8.1, 2.9.1	2.2	3.3	4.2
Economic Activity	2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.2, 2.5.2, 2.6.2, 2.7.2, 2.8.2, 2.9.2	2.3	3.1	4.1
Labour Force	2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.4.3, 2.5.3, 2.6.3, 2.7.3, 2.8.3, 2.9.3	2.4		
Income Sources and Amounts	2.2.4, 2.3.4, 2.4.4, 2.5.4, 2.6.4, 2.7.4, 2.8.4, 2.9.4	2.5		

Table 1-1: Environmental Impact Statement Topic Areas (cont'd)

Topic	EIS, Volume 4	Volume 4B	EIS, Volumes 6A and 6B	Volume 6C
Cost of Living	2.2.5, 2.3.5, 2.4.5, 2.5.5, 2.6.5, 2.7.5, 2.8.5, 2.9.5	2.6		
Transportation Infrastructure	3.2.1, 3.3.1, 3.4.1, 3.5.1, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.8.1, 3.9.1	3.3	4.1	5.2
Utilities, Energy and Communications	3.2.2, 3.3.2, 3.4.2, 3.5.2, 3.6.2, 3.7.2, 3.8.2, 3.9.2	3.4	4.2	5.3
Housing	3.2.3, 3.3.3, 3.4.3, 3.5.3, 3.6.3, 3.7.3, 3.8.3, 3.9.3	3.5	4.3	5.4
Recreation	3.2.3, 3.3.3, 3.4.3, 3.5.3, 3.6.3, 3.7.3, 3.8.3, 3.9.3		4.4	5.5
Governance	3.2.4, 3.3.4, 3.4.4, 3.5.4, 3.6.4, 3.7.4, 3.8.4, 3.9.4	3.2	4.5	5.1
Health Conditions	4.2.1, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.7.1, 4.8.1, 4.9.1	4.2	5.3	6.2
Health Care Facilities and Services	4.2.2, 4.3.2, 4.4.2, 4.5.2, 4.6.2, 4.7.2, 4.8.2, 4.9.2	4.3	5.2	6.1
Family and Community Conditions (Community Well-Being)	4.2.3, 4.3.3, 4.4.3, 4.5.3, 4.6.3, 4.7.3, 4.8.3, 4.9.3	4.4		
Human Health Risks	–	–	5.4	6.3
Accidents and Malfunctions	–	–	–	6.4
Social and Protection Facilities and Services	4.2.4, 4.3.4, 4.4.4, 4.5.4, 4.6.4, 4.7.4, 4.8.4, 4.9.4	4.5	5.5	6.5
Education and Training	4.2.5, 4.3.5, 4.4.5, 4.5.5, 4.6.5, 4.7.5, 4.8.5, 4.9.5	4.6	5.6	6.6
Traditional Harvesting	5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.6.1, 5.7.1, 5.8.1, 5.9.1	5.2	6.2	7.1
Trapping	5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 5.8.2, 5.9.2	5.3		

Table 1-1: Environmental Impact Statement Topic Areas (cont'd)

Topic	EIS, Volume 4	Volume 4B	EIS, Volumes 6A and 6B	Volume 6C
Aboriginal Language	5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.3, 5.6.3, 5.7.3, 5.8.3, 5.9.3	5.4	6.3	7.2
Nontraditional Land and Resource Use	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
Heritage Resources	7.0	7.0	8.0	9.0
Cumulative Effects	–	–	9.0	–
Monitoring and Follow-Up	–	–	10.0	10.0
References, Glossary	end	end	end	end
NOTE: – = not included, or not discussed				

### 1.3 Approach

This SEIA is designed to focus on how the project may affect the wellness of a community. Wellness is often the most highly valued aspect of community life, and depends on the well-being of individuals, families and the community as a whole. Community wellness may be significantly enhanced by project benefits, and be vulnerable to adverse effects.

The effects assessment is focused on addressing community concerns, with the aim of designing and implementing the project using procedures that optimize beneficial effects and reduce effects the communities believe to be undesirable.

A community-driven approach requires:

- knowledge about the characteristics of the communities that may be affected
- understanding of the interests and concerns of these communities

Knowledge of community characteristics has been obtained by collecting information from residents who are informed about a particular circumstance. Information on interests and concerns was gained in the meetings and community consultations held with residents of Paulatuk and the other communities in the ISR (Inuvialuit Settlement Region).

### 1.4 How the Effects Assessment is Conducted

Communities experience socio-economic effects in accordance with two primary interactions:

- physical, social or economic interaction between the project components activities or personnel, and community residents and their economic, social or cultural resources and pursuits

- supplying workers or business services to the project, which generates income for firms and individuals. The spending or investment of this income will have both positive and negative effects.

These community-specific reports do not address cumulative effects since this is not an appropriate analysis to conduct at the community level.

## 1.5 Data Limitations

To the extent feasible, assessment information in the EIS, Volumes 6A and 6B has been supplemented by data and information available at the community level. In order that regional and community presentations are internally consistent and comparable, only limited new data is presented.

Many of the communities in the Northwest Territories have relatively small populations, which means that data collected by Statistics Canada and other agencies, at the community level, is either suppressed or has limitations to maintain confidentiality and privacy. As a result, in several instances, information and analysis is constrained to a regional-level discussion.

For the reasons described above, this report therefore contains a significant amount of information common to all ISR communities. However, the report also contains some community data previously collected but not presented in the EIS. Where distinct community-specific effects have been identified, they are provided in this report.

This approach is consistent with input from the public participation program for the EIS. During issues scoping meetings with individual communities and the subsequent regional workshops, it was found that the majority of issues were commonly held among communities. Not only were some issues similar among communities in any region, but many concerns were common across the study area.

## 1.6 New Information

In its letter of December 3, 2004, the JRP requested additional information related to the effects assessment. This volume contains the following new information:

- the geographic area of interest of each community is addressed by relating project facilities and activities to communities that have either stated an expressed geographic interest during project studies and consultations, or whose interests are documented in public plans or agreements. This exercise was undertaken to respond to a request from the JRP. In the process of identifying the geographic area of interest, some overlap of interests between communities occurs. Consequently, the geographic area of interest might not exactly represent an individual community's point of view. Further, it is only one of several factors taken into account in the effects assessment.

- the public participation program (EIS, Volume 1, Section 3) has been summarized by providing an overview of the important meetings and consultation events, quantifying the extent of participation, and listing the key issues identified for each community
- the human environment aspects of accidents and malfunctions scenarios have been developed. The description of accidents and malfunctions is the same for all communities.

Traditional knowledge (TK) studies are being conducted under contract with community and regional groups in all areas, and the results of these studies, when available, may provide additional information on the issue of geographic areas of interest. However, this information will be available only if TK study groups choose to disclose it.

### 1.7 Summary of Socio-Economic Effects on Paulatuk

The nearest project activities in the ISR are located almost 400 km from the community of Paulatuk, which is accessible by air, water or snowmobile. As a result, there should be little or no migration of southerners or Northwest Territories residents to the community of Paulatuk. However, there will still be some pressure associated with intra-regional migration within the ISR. Some Paulatuk residents might be attracted to employment opportunities associated with the project and elect to move in with relatives in Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik or Inuvik. This increase in intra-regional movement may stress local facilities in these communities.

Project effects are assessed for direction, magnitude, duration and geographic extent. These are commonly referred to as attributes. The direction of a project effect is evaluated as neutral, adverse or positive, while the magnitude of an effect can be no effect, low, moderate or high. Low-magnitude effects would be barely discernible, while high-magnitude effects would represent noticeable changes in the community. The duration of an effect can be short term (occurring during the Construction Phase only) or long-term (lasting into the Operations Phase). The geographic extent of an effect can be local (experienced by the community only) or regional (experienced throughout the ISR) in extent. Virtually all construction effects are short term, and those Paulatuk may experience may be local or regional in extent.

A socio-economic effect is only considered significant if the effect will be either:

- high magnitude, short term, and regional, beyond regional or national in extent
- high magnitude, long term and any geographic extent

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- moderate magnitude, long term, and beyond regional or national in extent

The following is a summary of some of the expected project effects for the ISR, some of which might be experienced in Paulatuk. Not all attributes are described in the following text. Please see the appropriate sections of this report for full descriptions.

- Procurement, employment and income are expected to have high-magnitude, short-term, positive, regional or beyond regional effects during construction. During operations, project effects are expected to be positive, low in magnitude, regional or beyond regional and long term.
- Regional labour force participation in direct and spin-off employment for Paulatuk will be small compared with the Beaufort Delta Region (BDR) regional centre of Inuvik because southern job seekers will likely avoid the Aboriginal communities, knowing that work will be found in the larger regional centres. Effects on population mobility in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, are expected to be adverse, low in magnitude, regional in extent and short term.
- Low-magnitude, adverse, regional effects on housing are expected during construction in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk.
- Regionally, project effects on marine and air transportation will likely experience short-term, moderate-magnitude, adverse effects, while road transportation will experience short-term, low-magnitude, adverse effects. With Paulatuk being relatively isolated from project activities and their effects on transportation, the increased volume of barge, air and vehicle traffic will likely be not enough to interrupt transportation services for Paulatuk residents.
- Although low-magnitude, local effects on recreational resources in Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik are expected, regionally neutral effects on recreational facilities and services in the other ISR communities, which include Paulatuk, can be expected for the short term.
- Project activities will take place a considerable distance from the community of Paulatuk. As a result, the project might affect community wellness only if residents accept project-related employment. Some project-related earnings, especially during construction, may lead to increased alcohol abuse and associated undesirable behaviour, with likely adverse, high-magnitude, local, short-term effects on both well-being conditions and social services in Paulatuk.
- Effects on protection services in Tuktoyaktuk are expected to be adverse and moderate, but in the other ISR communities, which include Paulatuk, they are expected to be adverse, low to moderate in magnitude, local and short term.

- Increased project-associated travel and the substance abuse sometimes associated with increased income may have effects on health conditions that are moderate in magnitude, adverse, short-term and regional for the ISR, which includes Paulatuk. Effects on health care services in the ISR health centres, which include the Paulatuk health centre, are expected to be moderate in magnitude, adverse, local and short term.
- Effects on education attainment in the ISR communities, which include Paulatuk, will likely be low in magnitude, local and short term, and may be positive and adverse, motivating some students to leave school early and perhaps some to return to school. Accordingly, effects on education services are expected to be moderate in magnitude, local, positive and adverse, and short term in Tuktoyaktuk, but low, local, positive and short term in the other ISR communities, which include Paulatuk.
- Because of the greater dependence on traditional harvesting in Paulatuk, and the greater opportunity and motivation for continued harvesting, project effects are expected to be neutral, and any change in harvesting is expected to be low in magnitude, regional and short term. Traditional culture in the ISR coastal communities, which include Paulatuk, may experience adverse, local, but low-magnitude, short-term effects.
- Because the project is located some distance from Paulatuk, potential project effects on nontraditional land use and resources, visual and aesthetic resources, and protected areas are not expected.
- As no project components will be in the Paulatuk area, no project effects on heritage resources are expected.



## 2 GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST

### 2.1 Boundaries

This section describes the areas of interest for the ISR communities. The area of interest is defined as the geographic or spatial extent of most community socio-economic activity, and this area has been used to identify the most important potential project effects likely to impinge upon a given community. It is recognized that the ISR communities are interested in all project activities in the ISR and specifically in those in the immediate area of Inuvik. This area of interest can extend beyond the community to within, or even outside the region.

Community conservation plans (CCPs) were developed in 1993 for each of the six Inuvialuit communities, Aklavik, Holman, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Tuktoyaktuk, and then updated in 2000. The CCPs were the first objective of the *Inuvialuit Conservation and Management Plan (1988)*, prepared jointly by the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee, according to the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*. The CCPs were produced in each community by the Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, Community Corporation and Elders Committee as a resource document providing information on current conservation and resource management systems. They address such issues as how to identify and manage important wildlife habitat, seasonal harvesting areas and cultural sites, and educational initiatives and strategies for enhancing the local economy. They also address a process for making land use decisions, and protecting community values and resources.

The strategic goals of the CCPs are:

- identify important wildlife habitats, seasonal harvesting areas and cultural sites, and make recommendations for managing those areas
- describe a community process for land use decisions and managing cumulative impacts that will help protect community values and the resources on which priority lifestyles depend
- identify educational initiatives for the Inuvialuit and others interested in the area, which will promote conservation, understanding and appreciation
- describe a general system of wildlife management and conservation, and identify population goals and conservation measures appropriate for each species of concern in the planning area, using the knowledge of the community and others with expertise
- enhance the local economy by adopting a cooperative and consistent approach to community decision making and resource management

The CCPs designate the lands in the community's area of interest into one of five categories according to the following criteria:

- Category A – lands and waters where there are no known significant and sensitive cultural and renewable resources; current regulatory practices are sufficient
- Category B – lands and waters where there are cultural or renewable resources of some significance and sensitivity, but where current leases and permits ensure conservation of these resources
- Category C – lands and waters where cultural or renewable resources are of particular significance and sensitivity at certain times of the year; to be managed to eliminate possible potential damage and disruption
- Category D – lands and waters where cultural or renewable resources are of particular significance and sensitivity throughout the year; as with Category C, these areas shall be managed to eliminate to the greatest extent possible potential damage or disruption
- Category E – lands and waters where cultural or renewable resources are of extreme significance and sensitivity; there shall be no developments on these areas and the highest degree of protection is required

CCPs also provide guidelines with respect to general considerations, subsistence and commercial harvesting, and guidelines for tourism. These guidelines advocate restrictions on the altitude of aircraft, closeness of activities to wolf dens and volume of tourism in the region.

The geographical area of local interest for the ISR communities is defined and mapped by each ISR community in its respective CCP. The proposed pipeline and gathering system do not go through the Paulatuk CCP area.

## 2.2 Project Facilities in the Area of Interest

Table 2-1 indicates the specific project components and the approximate construction timing relevant to the ISR.

**Table 2-1: Project Components and Construction Timing Relevant to the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Project Component	Construction Schedule	Location
Anchor fields (includes flow lines)	2006-2010 2006-2010 2006-2011	Niglintgak Taglu Parsons Lake
Gathering pipelines	2006-2009	Niglintgak lateral Taglu lateral Parsons Lake lateral Storm Hills lateral
Gathering facilities	2006-2009	Storm Hills pigging facility Inuvik area facility
Pipelines	2006-2009	N/A
Pipeline facilities	2006-2009	2 valve sites
Barge landing sites	2006-2007	Tuktoyaktuk Niglintgak (land-based option only) Camp Farewell Taglu Swimming Point Tununuk Point Lucas Point Town of Inuvik
Stockpile and storage sites	2006-2008	Tuktoyaktuk Niglintgak Camp Farewell Taglu Swimming Point Tununuk Point Lucas Point Parsons Lake Storm Hills pigging facility Inuvik area facility Town of Inuvik Campbell Lake

**Table 2-1: Project Components and Construction Timing Relevant to the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (cont'd)**

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Construction Schedule</b>	<b>Location</b>
Camps	2006-2008	Tuktoyaktuk Niglintgak (2) Camp Farewell Taglu (2) Swimming Point Tununuk Point Lucas Point Parsons Lake (2) Storm Hills pigging facility Inuvik area facility Campbell Lake
All-weather roads	2006-2009	Niglintgak (land-based option only) Taglu Parsons Lake Inuvik area facility Campbell Lake
Airstrips and airports	Existing Seasonal Existing 2007 Existing 2007 Existing	Tuktoyaktuk Niglintgak (ice) Camp Farewell Taglu (all-weather) Swimming Point Parsons Lake (all-weather) Inuvik
Borrow sites	2006-2009	7 primary sites 9 secondary sites (if required)
NOTE: N/A= not applicable		

### 3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental impact statement public participation activities with the community of Paulatuk can be summarized as follows.

The EIS public participation program consisted of two *rounds* of public participation activities. Each round consisted of community meetings, followed by a regional workshop. Round 1 focused on issues scoping, where communities were provided with information about the project, and asked to identify their concerns. Round 2 focused on identifying and verifying possible project effects, based on issues identified in Round 1, and suggesting measures to manage or mitigate the negative effects, and optimize the positive effects.

During Round 1, representatives from the Inuvialuit leadership organizations of the Community Corporation, Hunters' and Trappers' Committee and Elders Committee of Paulatuk participated in community meetings in Tuktoyaktuk on December 3 to 4, 2002. In addition, Paulatuk community members attended an open house in Tuktoyaktuk on December 4, 2002. At the open house, community attendees could learn about the project and register any questions or concerns. Round 1 concluded with a regional EIS technical workshop for ISR and Gwich'in Settlement Area (GSA) communities held in Inuvik on April 8 to 9, 2003. Representatives from the leadership organizations of Paulatuk attended, along with representatives from other ISR communities, including Aklavik, Holman, Tuktoyaktuk and Sachs Harbour. Also present were representatives from the GSA communities of Inuvik, Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic, regulatory agencies, and the project team. They discussed the issues that arose in each community from the preceding community meetings, and clarified which issues were common or unique across the different communities and between the two regions.

On January 23, 2004, representatives from Paulatuk leadership organizations began their participation in the second round of public participation activities. Community members from Paulatuk participated in an open house on January 23 to further identify possible project effects and suggest mitigative measures. All of these community meetings were held in Aklavik. As in Round 1, a regional EIS technical workshop for ISR and GSA communities was held in Inuvik on February 3 to 4, 2004. Representatives from the leadership organizations of Paulatuk attended, along with representatives from other ISR communities, including Aklavik, Holman, Tuktoyaktuk and Sachs Harbour. Also present were representatives from the GSA communities of Inuvik, Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic, regulatory agencies, and the project team. During the workshop, input gathered during the preceding community meetings was shared and ways in which the effects could be managed were discussed.

In addition to the above consultation activities, community consultations with Paulatuk leadership organizations were carried out during the application for the necessary biophysical permits and scientific research licenses and for a proposed traditional knowledge study in the ISR.

Community participation activities were not restricted to those described previously. Initiatives by the individual project proponents to fulfill their community relations commitments provided additional opportunities for project representatives to interact with the communities.

### **General Issues Identified**

For a complete listing of all the issues and their respective suggested mitigative measures identified for Paulatuk, please see Volume 1, Section 4 of the EIS. The following is a representative selection of the issues identified for Paulatuk:

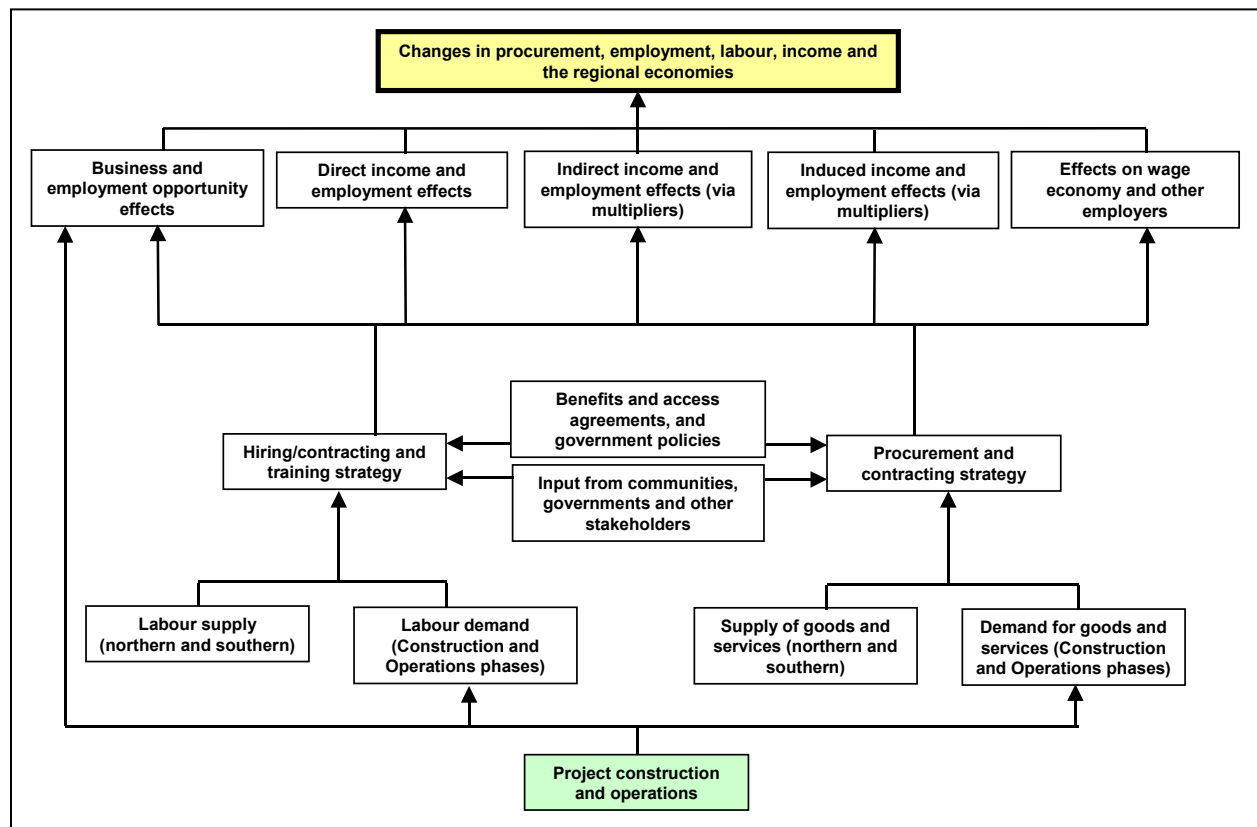
- potential for accidental spills
- impacts on wildlife and migratory patterns
- potential employment opportunities
- future offshore development and impacts with respect to marine protected areas and beluga management zones
- natural subsidence as well as subsidence due to gas extraction
- excess dust and sedimentation from the project being deposited on vegetation and waterways, and potentially affecting birds and fish
- increase in drugs and alcohol in community

**4 PEOPLE AND THE ECONOMY**

**4.1 Procurement, Employment and Regional Economic Effects**

**4.1.1 Effect Pathways**

The expected influences of the project on procurement, employment and regional economies of the Northwest Territories are shown in Figure 4-1. In broad overview, project effects will derive from interactions of demand and supply. The project will generate a large demand for goods, services and workers at project locations in the Northwest Territories. Qualified and competitive suppliers of goods, services and workers in northern communities and regions will respond to the demand if possible and within their capacity limitations. Where demand exceeds northern supply capacity, the project will look beyond the Northwest Territories to meet supply requirements.



**Figure 4-1: Project Effects on Regional Economies and the Northwest Territories Economy**

Addressing purely labour considerations first, labour demand and labour supply, the pending benefits and access agreements, the benefits plans pursuant to the *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act (COGOA)*, the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement, and inputs from communities and other stakeholders will influence educational upgrading, training, hiring and contracting strategies. These strategies will have multiple regional effects on:

- direct, indirect and induced employment and income
- capacity development
- the wage economy
- other employers

The influences driving effects on goods and services are similar to those for labour. The supply of goods and services and the demands for them, and benefits and access agreements, the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement, the *COGOA* benefits plans, and inputs from communities and other stakeholders will affect procurement and contracting strategies. These strategies will have multiple regional effects on:

- business opportunities
- revenue and capacity development
- direct, indirect and induced income and employment
- the wage economy and other employers

This analysis of the effect pathways for project effects on regional economies, and employment and expenditures therein, is based on both quantitative and qualitative data. There are empirical indicators for most of the links in the diagram. It is clear that project-induced demands will affect the supplies of, and the demands for, employees, goods and services in study area regions and communities.

Although project effects on individual community labour, goods and services were not provided in the regional analysis, it is reasonable to assume that community effects will largely be influenced by the community labour force and business capacity. In turn, availability, qualifications and interest of local labour force, and suppliers of goods and services will affect local capacity, as will mitigation measures designed to expand capacity and qualifications of local businesses and labour force.

#### **4.1.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects**

The assessment of project-specific effects includes:

- an overview of procurement and employment opportunities associated with the project

- a description of the methods used to assess procurement, employment, income and regional economic effects
- an assessment of expenditure, employment and labour income in the study area, taking into consideration capacity constraints that exist in the study area as a whole and the individual regions therein
- a qualitative assessment of effects on northern wages and other northern employers

The assessment of expenditure, employment and labour income has been extracted from a more detailed economic assessment of project effects on the economies of the study regions, the Northwest Territories, Alberta and the rest of Canada, entitled *Predicted Economic Impacts of the Proposed Mackenzie Gas Project* (Ellis Consulting Services 2004). This assessment and the extracts from it are presented for the regional but not the community level, because most community data is too small to meet the quantitative requirements of statistical modelling procedures.

#### 4.1.2.1 Procurement and Employment Opportunities

Table 4-1 shows the direct and indirect project-related opportunities available to qualified individuals.

**Table 4-1: Project Employment Opportunities**

Job Type	Specific Job Titles	
<b>Construction</b>		
Management or supervisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction manager</li> <li>• Superintendent</li> <li>• Foreman</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistant foreman</li> <li>• Assistant (lead hand)</li> </ul>
Equipment operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy equipment operator</li> <li>• Truck driver (oilfield or transport)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bus driver</li> <li>• Crane operator</li> </ul>
Trades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welder</li> <li>• Electrician</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanic</li> <li>• Pipefitter</li> <li>• Other similar trades</li> </ul>
Labour, semi-skilled and unskilled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swamper</li> <li>• Welder's helper</li> <li>• Nozzleman</li> <li>• Labourer</li> <li>• Oiler</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigger</li> <li>• Painter</li> <li>• Parts runner</li> <li>• Mechanic's helper</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling</b>		
Drilling supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling engineer</li> </ul>
Rigs and crews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rig manager</li> <li>• Derrickhand</li> <li>• Driller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor man</li> <li>• Floor hand</li> </ul>

Table 4-1: Project Employment Opportunities (cont'd)

Job Type	Specific Job Titles	
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bit supplier</li> <li>• Directional drilling personnel</li> <li>• Coring personnel</li> <li>• Power tong crew</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cementing crew</li> <li>• Wireline services personnel</li> <li>• Drilling fluids personnel</li> <li>• Well site geologist</li> </ul>
<b>Engineering and Technologists</b>		
Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical</li> <li>• Chemical</li> <li>• Civil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geotechnical</li> <li>• Drafting</li> </ul>
Technologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instrumentation</li> <li>• Chemical</li> <li>• Information</li> <li>• Project manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production operations</li> <li>• Mechanical</li> <li>• Petroleum</li> <li>• Electrical</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics Services</b>		
Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp manager</li> <li>• Camp attendant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp maintenance trades and labourers</li> </ul>
Food services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chef</li> <li>• Cook or baker</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen help</li> <li>• Food preparer</li> </ul>
Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health, safety, environment coordinator</li> <li>• Safety professional (CRSP-certified)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency medical professional</li> <li>• First aid technologist</li> </ul>
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expeditors</li> <li>• Warehouse person</li> <li>• Parts person</li> <li>• Shipper and receiver</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supercargo</li> <li>• Logistics coordinator</li> <li>• Logistics manager</li> </ul>
Office support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office manager</li> <li>• Administrative assistant</li> <li>• Expenditures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flight planners</li> <li>• Contracts coordinator</li> </ul>
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security guard (watchperson)</li> </ul>	
<b>Project Management</b>		
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Production operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineering manager</li> <li>• Information manager</li> </ul>
Procurement and purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement manager</li> <li>• Purchasing agent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials coordinator</li> </ul>
Socio-economic specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field coordinator</li> <li>• Cultural relations coordinator</li> <li>• Employment and training counsellor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional knowledge specialist</li> <li>• Community consultation and socio-economic coordinator</li> </ul>
Environmental specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental monitor</li> <li>• Renewable resource technician</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife technician</li> <li>• Biologist</li> </ul>
NOTE: CRSP = Canadian registered safety professional		
SOURCE: Imperial Oil (2004e)		

Capital expenditures made in the ISR for goods, services and labour will be linked to project components and activities located in the region. This includes:

- the three anchor fields, and associated drilling and production facilities
- the gathering system that transports natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) from the anchor fields to the Inuvik area facility
- the Storm Hills pigging facility
- infrastructure sites located at Camp Farewell, Swimming Point, Lucas Point and Tununuk Point (Bar-C)
- granular extraction

Procurement and employment opportunities exist for qualified businesses and labour force in the ISR and other regions where the project will be located. However, given the small population base and resulting capacity limitations in the region, significant project-related employment and capital expenditures for goods and services are expected to go to sources located outside the study area.

#### 4.1.2.2 Measures of Regional Economic Effects

Economic effects were assessed at a regional rather than a local level because a community-level assessment with any degree of accuracy would not be possible given the small size, capacity constraints and data limitations for individual Northwest Territories communities, coupled with the magnitude, scope and complexity of a project of this nature. There are some exceptions where economic effects on regional centres can be estimated. Further, economic analysis for a project of this size, scope and capital cost is typically done at the territorial or provincial level. A regional analysis for this project was undertaken by extrapolating the territorial input-output model results, coupled with knowledge of the Northwest Territories regions and use of regional demographic models developed by Ellis Consulting Services of Yellowknife.

The regional economic project effects were analyzed for both construction and operations. Three variables were measured to determine the effects for each phase. These variables included:

- project expenditures for each region
- employment on both a location and residency basis for each region
- labour income on both a location and residency basis for each region

Total estimated effects include the direct effects associated with the on-site construction and operations of the project, and the effects generated by the spin-off from this activity. The spin-off economic effects are referred to as *indirect* and

*induced* effects, and are the result of the multiplier effects on the Northwest Territories, and other provincial and territorial economies.

Economic multipliers trace the effect of a change in output or demand for a good or service. For example, an increase in demand for a commodity will produce three effects that are described by economic multipliers:

- *direct* effects – effects on industries (firms) that expand production to satisfy increased demand. For building the project, they are the effects associated with supplying major components and with construction contractors.
- *indirect* effects – ripple effects as the construction contractors purchase additional required inputs from other firms. In this case, these are the firms that supply goods and services to the construction contractors or those operating the pipeline and fields, such as expeditors, located in various communities in the Northwest Territories.
- *induced* effects – as all these firms expand production, they hire more staff and pay out wages, thereby increasing the income received by households. Households, after withdrawing a certain part for taxes and savings, spend this income, which in turn increases demand for other commodities.

Estimates of economic effects generated were determined from simulations using project estimates of employment and expenditures supplied by the project proponents. The simulations were done using Statistics Canada's Inter-Regional Input-Output Model (I-O Model). The model simulates direct and indirect effects. A second model run was done to estimate induced effects. The Statistics Canada I-O Model produces results at the territorial or provincial level only. The allocation of Northwest Territories effects by region was done using data produced by Ellis Consulting Services.

All dollar values in this analysis are measured in constant 2003 dollars. All employment is expressed in jobs or person-years. All direct employment generated during construction is expressed as *jobs* because much of the work will be short term or seasonal, whereas all indirect and induced employment is expressed in *person-years*. All operations employment is expressed in *person-years* because it will be full-time or full-time equivalent (FTE) employment.

It is important to note that the results of the economic models should be viewed only as estimates and not absolutes. A major deficiency of most input-output models is that they are not subject to capacity constraints. In short, the input-output model operates as if there is sufficient unused industrial and labour market capacity to meet all incremental demand resulting from new economic projects. In the case of the Northwest Territories, there is limited capacity. The problem is compounded because it is unlikely that new investments will be made to meet a

short-term increase in demand generated by project construction that will take place only for three to four years. As a result, although the Northwest Territories might produce goods and services that will be demanded by the project, there will likely not be sufficient capacity to meet the normal market share met by Northwest Territories producers, plus the incremental demand generated by the project. This will mean proportionately more goods and services will have to be imported than is normally the case. As the input-output model is based on averages, it will tend to overestimate the actual effect on the Northwest Territories economy. Other information was used in this analysis to refine model results and help offset this problem.

### **Demographic and Labour Market Estimates**

To estimate the effects on the regional labour markets, labour market projections were developed for the affected regions using the latest labour market information (GNWT Bureau of Statistics 2002a) and a demographic projection model developed by Ellis Consulting Services. The demographic model uses average birth and death rates, and is based on the 2001 census adjusted for the *undercount*. Historically in the Northwest Territories, there has been net out-migration. However, with the recent improvement in the economy, net migration has generally levelled off at a slightly positive rate. The demographic model adopted the recent trend and assumed no net migration for each region. The population estimates produced by the demographic model are based on the net natural increase (births minus deaths) only.

However, the model was adjusted to reflect expected exceptions to this rule in regional centres of Inuvik, Norman Wells, Fort Simpson, Hay River and Yellowknife. The model adjustments were made recognizing that there will be some in-migration to these centres:

- to fill jobs in regional centres because of business, community services and government agency expansions
- to replace northerners that choose to leave existing employment to pursue higher-paying or more fulfilling work on the project
- on speculation that taking up temporary or permanent residence in the Northwest Territories will improve chances of finding direct project employment, or spin-off indirect or induced employment generated because of the project

It is assumed that people from within northern regions will fill some of these jobs, but people from outside the Northwest Territories will also be recruited. Some of the incoming population will fill term positions, and rotate to and from their primary residences. Others will move to the Northwest Territories for the duration of construction and of those, some will take up permanent residence in the Northwest Territories.

In 2002, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Bureau of Statistics undertook a labour force survey in the Northwest Territories. Two definitions of unemployment can be derived from the 2002 survey:

- the first, which is used for the monthly national labour force survey released by Statistics Canada, requires that a person be actively seeking work to be considered unemployed
- the second includes all people who *want a job*, regardless of the reason they are not actively seeking work. The *want a job* definition expands the number of unemployed because it draws into the labour force persons who have given up looking for work but want a job.

The *want a job* definition was adopted for this analysis because, in many of the small communities, people have given up looking for work because of perceived and real education barriers, and the small number of jobs that become available. It is expected that most people will be attracted back into the active labour market by the opportunities presented by the project and therefore the *want a job* definition is the more suitable measure of the potential size of the labour force. The *want a job* unemployed in the Northwest Territories represent the targeted labour market in the Northwest Territories.

However, it is recognized that there will be some currently employed northern residents that seek and find work on the project. These individuals could include employees of northern businesses contracted to undertake work on the project or they could be qualified people that choose to leave their current jobs to secure higher paying and possibly more fulfilling work on the project. No assumptions have been made in the economic modelling as to the size of this labour market. However, estimates of northerners leaving existing jobs in search of project employment have been considered in terms of effects on community and regional demographics in Section 4.2, Demography.

### **Definition of Migration**

In this economic analysis, employment demands in the Northwest Territories and in all other provinces and territories are assumed to be satisfied from the local labour supply. However, in the Northwest Territories, this is limited by the capacity of the local labour market. Consequently, the project will lead to no permanent in- or out-migration between provinces and territories, with the exceptions expected to be in regional centres.

Although no permanent in- or out-migration is expected, there will be a significant movement of direct employees from designated points of hire in southern Canada to and from camps in the Northwest Territories. When in the Northwest Territories, they will live in camps and will not establish residency in the North. The effect of spending their wages and salaries will occur in their home

communities in the south and not in the Northwest Territories. The movement of workers on a fly-in and fly-out basis is not considered in- or out-migration.

However, beyond these southern workers who will take up temporary accommodation in camps while working on construction, it is recognized that there will be some in-migration and establishment of residency (temporary and permanent) in Inuvik and, to a lesser extent, in other regional centres. Adjustments to the economic analysis to account for this in-migration are discussed in Section 4.2, Demography.

#### 4.1.2.3 Expenditures – Construction

The main construction and drilling activities will occur over the four-year period from 2006–2007 to 2009–2010. Capital and drilling activity that takes place after 2009–2010 is included in Section 4.1.2.5, Employment and Income – Operations.

As shown in Table 4-2, \$1.9 billion, or 31%, of the total project capital investment from 2006–2007 to 2009–2010 will be spent in the ISR.

**Table 4-2: Project Capital Investment in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Indicator	2006–2007		2007–2008		2008–2009		2009–2010		Total	
	(\$M)	(%)	(\$M)	(%)	(\$M)	(%)	(\$M)	(%)	(\$M)	(%)
Project total investment	1,409	100	2,261	100	1,907	100	671	100	6,247	100
ISR	301	21	580	26	672	35	362	54	1,915	31 <sup>a</sup>
Spending outside the ISR	279	93	508	88	553	82	247	68	1,587	83 <sup>b</sup>
Spending in the ISR	22	7	71	12	119	18	116	32	328	17 <sup>b</sup>
NOTES: a Percentage of total project investment b Percentage of ISR portion of total investment Figures in millions of constant \$2003 Numbers might not add up because of rounding										

Although more than \$1.9 billion of the project capital investment will be located or put in place in the ISR, only part of the value of goods and services (capital spending) used during construction in the region will be purchased in the ISR. Much of the direct expenditures will take place outside the region. This is because of the capacity constraints in the region to undertake such a large project, given the small population base and workforce, and the limited number, size and scope of local businesses and contractors. As a result, the economic activity associated with the direct purchases outside the region will go to where the goods or services are produced. See Section 4.1.2.2, Measures of Regional Economic Effects for more details on sources of goods and services and employment, and methods used in the analysis. It is estimated that about \$1.6 billion, or 83%, of the total ISR

capital expenditures of \$1.9 billion will be made outside the ISR. The remaining \$328 million, 17%, of capital spending will occur in the ISR.

#### 4.1.2.4 Employment and Income – Construction

Construction of the project components located in the ISR will require a large workforce with a variety of skills, and most of the construction work will take place during four winter construction seasons. Given these construction circumstances and the capacity limitations of the available ISR labour force, many of the skills required will not be readily available in the region. As a result, it is expected that much of the required labour will be brought in from outside the region and the Northwest Territories.

Table 4-3 shows the 2002 Northwest Territories labour force indicator statistics used to determine the size of the labour force in the ISR potentially available to the project. Labour force participation is provided, along with employment and unemployment rates using the *want a job* definition of unemployment. ISR residents that meet the unemployed *want a job* definition represent the primary regional labour pool available to the project.

**Table 4-3: Labour Force Indicators for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region – Before Project Effects**

Indicator	Percentage (%)
Participation rate	65.6
Employment rate	46.7
Unemployment rate	28.9
SOURCE: GNWT Bureau of Statistics (2002)	

Although the unemployed *want a job* individuals are the primary available regional labour pool for the project, there are other ISR residents that are available and qualified, and that will seek project employment. These people are currently employed in various capacities in ISR communities and businesses. They have not been included in the demographic modelling because there is no way of accurately predicting their numbers.

Table 4-4 shows an estimate of the size and composition of the regional labour market during construction before project effects. The forecast was developed using a demographic model to estimate population change, and applying the *want a job* rates from the 2002 survey results to the population projections.

**Table 4-4: Estimated Labour Force in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region – Before Project Effects**

Indicator	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	Average
Total population (No.)	2,005	2,028	2,049	2,070	2,038
Population 15+ (No.)	1,651	1,664	1,677	1,689	1,670
Net migration (No.)	0	0	0	0	0
Labour force (No.)	1,084	1,092	1,101	1,109	1,096
Employed (No.)	771	777	783	788	780
Unemployed (No.)	313	315	318	320	317
Not in labour force (No.)	567	572	576	580	574
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6
Employment rate (%)	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7
Unemployment rate (%)	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9

NOTE:  
Numbers might not add up because of rounding

In 2006–2007, before project effects, it is estimated that there will be 313 unemployed persons in the region potentially available for project-related employment. The number of unemployed is expected to remain almost constant throughout construction.

Table 4-5 shows a forecast of the maximum labour pool that could be available to fill direct project jobs and jobs in other businesses that will supply goods and services to the project and its employees. The annual average of 317 unemployed persons has been reduced to 261 to take into account only those unemployed persons who will be willing to do rotational work, because nearly all direct employment in the ISR will be rotational.

**Table 4-5: Estimated Maximum Potential Labour Pool Available for Project-Related Work in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Indicator	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	Average
Total unemployed persons (No.)	313	315	318	320	317
Will do rotational work (%)	82	82	82	82	82
Total unemployed persons adjusted for rotational work (No.)	258	260	262	264	261

NOTE:  
Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number, and the adjusted number of unemployed people might not add up because of rounding

The willingness to do rotational work was applied to about half of the unemployed workforce that *want a job* because this condition only applies to direct project jobs, which make up about half of the total number of project-related jobs created.

It is estimated that during project construction, an annual average of 261 persons will be potentially available to seek project employment and related work.

An estimate of direct employment demand for the region was developed by comparing the job type and occupation requirements for each project component located in the region with the expected skills of the local labour force.

The Statistics Canada I-O Model was used to estimate the total project-related demand generated for indirect and induced employment in the Northwest Territories. The territorial estimates were then broken down into regions using project expenditure data.

Table 4-6 shows direct, and modelled indirect and induced employment estimates in the ISR, and more probable employment estimates after taking into consideration the constraints of the available labour pool and existing businesses in the ISR. The employment estimates include direct jobs on the project, and all jobs in businesses supplying goods and services to the project and its employees. The regional distribution of the Statistics Canada I-O Model results was allocated on the basis of each region’s share of total capital expenditures.

**Table 4-6: Project Employment Demand in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Indicator	Type of Demand	Number of Jobs					
		2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	Total	Average
Modelled employment demand in the ISR without labour supply constraints	Direct	59	145	566	39	809	202
	Indirect	216	527	784	663	2,189	547
	Induced	99	209	272	199	780	195
	Total	374	881	1,622	901	3,778	945
Estimated employment demand in the ISR with labour supply adjustments	Direct	59	145	201	39	445	111
	Indirect	40	40	40	41	160	40
	Induced	20	20	20	20	80	20
	Total	118	205	262	100	685	171
NOTE: Numbers might not add up because of rounding							

It is estimated that with no limits to the size of the available labour force or business capacity, the project will generate an average annual demand of 945 jobs for residents of the ISR during construction. However, when *available labour force* is taken into account, the average annual demand for jobs in the ISR decreases to 171. What this means is that all qualified ISR residents that *want a job* should be able to find development-related employment.

Project-related employment will lead to a rise in household income in the region, as shown in Table 4-7.

**Table 4-7: Estimated Project-Related Labour Income in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Type of Demand	2006–2007 (\$M)	2007–2008 (\$M)	2008–2009 (\$M)	2009–2010 (\$M)	Total (\$M)	Average (\$M)
Direct	2	9	12	3	26	6
Indirect	3	3	3	3	11	3
Induced	1	1	1	1	3	1
Total	5	13	16	7	40	10

NOTES:  
Figures in millions of constant \$2003  
Numbers might not add up because of rounding

It is estimated that project construction will lead to an increase of about \$40 million in labour income in the region throughout the construction period. This will consist of \$26 million in direct project-related income and another \$14 million earned by workers producing goods and services for the project and its employees.

Table 4-8 summarizes the effects of project-related employment on the regional labour market during construction. It is estimated that project-related employment will generate a demand for a potential maximum annual average of 171 jobs over the Construction Phase.

**Table 4-8: Estimated Project Effects on the Labour Market in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Indicator	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009	2009–2010	Average
Total population (No.)	2,005	2,028	2,049	2,070	2,038
Net migration (No.)	0	0	0	0	0
Population 15+ (No.)	1,651	1,664	1,677	1,689	1,670
Labour force (No.)	1,288	1,298	1,308	1,317	1,303
Employed (No.)	889	982	1,045	888	951
Other employed (No.)	771	777	783	788	780
Project employment (No.)	118	205	262	100	171
Unemployed (No.)	399	316	264	429	352
Not in labour force (No.)	363	366	369	372	367
Participation rate (%)	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
Employment rate (%)	53.9	59.0	62.3	52.6	56.9
Unemployment rate (%)	31.0	24.3	20.1	32.6	27.0

NOTE:  
Numbers might not add up because of rounding

It is estimated that the labour force participation rate in the region will increase from 65.6% in 2002 to 78.0% during construction because it is assumed that more people will be drawn into the labour force as the project draws closer. New training programs will become available and expectations for employment opportunities in the local communities will increase, leading to greater involvement in the labour market.

The effect of project-related employment opportunities in the region will increase the employment rate from an average of 46.7% (Table 4-4, shown previously) to 56.9% in the ISR during the construction period. Over the same period, the unemployment rate will decrease from an average of 28.9% to 27.0%. However, the noticeable increase in the unemployment rate in 2009–2010 is an incomplete representation of the labour market situation in that year because although construction activity is complete, the project has not ended. It is entering the next phase, which includes start-up and ongoing operations employment, described separately in Section 4.1.2.5, Employment and Income – Operations.

#### **4.1.2.5 Employment and Income – Operations**

The three anchor fields and the gathering system needed to transport the natural gas and NGLs from the anchor fields to the Inuvik area facility and beyond are all located in the ISR.

Table 4-9 shows the estimated effects of operations, and ongoing capital and drilling expenditures on direct, indirect and induced employment in the ISR.

**Table 4-9: Annual Average Direct, Indirect, Induced and Total Employment in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Type of Demand	Number of Jobs				
	2009–2015	2016–2020	2021–2025	2026–2030	Annual Average
Direct	136	207	54	49	113
Indirect	8	19	5	5	9
Induced	4	10	3	2	5
Total	148	236	62	56	127
NOTE: Numbers might not add up because of rounding					

Annual average direct employment associated with anchor fields and gathering pipelines operations, and future capital and drilling work at the anchor fields will range from 49 to 207 jobs annually, and average 113 jobs from 2009 to 2030. The peak annual average of 207 direct jobs will occur during the years when capital and drilling activities are taking place in addition to normal operations.

Total employment in the ISR, including direct as well as spin-off indirect and induced employment, will range from 56 to 236 jobs annually, and average 127 jobs from 2009 to 2030. Qualified residents of Paulatuk and other communities in the region are expected to fill many of these positions. However, because of the need for knowledgeable, experienced and qualified workers for anchor field operations, some of these jobs will be filled by people from outside the region and the Northwest Territories. To help build labour force capacity in the region, technical and trades training programs will be developed and delivered to regional residents before and during operations. With implementation of these training programs, it is expected that regional participation in the direct operations, capital and drilling employment opportunities will increase throughout the life of the project.

Table 4-10 presents the estimated labour income associated with the jobs described previously in Table 4-9. It is estimated that annual average direct labour income will range from about \$4 to 18 million and average about \$10 million from 2009 to 2030. During the same period, annual total direct, indirect and induced labour income generated in the Northwest Territories will range from about \$5 to 19 million, with an annual average of about \$10 million.

**Table 4-10: Annual Average Direct, Indirect and Induced Labour Income in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Type of Demand	2009–2015 (\$M)	2016–2020 (\$M)	2021–2025 (\$M)	2026–2030 (\$M)	Annual Average (\$M)
Direct	11.5	17.6	4.6	4.2	9.6
Indirect	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Induced	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	12.2	19.0	4.9	4.5	10.3
NOTES: Figures are millions of constant \$2003 Numbers might not add up because of rounding					

### 4.1.3 Mitigation Measures

To build business capacity, and optimize project-related procurement and expenditures within the Northwest Territories, a conceptual procurement plan has been developed and is presented in Section 4.1.3.1, A Northern Procurement Plan.

To build capacity and optimize employment of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents in the Northwest Territories, a conceptual program is also provided. This program includes principles and strategies that address education, training and employment.

Successful implementation of the plan will require project leadership by way of a project proponent employment and training coordination function, and the partnership, cooperation, support and involvement of:

- Aboriginal organizations
- northern communities
- education and training institutions
- relevant territorial and federal government agencies
- industry organizations
- contractors
- unions

Measures to reduce the number of southerners migrating to the Northwest Territories on speculation that this will improve their chances of securing project employment are addressed in Section 4.2.3, Mitigation Measures (Demography).

#### **4.1.3.1 A Northern Procurement Plan**

The project proponents are committed to using Aboriginal, other northern and other Canadian suppliers of goods and services if they are:

- able to meet or exceed specified safety, environmental, technical and quality standards, and project timing requirements
- internationally cost competitive at the place and time where the goods or services are required

Recognizing that construction and operations will primarily occur in the Northwest Territories, the project proponents will give preference to qualified, competitive Aboriginal and other northern businesses for certain goods and services. In some instances, Aboriginal or other northern businesses might be invited to bid first.

#### **Principles**

The project proponents will:

- provide full and fair opportunity for Aboriginal and other northern businesses to participate in business opportunities
- comply with relevant land claim settlements, and benefits and access agreements
- foster development of Aboriginal and northern business and human capacity that provides long-term benefits to the project proponents, such as meeting long-term sustained demand for goods and services

- ensure that suppliers of goods and services meet the project proponents' commitments to use Aboriginal and northern businesses

### **Strategy**

The project proponents will:

- assess northern market supply capacities, including the potential to grow to meet specific needs
- provide lead time for Aboriginal and other northern businesses to develop the ability to qualify and effectively compete for the work
- pre-qualify Aboriginal and other northern businesses, and offer feedback and assistance in understanding how to fill gaps in their qualifications
- hold workshops on bidding procedures, safety management and fitness for duty, including alcohol and drug policies, to help Aboriginal and other northern businesses effectively pursue business opportunities
- facilitate northern sourcing by structuring work packages and subpackages, where appropriate, to better align with the capacities of qualified northern businesses
- require bidders on major contracts to submit, as part of their bid, a local content plan that specifies how they will optimize participation of Aboriginal and other northern businesses in executing their work
- give particular emphasis to local content plans when evaluating bids and subsequently awarding work and supply packages for the project
- continue open communications with Aboriginal and other northern businesses about project requirements, including timing, and specification of goods and services required by the project
- supply information about Aboriginal and other northern businesses to potential contractors, in support of local content plans
- offer to communicate with unsuccessful bidders to help them bid more effectively in the future
- support transferring technology and knowledge to Aboriginal and northern businesses
- monitor implementation of local content plans to ensure that procurement contractor commitments are met, and adhere to terms in the benefits and access agreements

## **Education and Training for Employment**

This section outlines the principles and strategies that will be used to develop Aboriginal and other northern workers for, and employ them in, positions associated with construction and operations.

### **Principles**

The project proponents are committed to the following:

- providing Aboriginal people and northern residents who are qualified, or who take the steps necessary to become qualified for work on the project, with the opportunity to work during construction, consistent with:
  - relevant land claims settlement agreements
  - benefits and access agreements
  - provisions of applicable human rights legislation
  - the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- recognizing the role and responsibilities of governments, and cooperating with governments as they carry out their responsibilities
- early identification and communication of project employment opportunities
- taking a leadership role in the Pipeline Operations Training Committee (POTC), an initiative to develop and implement a system for early identification of education and training for potential trades and technical workers for pipeline operations and production operations for the three anchor fields

In 2004, the POTC initiative was used as the cornerstone for the oil and gas industry's Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership (ASEP) application to secure funding for support and development of Aboriginal workers for long-term jobs arising from a major project, and including opportunities from other projected activities in the oil and gas sector in the Northwest Territories. The oil and gas industry ASEP application group includes members from the Sahtu Dene Council, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Deh Cho First Nations, Gwich'in Tribal Council, GNWT, Shell, ConocoPhillips, the Aboriginal Pipeline Group and Imperial Oil.

### General Strategy

The project proponents understand that contractors, unions, communities, educational institutions and government agencies share responsibility for developing and recruiting workers. They will take a leadership role, where appropriate, in coordinating:

- the participation of Aboriginal, government and educational institutions with business and industry organizations to:
  - promote understanding of northern employment opportunities relating to the project, and to the petroleum and pipeline industries
  - support worksite and life skills training and programs for workers
  - develop business management skills
- the participation of northern community organizations, contractors, labour groups and training agencies to effectively use government training support programs to assist with the timely development, communications and delivery of applicable training programs
- the participation of contractors, labour organizations, and oil and gas companies in the affected regions, to provide early and ongoing training opportunities, particularly for jobs and skills that will be sustainable after construction
- training of workers to operate northern production facilities and pipeline operations, through the POTC

The project proponents will participate in:

- identifying and communicating training and education requirements for project employment
- discussions with training institutions, school organizations and government agencies to share industry-specific needs to allow them to develop appropriate curricula, if required
- initiatives to encourage students to complete secondary school
- ensuring, where feasible, that qualified disadvantaged individuals or groups have full and fair access to training and employment opportunities without incurring unreasonable hardship for the project proponents
- encouraging northern and other contractor participation in providing meaningful employment for Aboriginal and other northern workers

The project proponents are committed to working with contractors, northern businesses, communities and government agencies to identify and capture opportunities for employment by:

- working with employment officers and staff in local communities, Aboriginal organizations and government agencies to help recruit qualified Aboriginal and other northern employees
- designing and implementing hiring practices to provide opportunities for qualified Aboriginal and other northern residents, such as considering equivalency to education requirements for some jobs
- working with major contractors, labour groups and subcontractors to identify and develop potential training opportunities and initiatives
- requiring contractors and subcontractors to structure Aboriginal and northern employment policies and plans, complete with reporting and monitoring systems, to comply with the project proponents' benefits plans and agreements, and with their commitments to use Aboriginal and other northern workers
- establishing on-the-job support systems and resources to help develop worksite and life skills

### **Strategy – Education**

The project proponents will communicate employment and career opportunities and educational requirements by:

- emphasizing that completion of high school could lead to employment and career opportunities with the project, and elsewhere in the oil and gas production and pipeline industries
- working with contractors and schools to reduce the number of students leaving school for short-term construction employment, and recognizing Northwest Territories legislation for age requirements on construction sites
- recommending modification of school programming to allow for participation in the project that might include school leaves and some credit for work experience
- consulting with government and educational institutions with regard to developing equivalencies

- coordinating support from the project and available government funding for education and training of potential operations and construction workers, through the processes of the POTC and ASEP initiatives
- promoting job market understanding by various means, such as providing:
  - employment and career opportunities information
  - summer employment and job shadowing opportunities
- requiring key contractors to provide priority access to their training and employment opportunities for Aboriginal and northern workers that might:
  - provide a high degree of sustainability after construction
  - be transferable into other industrial sectors
  - offer opportunity for advancement

### **Strategy – Training**

The project proponents will:

- Work with construction and pipeline contractors, and within other oil and gas industry initiatives to provide training opportunities before and during construction, and into operations activities. The project proponents will ensure that project managers, contractors and unions support hiring, training and retention of Aboriginal and other northern workers.
- Work with local communities to identify training candidates and training requirements.
- Communicate information about training program graduates to potential contractors.
- Facilitate development and implementation of support systems and resources for workers to help them adapt to the requirements and conditions of wage employment. Support systems will include life skills training, such as money management, workplace orientation and access to addiction counselling.
- Support government programs to provide assistance to families and communities of workers.
- Require workers and managers to attend cultural awareness training.

### Strategy – Construction

The project proponents will:

- maintain job responsibilities and budget within the project associated with the education and training for employment opportunities to coordinate, liaise and negotiate with northern communities, Aurora College, territorial and federal government agencies, contractors, and unions regarding training and employment
- coordinate construction worker training with project labour, contracting and procurement strategies
- continue to meet to discuss and seek input, support and funding for a training and employment strategy for all phases of the project with:
  - affected northern communities
  - Aurora College
  - government agencies
  - pipeline contractor associations
  - individual contractors
  - relevant national and international trade unions
- take a leadership role in the development and coordinated use of new or existing community-focused databases, or both, of potential project workers. The databases are intended to facilitate plans for training and employment of qualified workers, primarily for the construction period. The databases will be subject to privacy and other applicable laws.

The databases will be compiled from in-community interviews with individuals interested in gaining employment during project construction and operations. The interviews should be conducted by, or under the direction of, the project, using a standard interview questionnaire developed for the project.

Information collected will include education levels, training, certificates or licences and work experiences. This information will go into a master community-specific database retained by the project. The databases will be used for:

- early and ongoing discussions with Aurora College, industry operators and contractors to identify the skill requirements to be captured in the community potential worker databases
- review and identify skill requirements, specific training needs and steps required to implement community-based and regional training programs

- determine project-related education and training needs in each community, and working with the communities and regions to provide access to them
- provide information to contractors on bid lists for preconstruction and construction work packages, along with the message of the project's commitment to optimize training and employment opportunities for qualified Aboriginal and other northerners, and the need for a local-content plan
- work with the POTC and ASEP initiatives to coordinate the education and training resources to develop qualified workers in time for work during construction and operations
- prioritize the range of training offered, giving special consideration to skills that are transferable and portable beyond the project
- work with Aurora College, municipalities and the GNWT to identify and use civil projects that might provide work experience opportunities for potential construction workers, e.g. equipment operators, site supervisors, safety advisors, where practical
- collaborate with relevant project contractors, GNWT Apprenticeship and Occupational Trades Division and educational institutions to develop and implement systems to capture, record and provide credit for applicable qualifying work hours for apprentices
- work with the existing Aurora College program and offer trainee positions on current project field programs to provide additional opportunities for training in areas, such as basic labourer skills, construction trades, heavy equipment operation and truck driving
- request that Aurora College work with the affected communities to develop training in basic labourer skills, construction trades, heavy equipment operation and truck driving, using local capital projects as training venues wherever possible. Community contributions might be in-kind provisions of training space, tools, and equipment that does not include a built-in markup.
- request that Aurora College adult educators in the communities provide literacy and math upgrading and basic trades preparation training in conjunction with practical training
- work with Aurora College, contractors and community resources to provide nonapprentice training and experience, e.g., heavy equipment operators and expeditors, where practical, for the individuals to be hired by contractors for construction work

- work with Aurora College and community adult educators to consider scheduling the classroom sessions for apprenticeship training during the summer, when space is available in local communities and when instructors are potentially available outside their regular training program commitments
- require key contractors to work with the project, community resource personnel, Aboriginal organizations, Aurora College and others that might add value in recruiting and hiring qualified workers
- communicate training program details and expectations to candidates to promote their commitment to completing the program, and to verify that the training is consistent with their future employment or career objectives
- use experienced northern trainers, where practical
- assist in providing a student liaison when training is away from the home community, as appropriate. The responsibilities of this individual include:
  - assisting students with personal and family issues
  - chaperoning trainees away from home communities
  - helping remove barriers that might prevent students from attending classes and completing the training program

### **Strategy – Operations**

The project proponents will:

- contribute to Aboriginal and other northern capacity development by enhancing opportunities to participate in natural gas field and pipeline operations employment opportunities as qualified and skilled workers
- enhance understanding of, and preparedness for, project-related training opportunities by working with:
  - appropriate territorial and federal government departments
  - Aboriginal organizations
  - existing government training agencies
  - secondary and post-secondary education institutions
- use public and private training resources, including Aurora College, Petroleum Industry Training Services (PITS) and training contractors, where appropriate
- support applicable industry, government and Aboriginal organization collaborative training opportunities

- provide information about training opportunities and project proponent expectations to all study area communities
- participate with the GNWT, Aboriginal organizations, Aurora College and other industry operators in the recruitment and selection process
- support opportunities for qualified mature students for pretechnical training or direct entry into the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT) or the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT)
- provide mentoring to trainees while on the worksite
- support existing Aboriginal student support programs at NAIT and SAIT
- provide, in collaboration with the members of the POTC, applicable and relevant employment opportunities for trades apprentices enrolled in POTC-sponsored training
- continue to ensure operation training requirements are reflected in the activities of the POTC, which consists of representatives of the project, industry, Aurora College, territorial and federal government agencies, Aboriginal organizations, and the Aboriginal Pipeline Group

POTC activities include:

- identifying and recruiting 13 trade apprentices, with the first intake of six apprentices in mid-2004 as employees of participants or contractors. The key trades desired are: electrician and instrumentation, millwright, and heavy-duty mechanic.
- identifying and recruiting 38 technical candidates for programs at NAIT and SAIT. The first candidates for the Aurora pretechnical program were accepted for fall 2004, and on successful completion, will begin programs at either NAIT or SAIT in fall 2005.
- continuing intakes for the trades and technical streams in the following two years to enable accepted applicants to complete the employment programs required for operations and maintenance of the anchor fields, pipeline and associated facilities. Many of the newly trained workers are expected to be involved in start-up of the respective operations. Others will earn experience in project proponents' existing operations that might enable them, at a later date, to join the operating and maintenance workforce for the territorial operations.
- providing and coordinating offers of employment for qualified apprentices, technical summer students and graduates

### 4.1.3.2 Employment

#### Principles

The project proponents will:

- emphasize preferential employment of qualified Aboriginal and other northern residents during all phases of the project
- promote Aboriginal and other northern worker involvement in a range of skilled, unskilled, technical and professional job classifications, and provide opportunities for advancement on the basis of qualifications and performance
- provide ongoing support for Aboriginal and other northern hires that recognizes cultural differences at the worksites and in camps
- provide a workplace where all individuals are treated in a fair, equitable and respectful manner while working on the project

#### Strategy

The strategy identifies the specific mechanisms and initiatives that the project proponents will use to optimize northern hiring objectives. To this end, the project proponents will:

- encourage and support efforts by the territorial government to set up community-based training programs in personal finance and money management, focusing on informed consumption, savings and investment choices for increased incomes
- provide in-camp training programs in personal finance and money management, focusing on informed consumption, savings and investment choices for increased incomes consistent with programs offered in the communities by the territorial government
- require contractors and subcontractors to:
  - meet the obligations undertaken by the project proponents as part of benefits and access agreements for preferential hiring and employment of qualified Aboriginal and other northern workers
  - provide cultural awareness training to workers and managers
  - respect the rights of local communities to privacy

- provide, if requested, the opportunity for Aboriginal artisans to display and sell their handicrafts in the camps, reducing potential social disruption caused by project workers visiting local Aboriginal communities in search of handicrafts
- support worksite and life skills training and programs for workers
- articulate hours of work, work schedules, transportation to and from points of hire, transportation between camps and worksites, and camp lifestyle rules
- communicate employment opportunities and skill requirements to interested organizations, government agencies and communities, in an open, transparent and timely fashion, using such resources as local and regional print, radio and television media, and Internet-based electronic tools. This will be carried out in cooperation with Aboriginal and other community organizations and institutions.
- give priority to hiring qualified Aboriginal and other northern residents from study area communities
- encourage Aboriginal and other northern worker recruitment and employment for construction and operations by:
  - supporting development and use of existing and potential new databases as key sources of information about potential construction and operations workers
  - providing worker return transportation from designated points of hire to project work locations
  - providing flexible work schedules, to accommodate traditional harvesting and other Aboriginal cultural, family and community needs, where practical, recognizing that work flexibility will be limited in the peak winter construction seasons
  - considering equivalency to education or training in meeting qualification requirements for some construction and operations jobs
  - supporting programs to offer, where appropriate, pre-employment training to northern residents who do not have the required qualifications
  - providing formal worksite support programs and resources, and work with communities to promote development and retention of northern workers

- providing, where required, on-the-job support, such as:
  - workplace essential skills upgrading
  - a workplace mentor program
  - an Aboriginal-worker liaison program
  - cultural awareness training
  - pre-employment safety training
  - life skills guidance, such as money management, and alcohol and substance abuse prevention
- ensure that camp meals periodically include country food, e.g., fish, moose and caribou, that has been government-inspected or purchased from an inspected facility
- ensure contractors and subcontractors include the above-mentioned mechanisms and initiatives in their construction and execution plans

#### **4.1.3.3 Northern Employment and Wages**

The project proponents, local communities, chambers of commerce and Human Resources Skills Development (HRSD) will require information sharing, and to the extent practical, joint planning, to determine effective mitigation for the possible loss of qualified and employed northern workers to the project and potential wage increases, which is one consequence of this issue. This will also be necessary to recognize the potential extent of the effects in local communities and strategies designed to reduce the adverse effects.

The project will:

- continue discussions between project proponents, local communities, Aboriginal organizations, chambers of commerce, major contractors, unions and HRSD regarding construction workforce requirements, a strategy(s) to meet the workforce requirements, and how to reduce adverse implications for northern communities, businesses and governments
- work with their prime contractors and potentially affected communities, where feasible, to develop ways to share use of local utilities and infrastructure maintenance service providers in recognition of the communities' reliance on these services

The project recommends that local chambers of commerce, and public and community service providers develop a unified strategy on:

- how to retain key personnel with critical skills required by the project

- how to identify, attract and retain qualified replacement workers to fill jobs vacated by those in the local workforce that leave to pursue project employment
- working with HRSD offices in the North and south to identify replacement workers with the required skill sets and experience

#### 4.1.4 Residual Effects – Construction

With timely implementation of the mitigation measures identified previously, business and labour force capacity in the ISR could be expected to expand. There will be substantial capital investment and project-related procurement in the region that could represent about 31% of total project capital expenditures in the Northwest Territories (see Table 4-2, shown previously). In addition, labour force participation and employment rates are expected to increase, as will employment and labour income.

Inuvik will experience more of the procurement, employment and labour income effects than the smaller and more distant community of Paulatuk because of its size, location, and function as a regional transportation and administrative centre.

The capital expenditures, procurement and employment effects will occur throughout the four-year construction period, but will be most apparent during the winter construction months. The increase in capacity among regional businesses and the labour force is expected to continue well beyond construction. Table 4-11 shows that the effects for the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, are expected to be positive and high in magnitude.

**Table 4-11: Procurement, Employment, Income and Regional Economic Effects – Construction Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR	Positive	High	Regional and beyond regional	Short term	Yes

#### 4.1.5 Residual Effects – Operations

With timely and ongoing implementation of the mitigation measures described previously, business and labour force capacity in the region will increase. There will be ongoing operations and maintenance expenditures, and also ongoing capital and drilling expenditures, and project-related procurement in the region. Regional labour force participation in direct and spin-off employment will be small compared with the BDR regional centre of Inuvik and the industrial and commercial centres (ICCs).

Table 4-12 shows that operations effects in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, are expected to be positive and low magnitude.

**Table 4-12: Operations Expenditures, Employment, Income and Regional Economic Effects – Operations Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR	Positive	Low	Regional and beyond regional	Long term	No

## 4.2 Demography

### 4.2.1 Effect Pathways

The effect pathway diagram in Figure 4-2 illustrates the projected influence of the project on birth, death, and in- and out-migration rates. All aspects of field development and project construction, which will create demands for labour, and needed goods and services, might initially affect all three rates. These demands will create an inflow of southern workers, both those with employment contracts and those looking for work, and with some bringing their families. As well, northern workers will be hired and purchases made from northern businesses. These directly employed southern and northern workers will contribute to indirect and induced income and employment effects. Quality-of-life expectations will be affected by increased demands for labour, goods and services, and by the direct, indirect and induced income and employment effects.

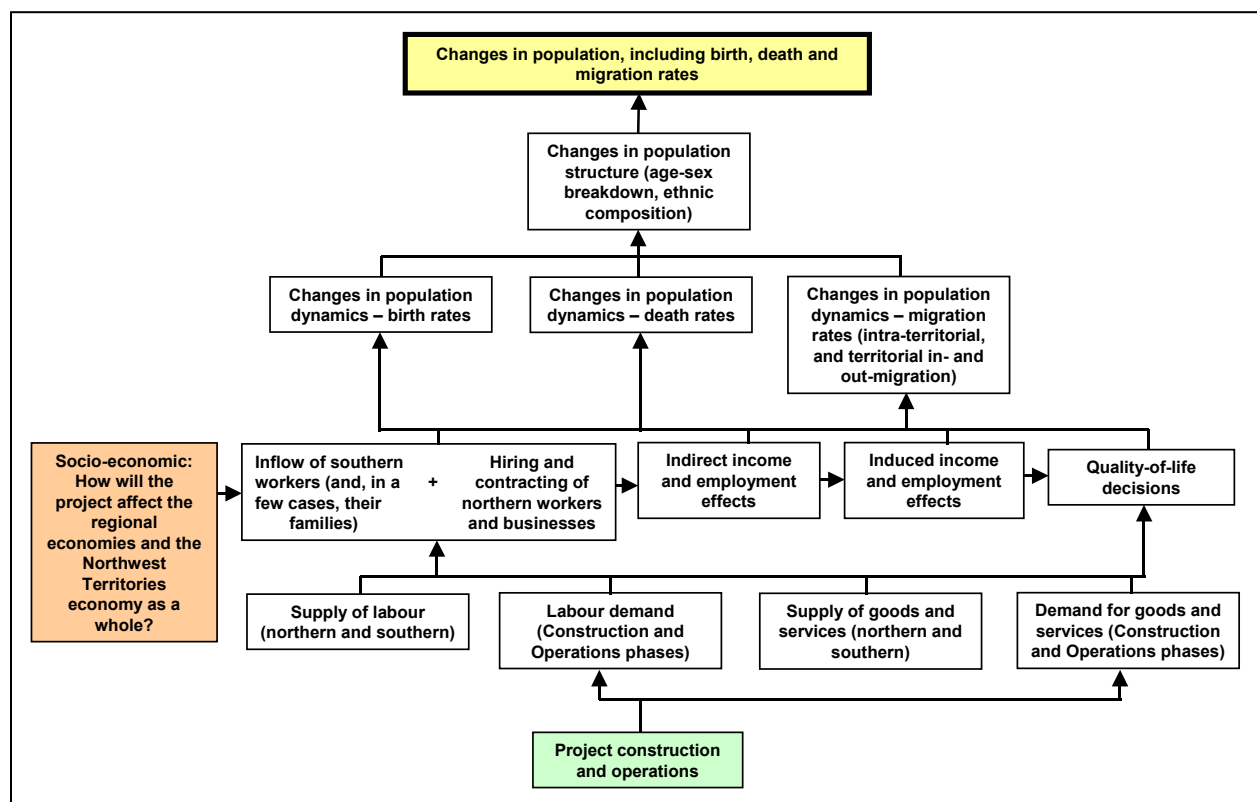


Figure 4-2: Project Effects on Population, including Birth, Death, and In- and Out-migration Rates

The importance of population change to the SEIA is a key link between economic opportunities and social effects. Increases in population will increase demands on a wide range of public services and could affect social conditions. These effects will be addressed in subsequent sections.

This analysis of the effect pathways for project effects on in-migration from the provinces and population movement within the Northwest Territories is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few of the links. As a result, the following analysis is largely based on current baseline information and the experience of other development projects.

#### **4.2.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

With the loosening of social controls that could accompany project-related activity, there might be some increase in out-of-wedlock births. However, with construction lasting for only four years, the number of such births will have only a marginal effect on birth rates and the female work force. Project-induced effects on death rates will also be negligible.

As only negligible project-induced effects are expected on birth and death rates in the Northwest Territories, no relevant mitigation will be required and no further attention will be given to these components of demographic change. The following discussions focus on project effects on population mobility.

Project activities will create direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities during construction. Direct employment will involve construction associated with the anchor fields, gathering system, gas processing plant, pipeline and associated facilities. The workers recruited by the project for these activities, including qualified Paulatuk residents, will be accommodated in construction camps.

There will also be many project-induced employment and business opportunities in the ISR, driven by construction activities relating to the three anchor fields, the gathering lines in the vicinity of Inuvik, and the gas and NGL pipelines running south. As a result, the highest concentration of employment opportunities for job-seeking southern and Northwest Territories migrants will be found in this area.

Awareness that Inuvik is in the centre of project-induced activity in the BDR will attract job-seeking southern and Northwest Territories migrants to this community. These southern job seekers will likely avoid the smaller communities in the ISR, knowing that work will be found in the larger communities.

Additionally the project related activities in the ISR are located some distance from the community of Paulatuk and the community is accessible by air, water or snowmobile. As a result, there should be little or no migration of southerners or Northwest Territories residents to the community of Paulatuk.

There will still be some pressures associated with inter-regional migration within the ISR. Despite application of the common-practice mitigation, some Paulatuk residents might be attracted to the excitement or employment opportunities

associated with the project. Particularly, they might be drawn to a conveniently located community, where relatives can provide accommodation. Paulatuk residents might go to live with relatives in Tuktoyaktuk, while others might go to Aklavik or Inuvik, to be close to the project activities. Project efforts in Paulatuk will focus on reducing intra-regional movement.

Women will also be interested in direct and indirect employment resulting from the proposed project. This could cause some women with families or other responsibilities to migrate from their home communities to another or to a project site, in some cases leaving their families without proper child or other care. Information related to issues caused by female mobility is found in the EIS, Volume 6, Section 4, Infrastructure and Community Service, and Section 5, Individual, Family and Community Wellness.

### 4.2.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction

The mitigation measures targeting potential migrants from within the Northwest Territories will emphasize that the prospects of good employment will be as good in their home communities as in the more central locations to which they might be attracted. This will involve the following actions:

- project representatives will continue to visit every community in the study area, on more than one occasion, to describe the employment opportunities available, and the terms and conditions of employment
- project or community representatives will interview interested individuals and document qualifications and interests in relevant databases. Interested parties will be able to provide new or updated information for the databases.
- project or community representatives will provide database information to project contractors
- employment procedures for northern residents will be described in English and Aboriginal language news programs, and the dates when project representatives are scheduled to visit the individual communities will be advertised in advance
- transportation to and from the point of hire on a rotational work schedule will be provided, as will accommodation at job sites.
- information will be provided regarding housing availability and rental costs in communities to which Northwest Territories residents might be attracted

**4.2.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

Although a sizeable part of project activity, such as anchor field development, gathering lines and extensive borrow site development and logistic activity, and the associated air of excitement, will be in the ISR, the ISR communities should experience no noticeable in-migration of southerners. It will not be possible to eliminate all intra-regional migration, but the effects will be unnoticeable in the community of Paulatuk. Table 4-13 shows that residual effects are expected to be adverse and low magnitude in the ISR.

**Table 4-13: Population Mobility – Construction Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR	Adverse	Low	Regional	Short term	No

**4.2.5 Operations Effects**

As most of the operations and maintenance jobs and business opportunities created during operations will relate to field development and the Inuvik area facility, the greatest population effect is expected in Inuvik as the regional administrative, commercial and industrial centre for the BDR. None of the jobs will be based in Paulatuk, limiting any operations effects on population mobility. Because no effects on population mobility are expected in Paulatuk during operations, no mitigation is required and no residual adverse effects are expected.

## 5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### 5.1 Transportation

#### 5.1.1 Effect Pathways

This section provides information about expected influences of the project on transportation infrastructure quality and availability in the Northwest Territories. The general project effects on highway, railroad, barging and air transportation infrastructure and services will be:

- direct, indirect and induced demands for short-term transportation services
- increased supply, because the project will provide for some of its own needs
- elevated demands on some local community transportation infrastructure, including operations and maintenance
- upgraded and increased operations of regional transportation infrastructure

The combined effects of project-induced increases in freight and passenger traffic, and the responses of transport infrastructure and service providers, will:

- determine effectiveness and capacity of infrastructure facilities and services
- result in changes to transport infrastructure facilities, services and use

Figure 5-1 shows that during construction, the project will induce increased demands on all transportation modes because of the many construction activities, in addition to increased project-related and -stimulated travel. The project will also encourage transportation infrastructure maintenance and improvement. These influences, along with project effects on the regional and territorial economies, will affect road, rail, marine and air infrastructure and services. These effects will stimulate community input and findings from project monitoring. The findings, along with the effects on transport infrastructure and services, and project effects on local governance, will influence transport infrastructure and services funding.

The level of funding will affect transport capacity and effectiveness. Also affecting capacity and effectiveness will be project effects on:

- construction-related transport and travel
- the regional and Northwest Territories economies
- people's quality of life and need for public services, which will drive the travel needs and affordable travel interests of northern residents

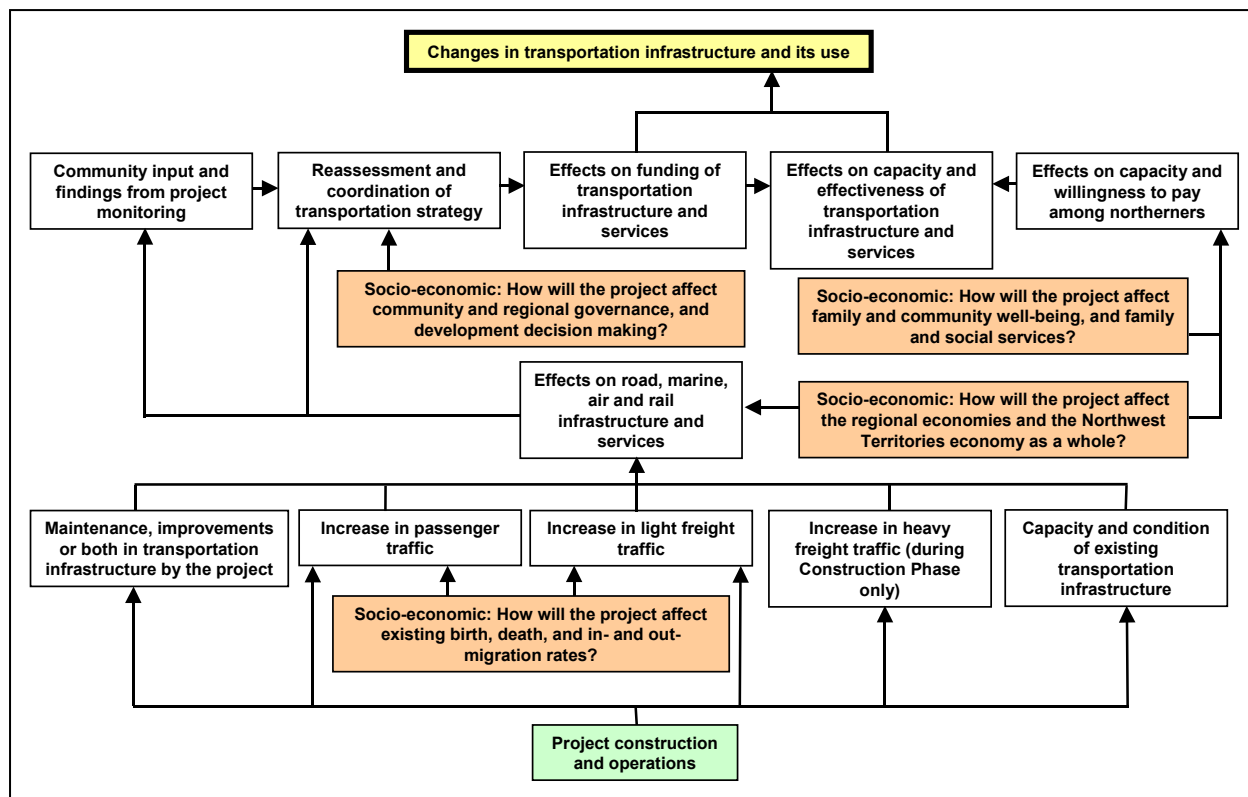


Figure 5-1: Project Effects on Transportation Infrastructure and Services

Project-induced changes in transportation infrastructure and usage will thus be a function of the levels of funding, and the freight and passenger demands on these facilities and services.

Analysis of the effect pathways for project effects on transportation is largely conceptual; empirical indicators exist for only a few links. However, it is clear that project-induced changes in demand for freight and passenger movement, population size and income levels will be important driving forces that affect transportation infrastructure and use in the study area communities.

### 5.1.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction

Paulatuk is relatively isolated from the proposed development and its effects on transportation. In the BDR, Inuvik is the focal point for marine and air traffic and will be one of the communities that experience project related transportation effects. To a lesser extent, Inuvik is also a centre for winter road transport. Virtually all passengers and most of the freight arriving from outside this region stop in Inuvik, before continuing on to the outlying communities such as Paulatuk. The increased volume of barge, air and vehicle traffic might have limited effects on the passengers and goods destined for other communities in the BDR, but not enough to interrupt transportation services for residents of Paulatuk.

### **5.1.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

If the management measures found in Section 4.1 of Volume 6 of the EIS are properly implemented in the BDR regional centre of Inuvik, there will be no need for mitigation measures in Paulatuk.

### **5.1.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

As the effects on Paulatuk transportation will be within the normal range of variation, given that the management measures found in Section 4.1 of Volume 6 of the EIS are properly implemented in the BDR regional centre of Inuvik, no residual effects during construction are expected.

### **5.1.5 Operations Effects**

Operations effects on transportation in Paulatuk are expected to be a fraction of the construction effects and therefore will not be noticeable.

## 5.2 Energy and Utilities

### 5.2.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 5-2 shows the expected influences of the project on community infrastructure, and availability of utilities and energy in the Northwest Territories. In summary, the project might have effects on infrastructure, utilities and energy supply in some study area communities.

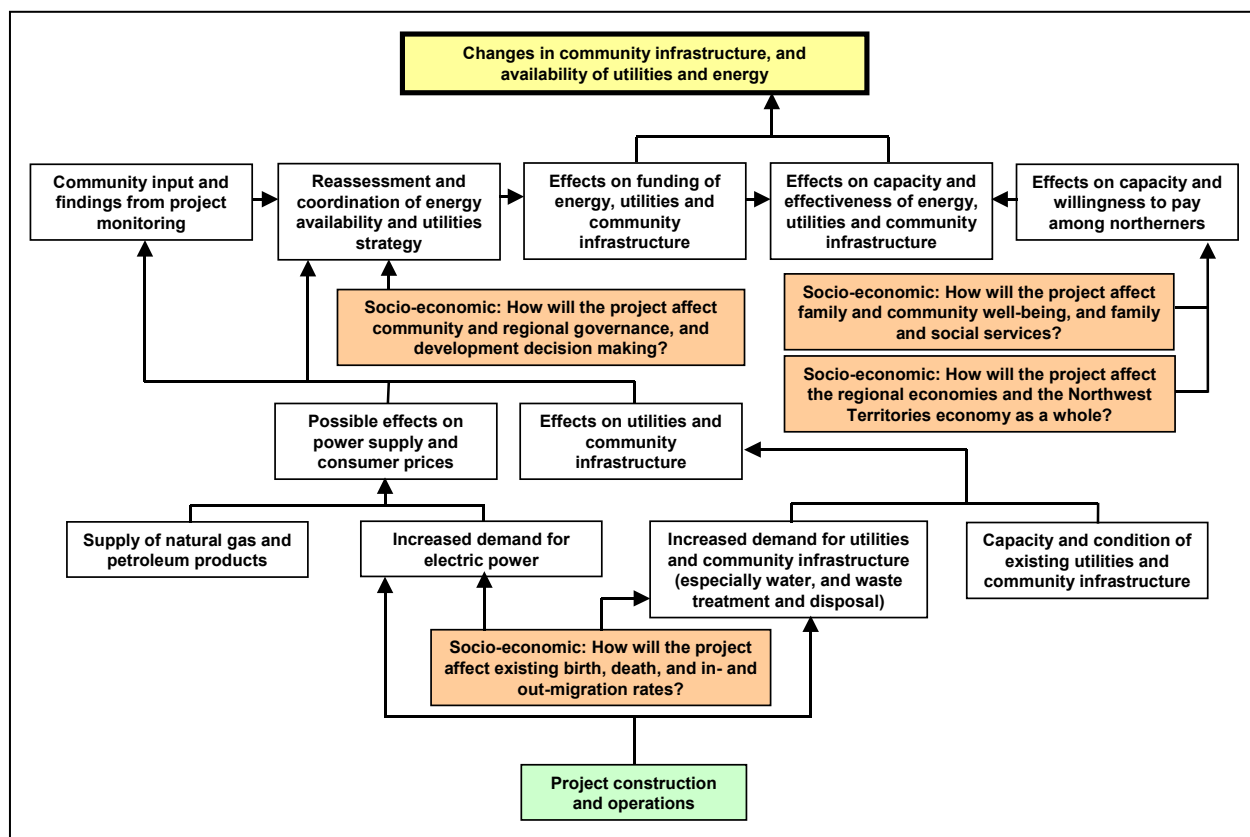


Figure 5-2: Project Effects on Community Infrastructure, and Availability of Utilities and Energy

During both construction and operations, there could be effects on power supply and consumer prices because of:

- demand for electric power
- the available supply of natural gas and petroleum products
- project demographic effects

Likewise, utilities and community infrastructure might be affected by:

- project-induced increases in demands on utilities and community infrastructure, especially water and waste disposal
- the capacity and condition of the existing utilities and community infrastructure
- project demographic effects

Whether or not project effects will result in a community population increase, and if so how large an increase, is central to this assessment.

These two potential effects, i.e., power supply and prices, and utilities and infrastructure, will affect community input to, and findings from, project monitoring and reassessment of the energy availability and utilities strategy. This reassessment, also affected by potential project effects on community and regional governance, will drive funding of energy, utilities and community infrastructure. Project effects on quality of life, social infrastructure, and the regional and Northwest Territories economies will affect the capacity and willingness of northern residents to pay for energy and utilities. The effects on funding, and on ability and willingness to pay, will jointly affect the capacity and effectiveness of energy, utilities and infrastructure. This, along with effects on funding of energy, utilities and infrastructure, will induce changes in energy availability, community infrastructure and utilities.

Project-induced changes in energy, utilities and infrastructure will be a function of the levels of funding, and the community and regional demands on energy, infrastructure and utilities.

The effect pathway of the project on communications infrastructure is not presented here, but it is generally similar to that described previously. The project will affect the demands for communications facilities and services, and the ability and readiness of northern residents to pay for them. These will affect the funding available, and the capacity and effectiveness of these services that, jointly, will determine the changes in the availability of the communications services.

### **5.2.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

As in-migration of ISR residents to the community of Paulatuk is expected be within the normal range of variation and the community is not located near any construction camps or proposed development, no adverse effects on nontransport infrastructure are expected in Paulatuk during construction.

**5.2.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

As no adverse project effects on nontransport infrastructure are expected in Paulatuk, no mitigation measures will be required.

**5.2.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

As no adverse effects are expected on the nontransport infrastructure of Paulatuk, no residual effects are expected.

**5.2.5 Operations Effects**

No adverse effects are expected on any nontransport infrastructure in Paulatuk resulting from project activities. During operations, no population increase is expected in Paulatuk related to project operations and maintenance. Therefore, there will be no need for mitigation of project effects and no residual effects during operations.

### 5.3 Housing

#### 5.3.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 5-3 shows the expected influences of the project on housing availability and quality in the Northwest Territories. In summary, project effects on housing and short-term accommodations will be:

- direct and indirect demands for short- and long-term accommodation
- reduced short-term accommodation demands through provision of construction camps
- potentially increased demand if some existing short- and long-term accommodation becomes unsuitable because of shortages of the skilled trades required to perform major repairs

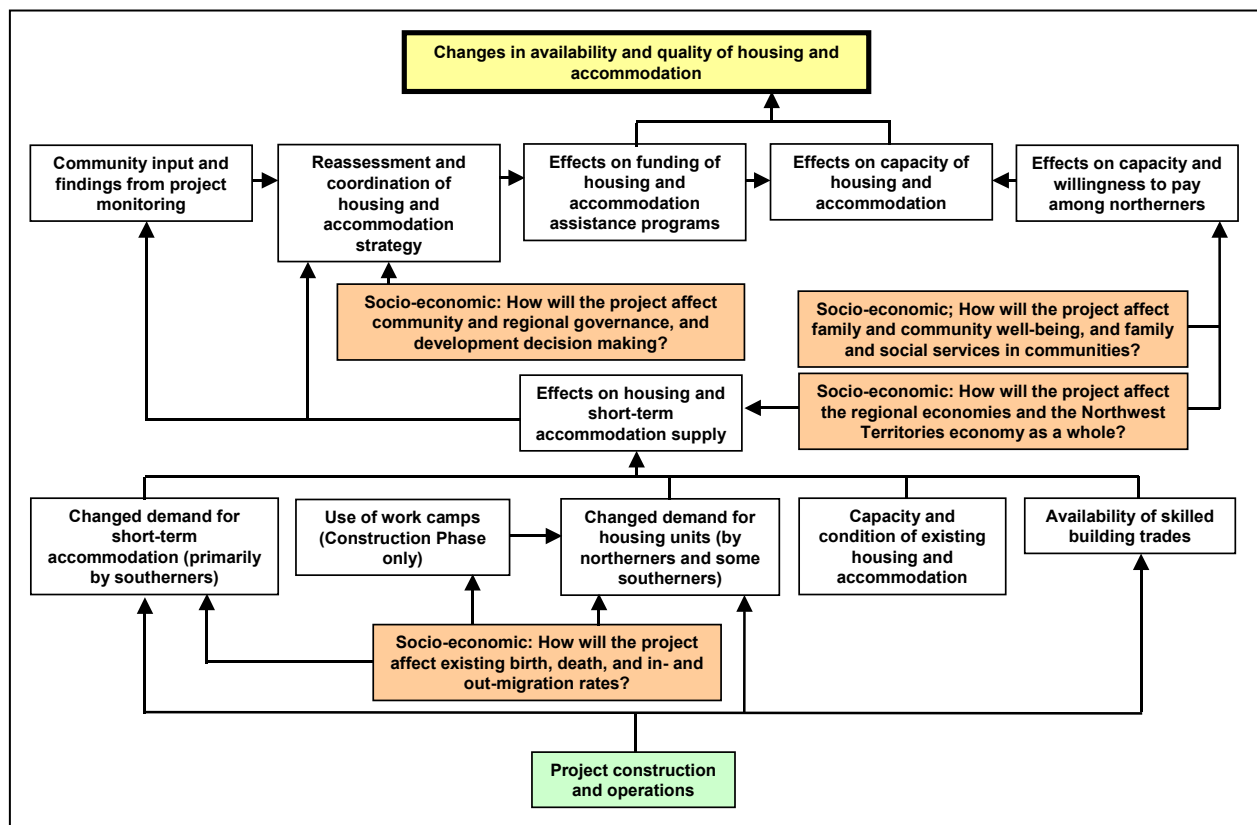


Figure 5-3: Project Effects on Availability and Quality of Housing

The resulting effects on short-term accommodation and housing, and project effects on the regional and Northwest Territories economies might be apparent in relevant inputs from communities and findings from monitoring project effects. This information could prompt reassessing and coordinating the current GNWT housing and accommodation strategy, which might affect funding for repairs, and housing and accommodation assistance programs. These, in association with northern residents' capacity and willingness to pay for housing, driven by project influences on the regional economy and quality-of-life expectations, will influence housing and accommodation capacities.

As a result, two influences, i.e., the capacities of housing and accommodations, and funding of housing assistance programs, will determine changes in the availability and quality of housing and accommodation.

Analyzing the effect pathway for project effects on housing is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few links. However, project-induced changes in population size and income levels could be important driving forces that affect housing availability and conditions in the study area communities.

### **5.3.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

Project-induced changes in population size and income levels are important driving forces that affect housing availability and conditions. As no net migration into Paulatuk is expected, and increased incomes can potentially be used to improve existing housing conditions, no adverse effects on housing are expected in Paulatuk during construction.

### **5.3.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

As no adverse project effects on housing are expected in Paulatuk, no mitigation measures will be required.

### **5.3.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

As no adverse effects on housing are expected in Paulatuk, no residual effects are expected.

### **5.3.5 Operations Effects**

No adverse effects on housing in Paulatuk are expected as a result of project activities during operations.

5.4 Recreation Resources

5.4.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 5-4 shows the influence of the project on increased incomes of Aboriginal workers and in-migrant non-Aboriginal workers, along with potential direct project effects on preservation of traditional language, culture and knowledge. There may be effects on the culture and lifestyle preferences of some northern workers and their families. Some in-migrants might become new users of nontraditional cultural and recreational facilities such as community recreation centres, playgrounds, sports fields and libraries.

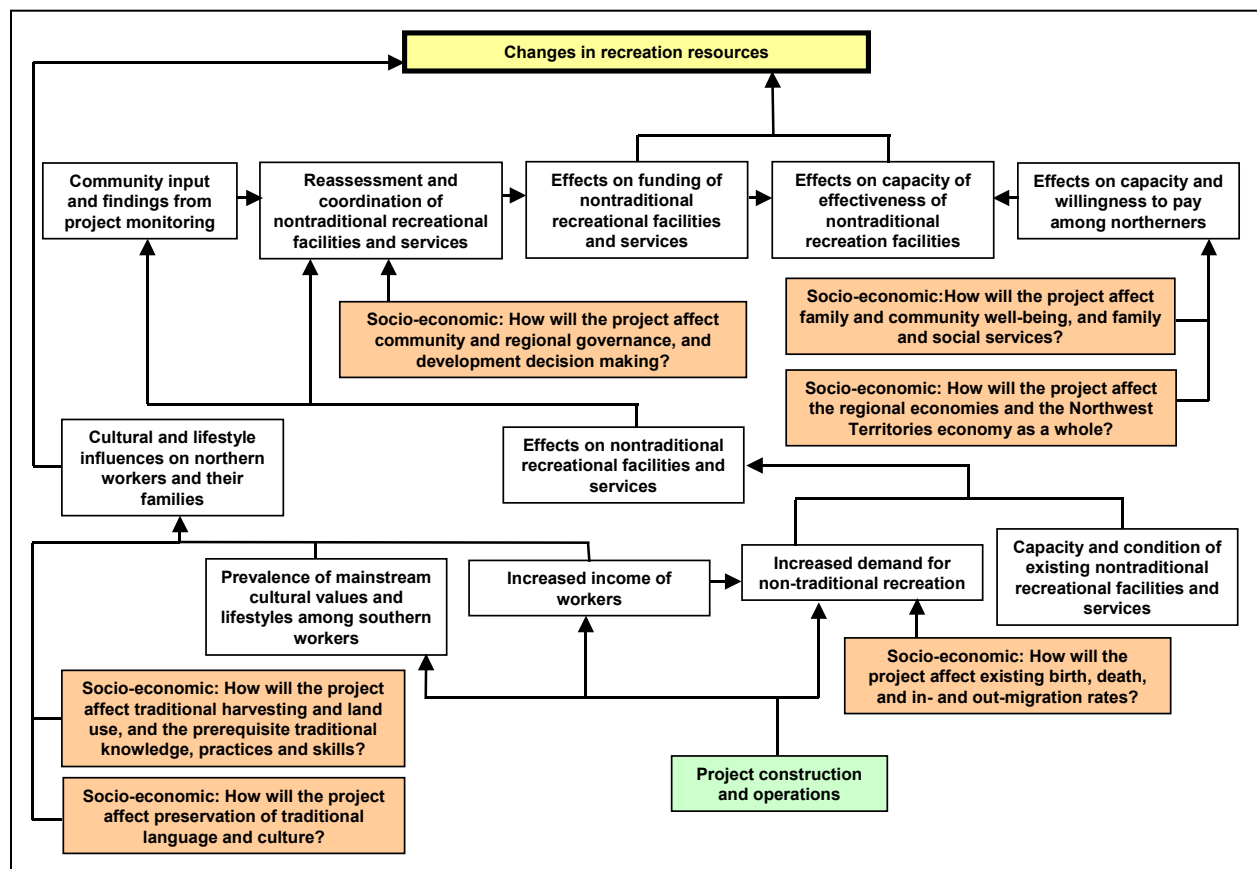


Figure 5-4: Project Effects on Recreation Resources

Project-induced increased demands for recreation from in-migrants and new northern users, and the capacity and condition of existing recreation facilities and services, will determine project effects on these facilities and services. This might drive community input and findings from project monitoring and, with evolving governance arrangements, could promote reassessment of recreation facilities and services. This reassessment might influence funding for recreation facilities and services, thus affecting the capacity and adequacy of these facilities.

Changes in the recreation resources might result from:

- effects of demands of project-induced in-migrants
- effects of cultural and lifestyle influences on northern workers and their families
- capacity and effectiveness of recreation facilities

The capacity and effectiveness of recreation facilities are related to:

- the funding available for these facilities
- the capacity and willingness of northern residents to pay for recreation and culture facilities and services
- the demands of new in-migrants

This analysis of the effect pathways for project effects on recreation resources is largely conceptual; empirical indicators exist for only a few links. Project-related in-migration and increases in income could be important driving forces affecting recreation resources.

This section does not deal with participation in activities or use of resources for which capacity and utilization information is either unavailable or less directly linked to the causal factors previously described. These activities could include various outdoor pursuits such as hiking, boating, camping and snowmobiling. To the extent that these activities relate to designated areas or the tourism sector activity, they are discussed in Section 8, Nontraditional Land and Resource Use.

#### **5.4.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

The adequacy of the facilities in all the study area communities during construction will depend on how much increase there is in the local population and in recreation demand at that time.

As no net migration into Paulatuk is expected, no adverse effects on recreational facilities and services are expected in Paulatuk.

#### **5.4.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

As no adverse project effects on recreation facilities are expected in Paulatuk, no mitigation measures will be required.

**5.4.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

As no adverse effects on recreation facilities in Paulatuk are expected, no residual effects are expected.

**5.4.5 Operations Effects**

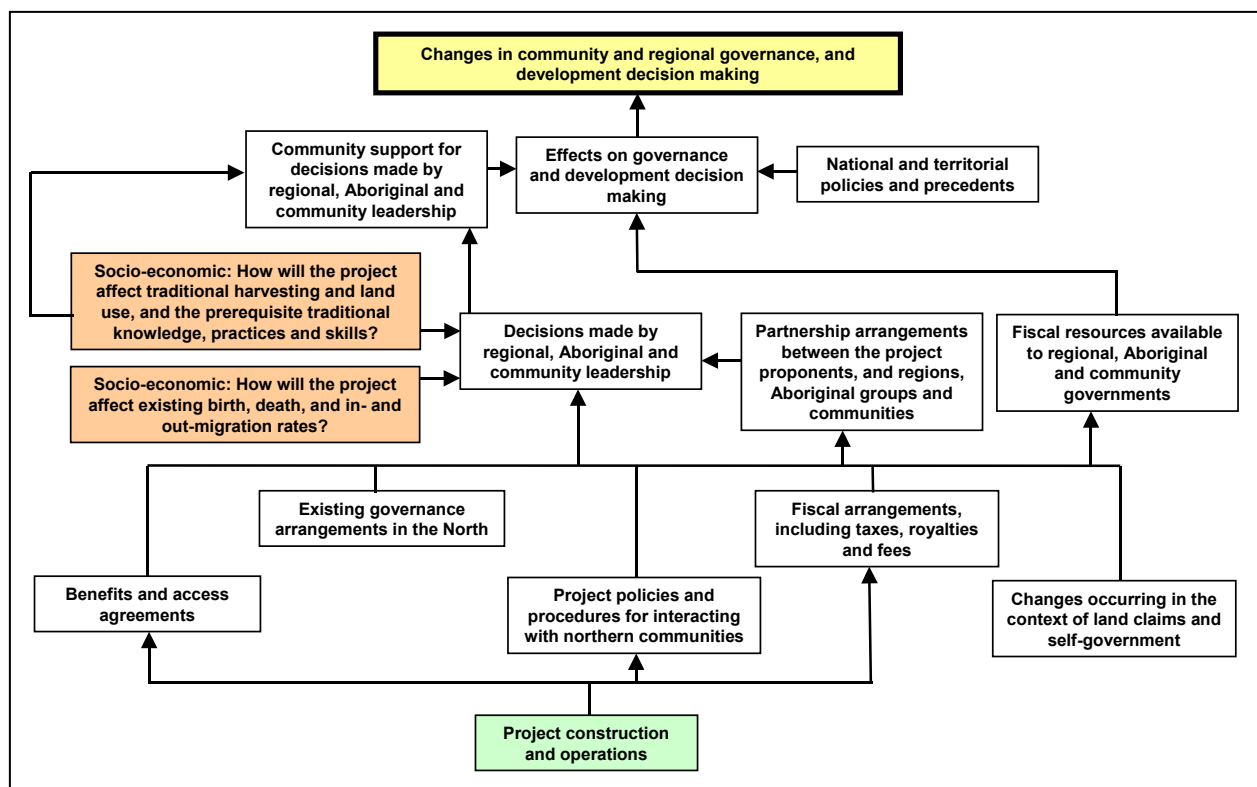
No adverse effects on recreation facilities in Paulatuk are expected as a result of project activities during operations.

## 5.5 Governance

### 5.5.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 5-5 shows the expected influences of the project on community and regional governance in the Northwest Territories. Existing influences, independent of the project, include:

- existing governance arrangements in the North
- changes occurring in the context of land claims and self-government
- the legacy of previous proponent interactions with northern communities



**Figure 5-5: Project Effects on Community and Regional Governance, and Development Decision Making**

Additional project construction influences will include:

- benefits and access agreements signed by the project proponents with the regions and the GNWT
- the fees, taxes and royalties that might accrue to governments in the study area
- project policies and procedures for dealing with northern communities

Collectively these will influence:

- partnership arrangements between the project, and northern regions, Aboriginal groups and communities
- decisions made by senior governments, and regional, Aboriginal and community leaders

Possible project effects on the traditional commitments of Aboriginal people and population dynamics will also influence leadership decisions. The decisions made by leaders, along with potentially changing traditional cultural valuations, will determine community support of leadership decisions. This degree of support, along with the funding available to the decision-making bodies, and national and territorial policies and precedents, will have effects on governance and decision making, which might induce changes in governance and development decision-making procedures.

What has been analyzed in this section is a process of change that is perhaps always occurring in democratic decision making. Relevant influences change, and as they change, people's expectations and reactions change as well. The result might be to stimulate changes in governance. One of the most powerful sources of change is an increase or decrease in available funding that is not just based on external political influences, but is often dependent on economic influences as well.

In the recent past, non-Aboriginal interests, e.g., government, industry, religious bodies and others, have exercised great influence against which Aboriginal people have had little recourse. With the signing of land claim agreements and the associated transfer of powers, Aboriginal groups now have more political control in their regions.

Throughout the community participation process for the EIS, and with the project consultation program in general, Aboriginal communities have been demanding that their mastery in their own houses be respected. They have also asserted their respective desire and intent to work with project representatives, and the territorial and federal government representatives in addressing effects associated with pipeline construction and operation. These desires and intentions were expressly registered at such meetings as the two nongovernmental organization (NGO) workshops in December 2003 and March 2004, the ISR–GSA regional technical workshops in April 2003 and February 2004, the Sahtu confirmation meeting in May 2004, and the Deh Cho regional technical workshops in October 2003 and May 2004.

Signing of these agreements and transfers of power have increased the number and complexity of demands on Aboriginal governing authorities, and have inevitably increased the numbers of people with authority to make decisions. The

project will likely increase the numbers, or the salience of issues for the regions and communities, further challenging the capacities of regions and communities to deal with these issues.

Despite these very significant ongoing changes, senior governments could still exert considerable influence because the Aboriginal bodies are not yet financially independent.

### 5.5.2 Relevance to the Project

Two governance issues are most important to the project:

- Which levels of government have the authority, funding and human resources to deal with the range of possible project effects?
- Will the levels of government charged with the responsibility for dealing with possible project effects have sufficient resources, with sufficient lead time, to deal with likely project effects on the physical and social infrastructure of the communities and regions that might be affected by the project?

In this context, physical infrastructure refers to:

- all of the facilities, roads, barge landings, airstrips and other items that might require maintenance or repair
- all of the facilities that might have a shortened lifespan because of project-related activities

Social infrastructure refers to the health, social wellness and education facilities and services that might require enhancement or expansion because of project-related activities.

The remainder of this section focuses on:

- currently evolving changes in governance in the Northwest Territories
- how these changes might affect the sources, adequacy and timeliness of funding needed for project effects

Governmental decision making related to review and approval of the project itself is not addressed in this document. This process is complex and has been determined by the regulator's *Cooperation Plan for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Review of a Northern Gas Pipeline Project through the Northwest Territories* (Northern Pipeline Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Chairs' Committee 2002). The analysis in the EIS focuses on the post-decision governance implications of the project.

### 5.5.3 Changing Governance – Devolution and Self-Government Negotiations

The existing governance relationships between the federal and territorial governments, and the Aboriginal people, their organizations and communities in the Northwest Territories are in the process of change through ongoing negotiations. These changes are recognized in the effect pathway diagram in the influences identified as *Changes occurring in the context of land claims and self-government* and *National and territorial policies and precedents*. These ongoing processes involve negotiations to achieve devolution of authority, and to confer self-government responsibilities on Aboriginal peoples.

*Devolution* refers to ongoing negotiations between the Government of Canada, the GNWT and the Aboriginal Summit that will transfer the current Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) control over land, water and resources to northern governments. The Aboriginal Summit is a negotiating body composed of virtually all the organized Aboriginal groups in the Northwest Territories except the Deh Cho First Nation, which is not participating at this time.

The self-government negotiations primarily involve the GNWT, the Government of Canada and each of the Aboriginal settlement areas. The Inuvialuit and the Gwich'in are exceptional in jointly negotiating with the GNWT an innovative but complex system of regional government for the BDR.

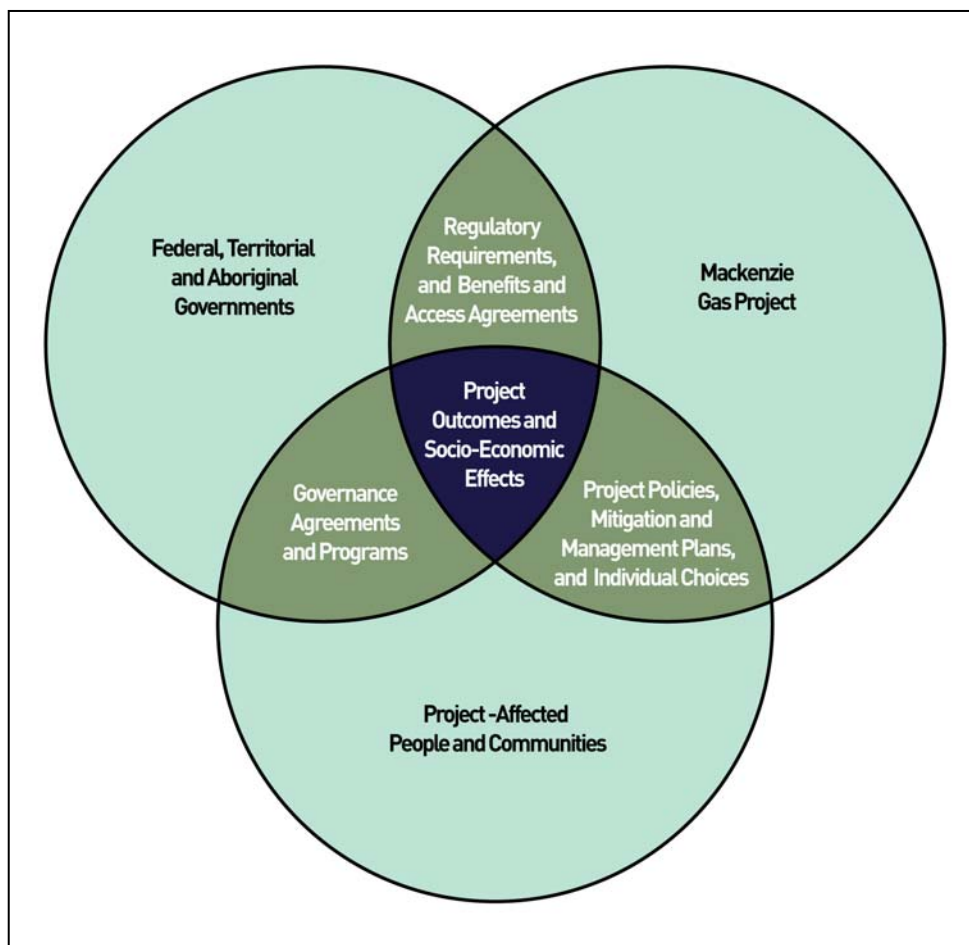
Further relevant information on Aboriginal self-governance is contained in the region-specific discussions on governance in the EIS, Volume 4, Socio-Economic Baseline.

### 5.5.4 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects

The GNWT and the Aboriginal Summit are trying to expedite devolution of land and resources from the federal government because royalty and tax revenue from diamond, mineral, and oil and gas production are now flowing out of the Northwest Territories to Ottawa. The territorial government still spends more than it collects to address Northwest Territories' needs to expand and improve community and regional infrastructure, education, and health and social services to provide for a rapidly growing population. However, under the current fiscal arrangements, the GNWT cannot take full advantage of the increased revenue potential related to resource development. By gaining province-like powers over Northwest Territories lands and resources, the GNWT could have substantial additional resources available for addressing growth-related needs and concerns.

Because of the self-government process, the regional and community governments will have the responsibility and authority to deal with some of the effects of development.

The local communities, Aboriginal governments, GNWT and project managers will all have responsibilities for managing the social and physical infrastructure needs, and the human implications of this project. This shared responsibility for effects management is a consequence of the nature of socio-economic issues. The project proponents will cooperate with communities and different levels of government but cannot, and should not, make unilateral decisions in areas that are the responsibility of others. Figure 5-6 illustrates that all parties must cooperate to achieve the common objective of optimizing project effects on people.



**Figure 5-6: Shared Responsibility for Effects Management**

Some important and difficult issues with respect to effects management will involve measures requiring substantial funding. The ongoing devolution and self-government negotiations will provide access to additional funding, if the relevant final agreements are signed and implemented in time. The GNWT will then receive royalty and tax revenue from development projects. Regional and community governments will be able to access needed funding following final signing of self-government agreements, once they are authorized to pass the necessary legislation.

Although it is possible that the devolution agreement could be implemented before construction, this is far from certain. It is problematic whether any self-government agreements will be implemented by the time construction begins. Both the GNWT and current settlement area governments might be challenged to adequately fund their social (health, social wellness and education services) and physical infrastructure (facilities such as roads, barge landings and airstrips) needs.

Therefore, given the likely time frames for implementing both self-government and devolution agreements, the magnitude and timing of funding needed to provide for project-related public service demands are pressing concerns.

The project will provide a substantial source of revenue to the various levels of government from:

- benefits and access agreements
- direct taxation
- payment of royalties

During construction, the project will generate \$136 million in personal taxes from activity in the Northwest Territories. The GNWT share, after adjustment for the Formula Financing Grant (FFG) is taken into account, is estimated to be \$9.8 million. Estimates of corporate tax flows have not been included. During project operations, total taxes generated from activity in the Northwest Territories will amount to about \$399 million annually. Again, the GNWT share, after the FFG is taken into account, is estimated to be \$22 million. The GNWT share varies from 7% of the total during construction to only 5% during operations.

Before implementation of a final devolution agreement, the largest part of this revenue will accrue to the federal government. However, the likely costs of the project for infrastructure and services will impinge on the local, regional and territorial governments. The communities and regional authorities that will experience project-related effects on infrastructure will not have the resources to pay for needed increases and public services expenditures under current programs and budgets.

It is timing that becomes a pressing issue. The costs of possible public service and infrastructure enhancement and repair will be incurred and must be paid before or during construction. These costs are difficult to predict in advance and governmental budgetary processes take long lead times. Although payments for benefits and access, and some direct tax revenue will begin with the onset of construction, governments will begin to receive most of project royalty fee and tax revenue only during operations.

Expenditures on social and physical infrastructure will likely be necessary before and during construction, and project taxes and royalty fees to government will

only maximize during operations, when any unusual public expenditure demands will fall to a minimum. Therefore, it is both a timing and an incidence issue. Project revenue to governments might arrive too late and might not accrue to the level of government that will experience demands for increased expenditures.

This issue is an ongoing one that is currently the subject of much deliberation and negotiation. However, the project and the associated regulatory review process will bring it into the public eye. The project proponents can do little to address the main concerns, beyond recognizing and providing for their own direct needs and fulfilling their obligations as corporate citizens.

This suggests the need for a front-end funding agreement among governments so that needed social and physical resources are in place with the onset of construction, and can be maintained during the construction years. The affected parties should negotiate agreements at the community, regional, territorial and federal government levels, specifying the sources and uses of this needed funding. Failure to achieve and implement these agreements will likely cause hardship to people living in areas where construction effects will be experienced. In recent years, the GNWT has often publicly suggested that the FFG should be amended to ensure greater revenue sharing related to resource development.

These effects are essentially the same throughout the Northwest Territories study area, and therefore no regional-specific effects are presented.

This section has focused on high-level decision-making issues and the fiscal implications of these decisions. The potential project effects on the human resources necessary to deliver governance are discussed under employment effects in Section 4.1, Procurement, Employment and Regional Economic Effects, and in various other sector-specific sections dealing with public service delivery, e.g., health care and social services delivery.

### **5.5.5 Residual Effects**

The result of ongoing devolution and self-government negotiations will be empowerment of community and regional governments, in terms of much increased authority and fiscal autonomy. This has relevance for timely restoration and enhancement of physical and social infrastructure, where these are necessary during construction. Table 5-1 shows that adverse project effects on governance are expected to be moderate magnitude in the Northwest Territories and limited to construction. In the longer term, the demand for government programming responses will return to near normal and revenue streams will be enhanced. Therefore, the capacity and autonomy of regional governments should increase.

Table 5-1: Governance – Project Effect Attributes for the Northwest Territories Study Area Communities

Phase	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
Construction	Adverse	Moderate	Regional and beyond regional	Short term	No
Operations	Positive	Low	Regional and beyond regional	Long term	No



6 INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY WELLNESS

6.1 Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services

6.1.1 Effect Pathways

As indicated in Figure 6-1, project activities might attract transient job seekers and northern residents from other areas, and will employ many people. They will stay in work camps and will periodically return to their families. Those employed will have increased income to spend, in ways that can affect the quality of life and well-being of individuals, families and communities. They can affect demands on family and social services as well. Project-related migration trends and work camp life can also affect family and community quality of life, and family and social services.

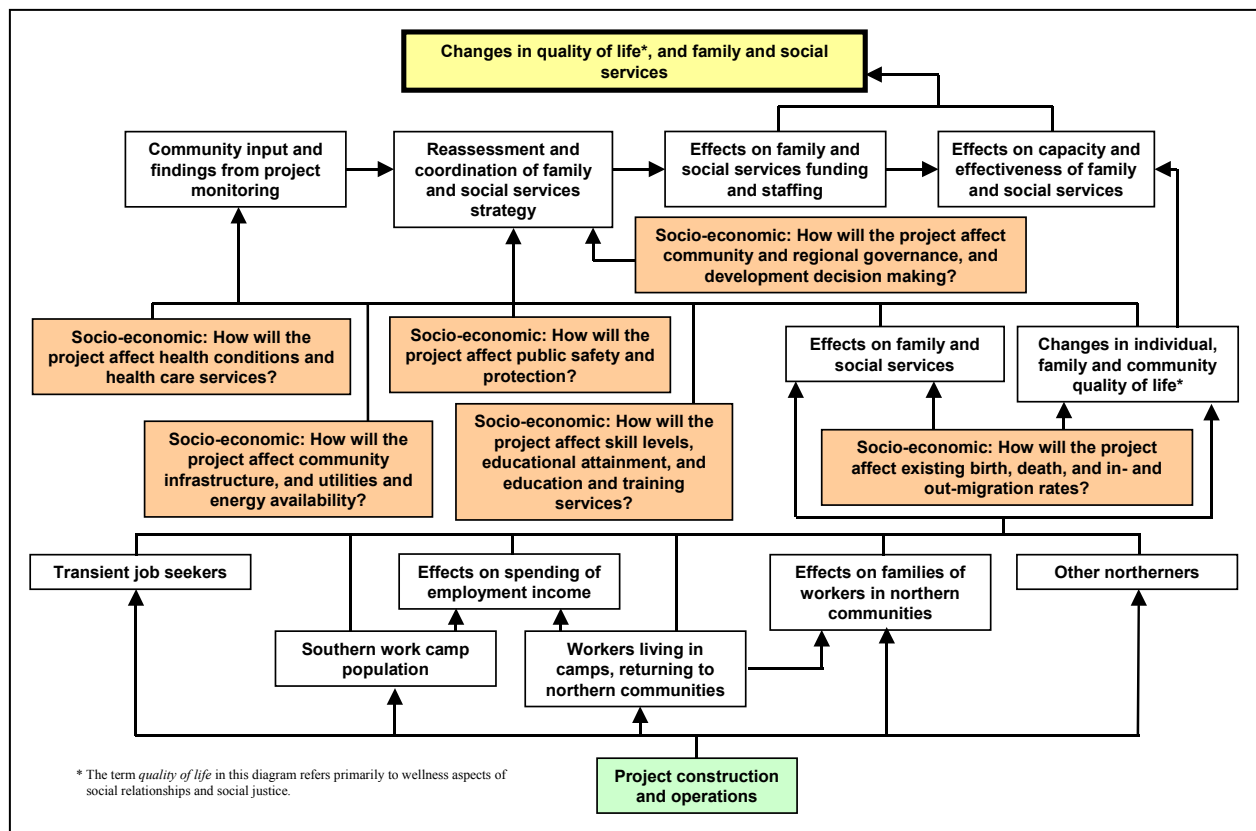


Figure 6-1: Project Effects on Family and Community Well-Being, and Family and Social Services

Many other possible project effects, discussed elsewhere in this report, and quality-of-life conditions and effects on family and social services, will affect assessments of conditions coming from community sources and project monitoring. These other influences include effects on:

- community infrastructure and utilities
- physical and mental health
- health care services
- public safety and protection services

The assessments of conditions from community sources and project monitoring, and changes in community well-being, demands on social services and regional governance influences will stimulate reassessment of delivery procedures. Reassessment will affect funding and staffing of family and social services, and the resulting changes will affect the capacity and effectiveness of family and social services delivery, as will changed service demands resulting from changes in quality of life.

Changes in family and social services delivery, and hence changes in individual, family and community wellness, will be brought about by the interaction of staffing and funding changes with:

- effects on family and social services capacity and effectiveness
- changes in demands from increased income

This analysis of the effect pathway for community well-being and social services delivery is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few links.

The primary analytically relevant driving forces affecting well-being conditions include:

- income levels, particularly how individuals spend increased disposable income
- duration of work period separations from home
- family and community levels of stress
- availability of alcohol

Well-being conditions, and migration and resourcing responses to changes in demand are the primary drivers affecting the workloads of social service personnel, and thus the delivery of social services.

The effects of income on well-being might be beneficial. Increased income can lead to purchases of amenities that make possible more comfortable, enjoyable living, and more efficient resource harvesting. During 2001 and 2002, many

people in the BDR communities bought large diesel pickup trucks, snow machines, boats and outboard motors with their earnings. There were increased sales of home entertainment equipment, appliances and furniture. Under these conditions, the quality of life and effective resource harvesting might both improve, and demands on family and social service agents might be modest. These positive influences tend to increase as work and income stabilizes, and families learn to manage their increased income.

However, increased earnings can make possible increased gambling or spending on alcohol that might jeopardize the purchase of necessities. Substance abuse can have serious adverse effects on family and community relationships, and well-being.

Workers experiencing lengthy work-induced separations want and need rest and recreation upon returning home. Their spouses, having managed the household and child-rearing alone, need and look forward to sharing these responsibilities with the workers upon their return. Such incompatible needs can often lead to more serious conflicts. When stresses and mistrust in families or communities are combined with new sources of conflict and easy access to alcohol, the result can be abusive and violent relationships. Family and community solidarity and well-being, and indeed community social controls, can suffer. Some attending the first ISR-GSA regional technical workshop in April 2003 described the stresses that families might experience because of periods of separation and increased income.

In-migration increases the number of people who might become social service clients. Excessive demands, beyond the effective response capabilities of social service agents, can be associated with these conditions. Such adverse effects also increase the demands on policing services (analyzed in Section 6.5, Public Safety and Protection Services). Under these conditions, resourcing (primarily staffing levels) can determine the relative adequacy of the treatment that clients receive.

### **6.1.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

The nearest proposed development activities will take place approximately 380 km distant from the community of Paulatuk. As a result, the project might affect community wellness only if residents accept project-related employment.

The project will provide health care facilities in every construction camp, but these will have no effect on nonhealth-related wellness problems. Because of the relationship between increased income and increased alcohol abuse, widely cited by residents and leaders in public participation workshops, RCMP officers, and social workers, the project will have some adverse effects on community wellness. Alcohol abuse will result in various forms of family abuse and violence in the community, and in emotional and family relationship problems experienced by victims of abuse and violence. Social services delivery will thus have to deal with the effects of increased alcohol abuse, and perhaps increased gambling as

well. Participants in all of the regional technical workshops linked increased income from the project with expected increases in alcohol and drug abuse. The result is expected to be increased social disorder and conflict, and increased policing burdens for the RCMP.

Concerns have been voiced in some Aboriginal communities that project workers should be kept away from their communities, fearing that such visits would prove to be disruptive.

Some individuals might experience such heavy gambling losses that insufficient money remains to pay for food, clothes, utilities, rent and other important financial obligations. This situation could be exacerbated when construction is complete. Those individuals who do not find another job or have not saved sufficient money during their employment could experience stress from lack of income and employment, which, in turn, could also affect their families.

Project effects on well-being conditions in Paulatuk will largely be influenced by:

- income levels and related spending patterns
- length of work separations from home
- family and community levels of stress and mistrust
- ready availability of alcohol
- access of southern workers to some Aboriginal communities

Volume 4 of the EIS provides relevant evidence on the limited effectiveness of social services for substance abuse prevention in the ISR, and the steps advocated in a GNWT-commissioned study to improve this service.

To plan realistically for possible project effects, it must be assumed that adverse effects on wellness will likely be more severe in those communities where the indicator rates presented in the EIS, Volume 6, Section 5.2.2, Existing Baseline Conditions (Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services) are high. In those communities, it appears that community social controls and social support are relatively weak. The project-related increases in income, which most Northwest Territories communities will experience, will likely lead to increased alcohol consumption and abuse, and to various consequences that might challenge community resources. According to the indicator data, and the reports of many nurses, social workers and RCMP officers, communities differ considerably in their resources for dealing with additional stresses, jealousies and conflicts. Such communities will have heightened vulnerability to adverse project effects on community wellness.

The project will likely pose challenges to the well-being of study area communities and residents, and the delivery of social services. Participants at the regional technical workshops recognized the pressures that the project might place on social service agencies and communities. At the second NGO workshop in March 2004, those attending questioned whether existing agencies could deal

with the increase in problems that might result from the project. Any incremental project effects might thus be seen as seriously disruptive, unless they are forestalled by implementing suitable mitigation measures.

Because the expected problem conditions result from poor spending decisions that lead to disruptive behaviour, as workers and their families learn to better manage income, the positive influence of economic opportunities on wellness conditions increases. This tendency is expected to be greater as the length of employment increases, especially relative to operations opportunities.

The significance of the indicator rates for the ISR, shown in Volume 4 of the EIS, can be best assessed by comparing them with the indicator rates for the other settlement areas. The data indicates that the rates in Paulatuk for alcohol-related hospitalizations, spousal assaults and alcohol-related offences were relatively high, while the rates of other crimes were low.

Concerns were expressed in consultations with the Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation and Elders Committee in December 2002 about the possible social effects of the project on youth. Effects on social service delivery were among concerns voiced during meetings in Aklavik in July and November 2002, and in Inuvik at meetings in June and December 2002.

As noted previously, increased disposable income can be spent in ways to enhance well-being and quality of life. However, the elevated indices of spousal violence likely indicate that with higher income, the well-being of some Paulatuk families will be impaired. However, the considerable distances separating Paulatuk from centres of activity and the lower availability of alcohol might moderate possible ill effects of elevated income levels in this community.

An adequate assessment of project effects on well-being, however, must take account of the central role of Inuvik as the administrative, commercial and industrial centre for the BDR. Although it is located in the GSA, during construction, Inuvik will continue to be the activity centre and the dominant influence throughout the ISR and the GSA.

### **6.1.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

Different mitigation measures are indicated to address project-induced effects on family and community wellness, and on delivery of social services. Measures that are effective in mitigating effects on family and community wellness will also reduce effects on the delivery of social services. Similarly, improvements in the quality of social services and their delivery will help to contain the effects on wellness.

The mitigation measures for wellness threats will be less effective than those described for social service delivery. The measures to inhibit wellness-threatening behaviour are dependent on the decisions and actions of many individuals, whereas the social services delivery measures can be implemented administratively. However, project effects tending to increase family and community wellness problem rates will add to the workloads of service providers.

Because of the extent to which alcohol abuse is associated with abusive and violent relationships (RCMP officers in numerous communities 2002 and 2003, personal communication), measures to reduce alcohol abuse will reduce wellness problem rates. Effective measures to reduce alcohol abuse will involve efforts by the project, communities and GNWT.

The most effective efforts to protect wellness are those which communities themselves might implement. The idea of shared responsibility was an underlying component in many discussions in the regional technical workshops.

At a regional confirmation meeting in May 2004, an Elder expressed the most eloquent concern about present wellness conditions and management of possible project effects:

*Things are not right on our land, our environment, wildlife and culture. Drugs and alcohol have always been an issue for us, not enough has been said about it. They have disrupted our lives. When we were hunting and trapping, we had good lives. We want something done about the drugs and alcohol in our communities, but nothing ever seems to happen. We're the ones that have to repair our damages, not anyone else. If the Elders don't let go of the alcohol, and be good role models, we won't be able to help our youth. Who will help us fix our problems? We are grateful to live on this land, but now we have a vulnerable lifestyle, and we need communication to live in peace. When we didn't have alcohol, we had a good life. Now, we're dishonest with one another. We need to work together to fix the damages of the past, and to be good role models for future generations.*

*Now money doesn't help us – it just leads to the abuse of alcohol and drugs. We need to work together to help support one another. So, let's start working together to end the abuse of alcohol and drugs. We continue talking and talking about this, but we don't know what will happen to our people, to our land. We need to continue to educate one another on the effects of what will happen. Need to have compassion for one another – it is the only way to fix things. Nobody wants to see anything damaged – no damage to our wildlife and our fish. Let's support one another.*

The project will implement the following measures to contribute to this shared responsibility:

- initiate a program such that workers can choose to assign part of their wages to a savings account, to reduce the potential for negative lifestyle choices
- establish on-the-job support systems and resources to help develop worksite and life skills, such as:
  - workplace essential skills upgrading
  - a workplace mentor program
  - an Aboriginal worker liaison program
  - cultural awareness training
  - pre-employment safety training
  - life skills guidance, such as money management, and prevention of alcohol and substance abuse
- respect a community's right to privacy and discourage workers from entering any community that asks for privacy
- provide, if requested, an opportunity for Aboriginal artisans to display and sell their handicrafts in the camps, reducing potential disruption caused by project workers visiting local Aboriginal communities in search of handicrafts
- encourage and support efforts by the territorial government to set up community-based training programs in personal finance and money management, focusing on informed consumption, savings and investment choices for increased incomes. These programs should be made available in the construction camps.
- support government programs to provide assistance to families and communities of workers
- ensure contractors and subcontractors implement alcohol, drug and other safety programs that meet project proponent requirements
- inspect the luggage of workers upon arrival for work
- enforce policies for alcohol- and drug-free workplaces and camps
- provide a workplace where all individuals are treated in a fair, equitable and respectful manner, specifically including issues of harassment, privacy and acceptable social relationships
- apply actions for non-compliance with camp policies, which could be up to and including dismissal

Participants at each regional technical workshop supported these measures.

The communities could:

- enact a bylaw, if one does not already exist, that limits the amount of alcohol that can be purchased or imported per trip
- police themselves in respect to alcohol and drug use
- implement a realistic campaign to inform residents of the human and financial costs to the community of substance abuse, enlisting the whole community, and particularly the moral authority of the Elders, in this effort

The territorial government could:

- initiate community-based training programs in personal finance and money management, focusing on informed consumption, savings and investment choices for increased incomes
- ensure that all community wellness centres in the study area are adequately staffed
- implement the recommendations to improve treatment services contained in the Chalmers & Associates (2002) study of substance abuse
- formally establish a consistent RCMP policy for detaining those so inebriated as to be at risk of physical injury to themselves or others
- ensure adequate staffing of community RCMP detachments to consistently enforce alcohol control policies and take action against bootleggers
- formally establish a consistent law enforcement policy in which the RCMP are empowered to lay charges in all cases of physical abuse, irrespective of the wishes of the victim
- plan (GNWT Health and Social Services [HSS]) for the likely increase in the stresses and family conflicts often associated with employment absences, and provide additional training to GNWT HSS personnel to help them better prevent and effectively deal with these conditions
- prioritize the need for child and Elder care support in communities with a substantial number of females employed in rotational positions
- promptly act on the GNWT HSS initiatives that address the frustrations, concerns and professional needs of GNWT HSS service providers in communities, to improve the morale and effectiveness of its personnel

The recent GNWT Strategic Plan states (GNWT 2004: 5):

*Creating an environment that supports healthy people is truly a shared responsibility and requires each of us to do our part. This means that governments must deliver effective public policies and adequate resources to support social programs. It means that communities should support individual members to achieve healthy lifestyles and behaviour. It also means that families and individuals must make healthy lifestyle choices . . .*

Dealing with community well-being problem conditions is the responsibility of social service personnel and the RCMP. The mitigation measures needed to safeguard the morale and effectiveness of GNWT HSS personnel are detailed in *Health and Social Services Action Plan, 2002 to 2005* (GNWT HSS, no date). The measures designed to enhance the effectiveness of RCMP officers are reported in Section 6.5.3, Mitigation Measures (Public Safety and Protection Services).

Community well-being conditions and social services delivery likely to be affected by the project already represent considerable challenges to study area communities and residents. Therefore, any project-induced incremental effects can be perceived as particularly disruptive, unless they are prevented by implementing suitable mitigation. The most important of these responses can only be made by governments and by the communities themselves. This is considered to represent a very serious challenge, requiring a concentrated effort by all.

Measures will be implemented that might help sustain community wellness, and are available to the project. Workers assigning part of their wages to savings, and consistent RCMP adherence to a policy of enforcing liquor ordinances and preventive detention of impaired persons could substantially reduce individual and community wellness problems. However, most wellness problems are alcohol related, and alcohol and other substance abuse are behaviours for which western social science has no sure cures, and which many GNWT HSS personnel are ill-trained to address (Chalmers & Associates 2002).

Noteworthy support for the alcohol and drug control measures came from the second ISR–GSA regional technical workshop, where some of those attending suggested that:

- there be zero tolerance for drugs and alcohol in the camps
- drug-testing policies be put in place
- life skills counselling and financial management training be available to workers, and a banking system be made available to encourage people to manage and save their money

The commitments which the project will implement to contribute to the shared responsibility for managing these issues were described previously. The mitigation measures described in Section 6.1.3, Mitigation Measures (Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services), are very important for the ISR. The steps available to the project to safeguard community wellness are less effective than those available to the GNWT and local communities. Therefore, it is essential that the GNWT, and especially the local communities, do all they can to control substance abuse, and any resulting conflict and violence. The government and communities should also focus on sustaining the family relationships that might be stressed by absences associated with camp-based employment.

#### **6.1.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

Increased income levels might well induce both positive and negative consequences. The benefits to community well-being could include improved lifestyles, depending on the consumption, savings and investment decisions made by individuals and families. The threats to well-being discussed in this section reflect the concerns expressed by the public and social services professionals, and the related judgement of the assessment team.

Because of the difficulties in controlling alcohol abuse, and the serious social consequences of such abuse, the best mitigation measures will only be moderately effective. As well, the stresses of long work shifts and extended work absences are inescapable for workers, and lone household management and child rearing are stressful for workers' spouses. When easy access to alcohol is added to the seriously conflicting needs of returned workers and their homebound spouses, abuse and violence might well result. Participants at both ISR–GSA regional technical workshops, in April 2003 and February 2004, clearly expect that increased income from working on the project will lead to increased alcohol abuse and family conflicts.

Implementing the recommended measures for social services delivery staff will increase the effectiveness of wellness centres in dealing with project effects on community wellness. However, an increase in the workloads of these centres is likely inevitable.

Some adverse effects of construction could persist for a limited period after construction ends. Those locally employed individuals who do not find another job, or have not saved money during their employment, could experience frustration from lack of income and employment that, in turn, could be taken out on members of their families.

The attributes of project effects on community wellness conditions, seen in Table 6-1, are expected to be experienced only during construction. Although the effects described are considered serious concerns, they are not expected to be significant.

**Table 6-1: Well-Being Conditions – Construction Effect Attributes for Paulatuk**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
Paulatuk	Adverse	High	Local	Short term	No

High income levels from project jobs and family separations caused by camp-based employment could have adverse effects on wellness, and thus on the workloads of social workers. Whereas some will spend their increased income to improve traditional and nontraditional lifestyles, others will spend heavily on substance and gambling abuse. As a result, some high-income families will experience economic hardship, physical battering, and sexual and emotional abuse. *It is the women and children who will suffer most*, as many GNWT HSS staff have emphasized.

The craving for rest and enjoyment of industrial workers, home from long demanding work shifts, conflicting with the needs of their homebound spouses for help in parenting and household management, pose additional difficult challenges for social workers. The workloads of GNWT HSS personnel are expected to increase substantially in some ISR communities, and there are no ready solutions for the difficult problems they must address. As a result, there will be a very real risk that overburdened social workers might experience burnout.

Table 6-2 shows that a high magnitude of adverse effects on social service workers must be expected to some extent in Paulatuk. However, social services are locally delivered and the effects can be more effectively reduced through administrative action than can effects on wellness conditions. In all cases, the effects are expected to be limited to construction. Again, the application of appropriate criteria result in a conclusion that these effects are not expected to be significant.

**Table 6-2: Delivery of Social Services – Construction Effect Attributes for Paulatuk**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
Paulatuk	Adverse	High	Local	Short term	No

### 6.1.5 Operations Effects

Most employment and opportunities generated by the project will end once construction, associated cleanup and site restoration activities are complete. There will be continued field development and well drilling activities, and there will be about 150 direct project operations and maintenance jobs created in the BDR. However, this much-reduced level of income-generating opportunities, which will be relatively long term and stable in nature, is not expected to result in elevated wellness problem conditions.

As employment, income and the population move from high construction levels to more stable operations levels, wellness conditions can also be expected to move from adverse to positive. The stable employment and income will tend to lessen the effects of the construction activity down-turn and wellness will tend to improve. This has been demonstrated in empirical studies done in Kuglugtuk (Hobart, Walsh and Associate Consultants 1978; Hobart 1984) and supported by recent anecdotal reports from Tuktoyaktuk. Furthermore, as there tends to be a service provision time lag between demand and response because of government funding processes, the capacity of social service delivery agents and programs should be higher after construction, and thus better able to assist in this recovery.

As Table 6-3 shows, it is expected that this effect will influence both wellness conditions and service delivery, and be regional in scope but of only low magnitude. There will be no need for mitigation during operations.

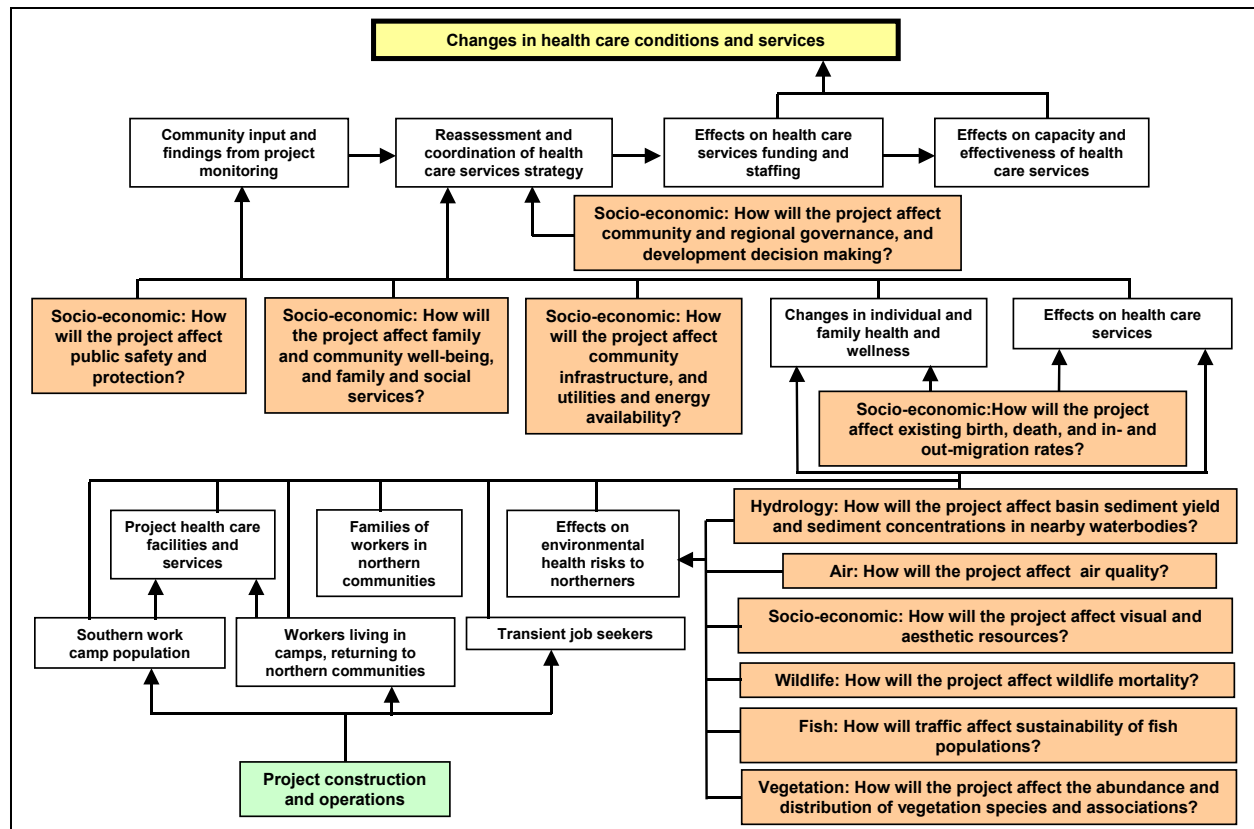
**Table 6-3: Well-Being Conditions and Delivery of Social Services – Operations Effect Attributes for the Beaufort Delta Region**

Location	Effect Attribute			Significant	
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent		
BDR	Positive	Low	Regional	Long term	No

## 6.2 Health Conditions and Health Care Services

### 6.2.1 Effect Pathways

Project effects on the health conditions and effectiveness of GNWT health care services are addressed in this section. Both might be affected by several project-induced influences, shown in Figure 6-2.



**Figure 6-2: Project Effects on Health Conditions and Health Care Services**

Project activities will lead to the association of northerners from study area communities with each other, with project workers from the south, and on occasion with transient job seekers. After a variety of such contacts, northern workers will return home. These project-related effects and associations with others, on or off the job, might adversely affect health through the following:

- exposure to contagious diseases, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- increased consumption of unhealthy food

- possible influences on how project earnings are spent, i.e., excessively on alcohol, leading to vehicle incidents or family violence
- lessons learned from dangerous behaviour of role models

Project construction-related and -induced activities might benefit the health of individuals and groups when project earnings are:

- spent on improving traditional or nontraditional lifestyles
- spent on a better, more nutritious diet
- spent on better climate-appropriate clothing
- spent on healthier housing arrangements or facilities
- saved for future opportunities

When project-influenced associations with others result in knowledge from new role models that promote health or safety, health conditions will benefit.

Other possibilities that might affect health include project effects on:

- family and community well-being
- family and social services
- public safety and protection

The health of individuals can be affected by environmental health risks, resulting from possible project effects on:

- water quality
- ambient air quality
- health of wildlife, fish and vegetation species

Project-induced effects on GNWT health facilities and services can include increasing their workloads by providing treatment to persons affected by the project because of:

- ill health resulting from risks to human health from the quality of air, water or soil, game and other wild foods, and from noise
- illness brought home by camp workers that infects others in the workers' families
- any health condition of a camp worker which the camp health service could not address
- mental or emotional disorders induced by various conditions, including:
  - family separation

- costs and inaccessibility of child care
- other stresses associated with employment absences and workplace issues, including harassment, safety, low pay and undervalued work
- transient job seekers, attracted by the project, and their families who are ill or injured

Project-induced changes in health conditions or health centre workloads might give rise to community reactions and relevant project monitoring findings, possibly leading to a reassessment of the health care services strategy. Such a reassessment could influence health care funding and staffing, in turn affecting the capacity and effectiveness of health care services. Together, these could lead to changes in health care services, and to possible changes in health conditions in the local population.

This analysis of the pathways for project effects on individual health and health care services is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few links. The primary, analytically relevant driving forces affecting health conditions are:

- project-induced or -related exposures to disease-causing contagion conditions
- project-induced or -related changes in income levels and associated spending patterns
- physical risk levels
- stress levels, which might increase emotional or mental disorders

The primary drivers affecting the workloads of health centres, and thus the delivery of health care services, are:

- local health conditions
- diseases of returning workers which spread to family members
- migration and resourcing responses to changes in demand

Any increases in the number of potential patients and resourcing, primarily staffing levels and staff morale, will determine the relative adequacy of the treatment that patients receive.

### **6.2.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

Project effects on health conditions will largely be influenced by increases in:

- populations, both in communities and in camps

- income levels, which can have both beneficial and adverse effects, depending on spending and investment choices
- physical risk levels
- stress levels
- infectious disease conditions

Throughout the study area communities, project influences affecting the health conditions of workers, their families and their fellow community residents will include:

- increases in income levels which might be spent on improving traditional or nontraditional lifestyles, or increasing socially detrimental behaviours
- reductions in incidents resulting from activities with high physical risk levels (seen in Volume 4 of the EIS) because project work might be safer than resource harvesting
- increases in relationship stresses between spouses because of their conflicting needs when one is absent from home for employment
- increases in infectious disease contagions, associated with having many people in the camps and with increased travel between communities
- increases in mobility of people, possibly leading to increased numbers of casual sexual encounters and likely increased rates of STIs
- increases in numbers of the pre-existing dysfunctional conditions that currently exist in communities, including:
  - substance abuse
  - drug addiction
  - teen pregnancy
  - foetal alcohol syndrome/foetal alcohol effects (FAS/FAE)
  - sexual abuse
  - possibly human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or auto-immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and hepatitis
- increases in stress levels among women residing in large work camps, where they are a minority, because of:
  - lack of privacy
  - potential for harassment
  - inability to maintain acceptable social relationships
  - concern regarding physical safety

There are lessons to be learned from the experiences and consequences of women's employment at the diamond mines. Although there are strict mine policies to the contrary, many women employed by the contractors who provide commissary and housekeeping services at the mines report being harassed and exploited, at times being asked to work overtime without overtime payment. Some women working at the mines also experience relationship issues with their stay-at-home spouses.

Child protection workers report that there are some families in which both parents, having remote site employment, leave their children to fend for themselves when both are away at work. As increasing numbers of northern mothers are employed and families have moved to new communities where they have no relatives to give assistance, day care for children is often a problem. Most communities do not have a day care program, and where one does exist, the cost is often too high for Aboriginal mothers (Status of Women Council of the Northwest Territories 2003, personal communication; Native Women's Association of the Northwest Territories personnel 2003, personal communication).

As project-related employment will likely be at high levels in Paulatuk, it is possible that the effects on both physical and emotional health conditions might be higher in this community. Demands on health service delivery might also increase. This could be the result of health conditions in the service area and resources staffing levels.

The project will provide health care facilities in conformity with the *GNWT WCB Safety Regulations* (GNWT Workers' Compensation Board 2000), which specify the health care staffing and facilities required for camps of varying sizes, depending on the distance of the camp from a health centre. The project and its contractors will implement *best-practice* levels of staffing and facility equipment, and thus ensure the capability of stabilizing trauma victims or seriously ill patients for air evacuation to hospitals, even in small camps.

Nevertheless, additional demands on the Paulatuk health centre for project-related treatments can be expected when:

- injured or ill northern workers, following treatment at camp facilities, are sent to their Northwest Territories homes until again able to work, as the local health centres must take over convalescent care
- workers who are not living in camps experience job-related injuries or illnesses
- there is an increase in mental or emotional disorders resulting from the stresses associated with project employment

- the misuse of alcohol potentially affects injury rates, relationship issues, STIs and unwanted pregnancies

If the Paulatuk health centre was to be overburdened by increases in the patient load from the local community or a construction camp, the cases creating the heaviest nursing demands could be evacuated to a regional hospital. As well, some injured or sick workers will likely have to be transported to a territorial hospital. Therefore, the project will likely be a direct source of patients requiring hospitalization. These demands could be heavy if there are multiple victims of the same incident or infection, or the alcohol abuse often associated with celebrating return from camp leads to accidental or violent injuries requiring hospitalization.

In health centres and hospitals, a critical issue might be the availability of adequate nursing staff. As indicated previously, the BDR is already short of nurses because of present recruiting problems. For example, some supervisory personnel are currently concerned about staffing and the community relations conditions in health centres administered by the Inuvialuit Regional Health and Social Services Authority (IRHSSA). Because the benefits formerly enjoyed by nurses in the Northwest Territories have eroded, their turnover rates have increased greatly. With frequent changes in health centre staffing, growing mistrust and strained provider–public relationships have developed between the nurses and community members. Both recruitment and community relationship problems would worsen if nurses were attracted by better-paying, project-related employment opportunities in work camps.

A combination of these various circumstances could overload health care staff. To deal with this possibility, backup plans should be in place for bringing in additional staff to help with unusual workloads from a facility that could temporarily spare some qualified staff.

There will also be a substantial increase in the workload of GNWT HSS personnel responsible for ensuring that health and environmental guidelines and procedures are followed in the construction camps.

As project-related employment will likely be at high levels in Paulatuk, it is likely this community may experience elevated levels of physical and emotional health conditions. In this case, the effects on health service delivery might well increase. Health conditions in the service area and resource staffing levels determine the workloads of nurses, and the relative adequacy and quality of treatment their patients receive.

Physical and mental health conditions might deteriorate somewhat in Paulatuk, where stress levels of project-related employment and alcohol abuse might be relatively high. The result could be an increase in the workloads that nurses experience, with resulting adverse effects on local service delivery and staffing levels.

In the July and November 2002 meetings, residents of Paulatuk voiced concerns about project effects on increases in communicable diseases, on health conditions and health service delivery, and about relevant preventive measures.

The importance of collecting information dealing with community health services and programs was emphasized at meetings in Tuktoyaktuk in December 2002.

### 6.2.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction

Various mitigation measures are indicated to address project-related issues with respect to the health of individuals, families and communities, and health service workloads in either camps, local communities or with the GNWT HSS. As noted previously, effective mitigation should reduce the burdens of health centres and hospitals.

Measures to reduce alcohol abuse are indicated because of the extent to which alcohol abuse is associated with violence and various forms of abuse, accidental and violent injuries, and often mental and emotional disorders. The measures proposed to reduce alcohol abuse and other health-related wellness concerns involving efforts by the project, communities and GNWT are described in Section 6.1.3, Mitigation Measures (Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services).

The number of GNWT HSS staff and environmental inspectors will need to be expanded to address the increased demand for their services. Given the size of the project, the number of contractors, camps and construction workers, and the need to comply with regulatory requirements and project proponent corporate standards, there is a need for a coordinated and consistent health plan for the project.

The project proponents will work with GNWT HSS to:

- design project health and work environment guidelines, procedures and protocols for:
  - medical alert and quarantine protocols
  - fitness to work assessments
  - assessment and care of ill or injured workers
  - camp food and waste handling and storage
- facilitate communications and cooperation among medical personnel in the camps, the GNWT HSS, environmental monitors and inspectors, and the regional health authorities

- ensure joint planning, by construction camp operators, health care personnel and hospital administrators, of the relevant steps and procedures for accessing mental health counsellors or transferring a patient from the camp health care facility to a hospital, if this should become necessary. This planning will also cover situations when it is necessary to send several patients to the hospital at the same time.
- ensure construction contractors and subcontractors are bound to the guidelines, procedures and protocols developed by the project proponents and the GNWT HSS
- compile a comprehensive list of contacts containing the names and contact information of construction contractors, camp management and senior medical personnel, and share it with GNWT HSS in Yellowknife and the regional health authorities. The project proponents, construction contractors and camp medical staff will be provided with a comprehensive list of contacts for the GNWT HSS and the regional health authorities.

Based on the size of the camps, the medical staff at these facilities might include appropriate qualified nurses licensed in the Northwest Territories or experienced physician assistants qualified at the 6B level, and other qualified medical staff appropriate to camp size and location.

The GNWT HSS will identify and track appropriate public health indicators, including notifiable diseases.

Pre-employment fitness for work assessments and screening protocols will be standardized and implemented for all project and contractor employees. Screening and immunizations will be appropriate for the risks identified.

Section 6.1.3, Mitigation Measures (Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services) provides other complementary mitigation measures that should be undertaken by the project, the GNWT and local communities to reduce the potential for alcohol abuse.

Other measures the territorial government could take that are specifically relevant to health conditions and health services delivery including:

- ensuring that all the health centres in the study area are fully staffed
- working with the project and other service delivery stakeholder representatives to develop the appropriate procedures for dealing with health crises in construction camps, and overload situations in health centres and hospitals

- promptly and fully implementing the GNWT HSS initiatives that address the concerns and professional needs of GNWT health service providers in communities that are detailed in *Health and Social Services Action Plan, 2002 to 2005* (GNWT HSS, no date)

Because of the difficulties in controlling alcohol abuse, and the many health consequences of this abuse, the best mitigation measures will only be moderately effective. As well, the stresses of long work shifts over extended periods are inescapable for workers, and the long periods of lone household management and child rearing are stressful for workers' spouses. Over-tired workers might have increased vulnerability to disease, which members of their families could catch. Increased alcohol abuse might lead to increased numbers of snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle incidents, which can be very serious.

These mitigation measures will be less effective for individual health than will those described for health care delivery. The measures for individual health are dependent on the decisions and actions of many individuals, whereas the health care delivery measures can be implemented administratively. However, project effects tending to increase health problem rates will potentially add to the workloads of health care services.

The Inuit Tapariit Kanatami (ITK) describes mental wellness services and service providers as *not easily discernible in Inuit communities. In keeping with the multi-faceted nature of mental wellness, all human services tend to be viewed as mental wellness services* (Mental Health Working Group 2002: F3). However, *current responses to mental wellness among Inuit are not working* (Ibid: F5).

With respect to mental wellness, as noted previously, the Inuit Tapariit Kanatami (ITK) reports that *current responses to mental wellness among Inuit are not working, Inuit solutions to Inuit wellness are needed*. The main problems are seen as (Ibid: F5):

- *lack of clear access to a coherent, integrated system of programs, services and supports that cover the full spectrum of mental wellness needs of Inuit of all ages*
- *short-term, unstable and uncertain funding that may not be targeted at or available to meet community needs*
- *limited local capacity or skills, knowledge, attitudes and finances to take full responsibility for the mental wellness*
- *an absence of integrated service planning, particularly for new programs or services, that further complicates and fragments an already burdened system*

- *lack of information including adequate data bases, about mental wellness, effective service models, approaches and plans*

This report points to the need for a more effective mitigation approach, and suggests this approach should involve joint action by parties, such as the First Nations and Inuit Health Branch and the cooperative Mental Health Working Group, along with the GNWT HSS and relevant NGOs.

**6.2.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

Increased income levels might well induce both positive and negative consequences. The health benefits could include improved lifestyles, depending on the spending, savings and investment decisions made by individuals. The individual effect risks discussed here reflect the concerns expressed by the public and health care professionals, and the related judgement of the assessment team.

It is important to recall that some possible project effects on health conditions and services might challenge current levels of health service delivery in ISR communities. Unless suitable mitigation responses are implemented, any incremental effects on health conditions or services might be seen as threatening. Governments and the communities themselves must make the most important of these responses.

The attributes of these project effects on health conditions are seen in Table 6-4. These effects in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, are expected to be adverse and could be of sufficient magnitude that health conditions would be noticeably adversely affected. In all cases, these effects are expected to last only during construction.

**Table 6-4: Health Conditions – Construction Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR	Adverse	Moderate	Regional	Short term	No

Making the needed arrangements between the construction camp health care facilities and IRHSSA health centres will reduce possible unexpected effects of project construction camps on these centres. Implementation of the recommended measures for nurses will increase their effectiveness in dealing with project effects on community health. However, an increase in health centre workloads is virtually inevitable, although the magnitude of the increase is uncertain.

Accordingly, the attributes of these project effects on ISR health care services are seen in Table 6-5. Project effects on health centres in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, could be adverse, moderate in magnitude and local in extent. They will last only during construction.

Table 6-5: Health Care Services – Construction Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Location	Effect Attributes				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR community health centres	Adverse	Moderate	Local	Short term	No

### 6.2.5 Operations Effects

Most employment and opportunities generated by the project will end once construction, associated cleanup and site restoration activities are complete. There will be continued exploration, field development and well drilling activities, and there will be about 150 direct project operations and maintenance jobs created in the BDR. However, the smaller numbers of income-generating opportunities, combined with their longer-term and stable nature, are not expected to result in elevated health problem conditions. There is no population increase expected in the ISR associated with this activity and therefore no additional demand for health service delivery.

As project effects will be restricted to construction, there will be no need for mitigation and no residual effects during operations.

### **6.3 Human Health Risks**

As Paulatuk is approximately 380 km distant from the nearest project activity, no effects on air, water or soil quality are expected in this community from any project activities during either construction or operations. The project is also not expected to have any effect on local noise levels.

## 6.4 Accidents and Malfunctions

The following section provides information on potential accidents and malfunctions that could affect communities close to the project.

### 6.4.1 Introduction

Accidents and malfunctions can result from numerous causes, including pipeline and equipment failure, human error, and natural perils. It is necessary to have in place procedures to deal with the potential effects of accidents and malfunctions on people, property and the environment.

Prior to undertaking construction and operation of the project, the project proponents will be preparing a formal accidents and malfunctions assessment, as discussed in CAN/CSA-Z731-95, *Emergency Planning for Industry* (Canadian Standards Association 2002), which will include:

- *identification and documentation of worst-probable accidents and malfunctions involving the specific products being used or transported*
- *a determination of what can go wrong, its effects, its likelihood of occurrence, how often it could occur and the location of occurrence*
- *consideration of the dangers arising from human activity, such as fire, explosion, environmental contamination, hazardous substance release or pipeline ruptures, in addition to natural perils*
- *an evaluation of the potential for multi-accidents and malfunctions emergencies, e.g., natural gas line breaks, causing fires and explosions, which result in injury and property damage*
- *measures that could reduce or eliminate the potential for the accident or malfunction*

This assessment will be used as the basis for developing emergency response plans for the different components and phases of the project.

At this stage, the project proponents have identified the types of accidents and malfunctions that might occur as a consequence of project activities. See, for example:

- Section 10 of the application for approval of the development plan for the Taglu field
- Section 11 of the application for approval of the development plan for the Niglintgak field
- Section 11 of the application for approval of the development plan for the Parsons Lake field
- Volume 7, Section 5 of the EIS

In addition, the project proponents have considered the potential effects of accidents and malfunctions, and have identified those areas that would be particularly susceptible to such effects.

#### **6.4.2 Identification of Potential Accidents and Malfunctions**

The project proponents will use an assessment decision-making process to evaluate the potential for accident and malfunction occurrence during all phases and components of the project. This assessment decision-making process follows industry-proven practice, and federal expectations and standards, including:

- National Energy Board (NEB) All Company Letter, File 172-A000-73, Security and Emergency Preparedness and Response Programs (24 April 2002)
- CAN/CSA-Z731-03, Emergency Preparedness and Response Standard (Canadian Standards Association 2002)

The discussion of accidents and malfunctions, as presented in the balance of this section, follows common industry processes that include:

- identification of the accident or malfunction event(s)
- evaluation of who or what may be exposed (effects)
- impact or consequence of the accident or malfunction occurrence

Actions taken after identifying accidents and malfunctions may include modifying project engineering, construction and operations planning, revising engineering design, and including the potential accidents and malfunctions into project emergency preparedness response and preparedness plans. Critical in this planning is the understanding of the possible influences that local conditions may have on the capacity of the project to implement necessary emergency response,

and how those same local conditions, e.g., harvesting, cultural conditions and weather, may affect the long-term recovery requirements after the event has been brought under control, and the business and commercial considerations have been satisfied.

Project-specific scenarios are developed to examine potential incidents in the context of site-specific locations and construction or operations conditions anticipated for the project. The scenario-based accidents and malfunctions assessments are used in the developing emergency response plans, and may also identify potential human health, community or social, environmental, and engineering and operations impacts and consequences.

Accident and malfunction identification involves identifying and understanding realistic events that may occur in connection with the various phases and components of the project. The possible categories of project accidents and malfunctions that may occur during engineering, construction or operations are as follows:

- materials design failure – metal and fabrication requirements for the project do not achieve the specified properties or are unable to endure the stress of the operating conditions, including climate
- construction accidents and malfunctions – impact to the facilities and pipelines during installation
- operations accidents and malfunctions – metal failure due to unanticipated operating conditions, inadequacy of engineering design features or change in operating conditions, and equipment malfunction
- third party – potential impact of nonproject-related activities on project components
- environmental hazards – soil settlement, thaw subsidence, frost heave, erosion and slope failure, flooding and scour at water crossings, and weather
- equipment events – traffic accidents and equipment failures

The potential accidents and malfunctions identified for the project as the basis for project engineering planning, and construction and operations emergency preparedness and response may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Fire and explosion:
  - equipment operation at infrastructure facilities, borrow areas, along the pipeline right-of-way

- fuel loss during transfer, vehicle accident
- natural gas or NGL leak or pipeline rupture
- wildfire, threatening project personnel and equipment
- fuels or flammable materials storage, transportation or transfer
- vehicle or equipment accident
- NGL or natural gas pipeline rupture
- well blowout
- Hazardous materials loss or spills:
  - transportation accident, vessel or equipment failure on rail, truck or barge
  - materials transfer failure of equipment, e.g., valves, hoses, fittings and gauges
  - storage equipment failure of tanks, equipment, e.g., valves, fittings and gauges
  - pinhole leak, resulting in release of natural gas or NGLs
  - well blowout, resulting in loss of natural gas and NGLs
  - leak from facility piping, storage or processing vessels, resulting in release of natural gas or NGLs
  - rupture of pipeline gathering system and flow line, resulting in release of natural gas, NGLs
  - spills of lube oils (unused and waste), solvents, glycol, methanol, degreasers, and transmission and brake fluids
  - failure at equipment, hoses or tanks, resulting in release of untreated industrial and domestic wastewater
  - loss of containment in storage facility and release of hazardous waste
  - transportation accident, resulting in loss of or spill of hazardous waste
  - placement of hazardous waste into nonapproved community waste management facilities

- Vehicle or equipment accidents:
  - single vehicle accident with other project vehicle, nonproject vehicle, human or animal
  - multi-vehicle accident with other project vehicle, nonproject vehicle, human or animal
  - vehicle collision with project equipment or facility, or non-project equipment of facility
- Environmental hazards:
  - flooding of project facilities
  - slope erosion, causing pipe exposure, sediments into watercourses
  - slope failure and subsidence because of disturbance of permafrost conditions
  - effect of cold on equipment
  - unseasonable weather conditions, limiting access to facilities and project right-of-way

The possible project-related accidents and malfunctions, as presented in the above list, may impact or affect local biophysical and social components found along or traversing the pipeline right-of-way and associated facilities. The following section identifies the biophysical and social components being considered by the project in its accidents and malfunctions analysis.

### **6.4.3 Sensitive Biophysical and Social Components**

Biophysical and social components were identified within the project area in order to determine possible impacts of project-related accident and malfunction events on the environment and communities. Information regarding the use of site-specific components, such as water sources and traditional harvesting areas, will provide the basis for the community-level planning activities to be included in project emergency response planning.

Biophysical components included:

- air quality
- noise
- soil and landforms (permafrost)
- vegetation
- wildlife

- water and aquatic environment

Social components included:

- community resources
- community wellness
- land and resources, in particular traditional harvesting activities and protected areas
- community safety

For any given accident or malfunction event, not all components would be affected. An explosion would likely not affect water quality, while a loss of containment may not affect air quality. However, either of those events could affect traditional land uses.

#### **6.4.4 Potential Impacts of Identified Accidents and Malfunctions**

This qualitative analysis summarizes the more common accident and malfunction events as:

- fire and explosion
- hazardous materials and fuels spills
- human error or equipment-related incidents

Environmental accidents and malfunctions are anticipated to influence project activities throughout all phases and components. Fires associated with the project may occur:

- along the right-of-way
- at facilities, camps or storage facilities
- in equipment or vehicles

Explosions may involve the:

- pipeline
- facilities
- wellheads
- camps
- storage facilities
- equipment or vehicles

Hazardous materials loss or spills may include:

- pipeline leaks or ruptures
- spills of hazardous materials, such as fuel, freeze depressants, wastewater, and drilling and completion fluids

Human error and equipment-related events may result from:

- collisions
- traffic noncompliance
- incidents with equipment

They may involve air, water or land vehicles. Preventative measures, or safeguards, will be put in place to reduce the likelihood of events that may impact the surrounding lands and communities.

The identified accidents and malfunctions are considered applicable for all project components and phases. Several events are considered to be more likely to occur than others, e.g., a fuel spill during construction is considered more likely to occur than a pipeline explosion.

The project proponents' accident and malfunction event planning assumes that the most common accident or malfunction will be a leak or spill of hazardous materials, with a focus on:

- fuels, such as diesel
- wellsite events (drilling or maintenance)
- natural gas and NGL release as a result of processing facilities or compressor station events (leaks or release from vessels or piping)
- natural gas or NGL release from the operating pipelines

#### **6.4.4.1 Accident and Malfunction Effects**

The possible consequence of an accident or malfunction will usually depend upon the:

- extent of the loss of pipeline or storage system integrity (leak or rupture)
- extent of loss to the infrastructure pipeline, compressor station, or protection or processing facilities (explosion, fire)
- location

- seasonal or weather variables at the time of the event

The consequences of an event are generally categorized as impact to:

- health and safety – the loss of life, injury or impairment of health to the public, an employee or a contractor as a result of event
- public and community disruption – the degree to which the general public and the local communities located close or adjacent to project components may be inconvenienced
- financial aspects – the economic loss associated with:
  - project schedule
  - drilling or processing facilities interruptions or pipeline system repair
  - additional operations costs
  - property damage
- biophysical components, such as air, water, soil, fauna or flora

The following sections discuss accident and malfunction events identified from this qualitative assessment that might occur during the life of the project, and identifies potential impacts of those events on the environment and communities.

### **Fire and Explosion**

Of the possible accidents and malfunctions, the project proponents consider fire to have the greatest potential impact on communities and harvesting activities. Negative impacts from fire may include altered vegetation and wildlife habitat, which could affect the harvesting ability of communities. However, the impacts on vegetation and habitat may not be considered negative by the community, and those plants favoured by wildlife are early successional and colonize areas quickly after fire.

A fire could negatively affect air quality and community health, although a decrease in air quality is anticipated to be similar to short-term air quality impacts from wildfires regularly experienced in the project area. Land stability and access to the land may be affected, although access would only be restricted during and immediately after the fire. Effects on access will be dependent on the location of the event in relation to the community and harvest area, and the conditions at the time of the event. Fires associated with accidents and malfunctions may negatively impact air quality and community health. Potential impacts to local communities will be determined by:

- closeness to the community
- local weather conditions, e.g., wind direction

- the possible hazardous nature of the materials
- the time of the event

As the pipeline is below ground, external fires should not impact it. Following a right-of-way fire, ground stability and the insulating materials that are part of the pipeline integrity system will be checked to ensure maintenance of condition. Facility fire protection systems, gravel pads and firebreaks should allow for effective fire management at the facilities and infrastructure sites.

The effects of the explosion will depend on the magnitude and location of the explosion. In the event of an explosion, it is expected that the effect will be localized with a loud noise, a hole in the ground in the area of the explosion and a fire. This localized impact could result in the possible obstruction of surface drainage and possible burning of vegetation, which could threaten the local community or nearby residences if the fire is allowed to get out of control. Access to the area around the explosion and possible fire would be restricted during the event and repairs, which would impact a community's access to harvesting areas for a period of time. Effects on access will be dependent on the location of the event in relation to the community and harvest area, and the conditions at the time of the event.

Disturbance from the NGL-related explosion is expected to be similar to those attributed to the natural gas pipeline event. In all instances, the communication element of the project proponents' emergency response plan would be activated, and residents of any adjacent communities advised of the nature and seriousness of the event. Community and worker safety would only be affected if a person was in the immediate area of the explosion. Current pipeline routing makes it unlikely that there would be any major impacts to a community from a pipeline explosion.

An explosion involving hazardous materials, such as diesel fuel, would likely result in a fire. It is anticipated that such an event would have similar short-term impacts on local air quality as a pipeline explosion.

Harvesting areas and natural areas of particular value are unlikely to be affected by an explosion. However, access to the area around the explosion would be restricted during the event and repairs, which would impact a community's access to harvesting areas for a short time. Effects on access will depend on the location of the event in relation to the community and harvest area, and the conditions at the time of the event.

### **Hazardous Materials Loss and Spills**

The effects of a hazardous material loss or spill will depend on the volume lost and location of the spill. Air quality could be negatively affected, particularly if a vapour cloud forms, and could have some impact on community and worker

safety, and community wellness. Wildlife in the area could also be affected. However, the vapour cloud would likely dissipate within hours, and thereafter would not pose a threat to human or wildlife health. Access to the area around the rupture and where the vapour cloud is located would be restricted for a short time, and could affect a community's access to harvesting areas. Soil and vegetation near the rupture would be negatively impacted. Land stability could be affected if the rupture were to occur on a slope or in a thaw-sensitive area, and could affect access routes to harvesting and traditional land use areas.

Communities could be affected by a hazardous material, e.g., diesel fuel, spill. Project activities involving fuel transport and transfer are the most likely situations where a loss of containment would occur. A spill to a flowing watercourse has the potential to distribute the material along the banks of the watercourse, necessitating additional cleanup efforts. The spill may result in short-term loss of community water intake until the plume from the spill has passed the intake point, and may prevent communities from harvesting from the watercourse. If the spill were to occur on land, the soil and vegetation would likely be negatively affected, particularly in the immediate area around the spill.

The pipeline trench would initially contain any potential leak from the gathering pipeline. Where the NGLs come to surface and disperses over the land surface, it is anticipated that they will contaminate soils and have possible short-term effects on vegetation.

### **Equipment Accidents**

The effects of a transportation event will be dependent on the number of people involved and the location of the incident. The primary concern with a vehicle incident is community and worker safety. Vehicle incidents may involve more than a single vehicle, and may occur in or near a community. A vehicle incident could require the support of community resources, such as nursing stations or hospitals, and RCMP detachments. Community access to such resources could be negatively impacted for a short time.

Harvesting areas and natural areas of particular value are unlikely to be affected by a vehicle incident. However, access along the travel corridor where the incident occurred would be restricted for a short time, and could affect a community's access to harvesting areas.

## 6.4.5 Accidents and Malfunctions Event Probability

Data on accident and malfunction event occurrence for the oil and gas, and the natural gas pipeline industries is tracked and maintained by regulatory authorities in Canada, the United States and Europe. The data allows for representation of probable accident and malfunction occurrence for:

- drilling activities
- operating pipeline systems
- transportation and worker incident and accident events
- the loss or spill of hazardous materials

Transportation, worker incident and spill events are not specific to the oil and gas, and pipeline industries, but are considered relevant as they provide the basis for the consideration of events with a greater likelihood of occurrence because of increased traffic and equipment activity during construction.

### 6.4.5.1 Project Components Consideration

#### Drilling

Drilling programs at the anchor fields will incorporate applicable industry standards and will meet regulatory requirements. Information on potential drilling activity accidents and malfunctions is presented in the EIS supplementary information report, *Worst-Case Scenarios in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region*, submitted to the JRP in November 2004.

#### Pipelines

Pipeline accident and malfunction events may be a leak of the product or a rupture that releases the natural gas or NGLs. The NEB, indicated that regulated pipelines such as the project pipeline have 0.049 rupture events per 1,000 km of natural gas pipelines and 0.063 ruptures per 1,000 km for liquids pipelines (approximately one event per 20 years) (NEB 2004). The data also indicates that many of the rupture events are because of external corrosion and stress corrosion events. The same data indicates fewer ruptures from material failure on new pipelines, attributable to improved quality of materials and construction methods.

#### Facilities

Probability data for facilities (gas processing, Inuvik area facility and compressor stations) is not as readily available as data used for drilling and pipeline probability assessments. For facility accident and malfunction assessments, the project proponents have assumed that events would be similar to those for the pipeline system. Probable events are anticipated to be as a result of operations or equipment malfunction, human error, or third-party damage.

#### 6.4.5.2 Fire and Explosion

Fire may occur as a result of project activities or from an external nonproject-related source during any project phase. Project facility and infrastructure site emergency response systems are designed to industry standards that provide response capabilities in the event of a fire.

Data suggests that external fires may be a greater concern than project-related fires, and are very likely to occur within the project area during the life of the project. Between 1988 and 1999, there were 236 fires within a 300 km corridor centred over the pipeline route (Natural Resources Canada 2002). Lightning was the cause of 231 fires, human error the cause of four, and one was of unknown causes.

Facility gravel pads and metal buildings are anticipated to reduce or prevent the possible impact of fire on the integrity of the facilities and infrastructure sites. The depth of pipeline burial, in conjunction with clearing the right-of-way, will prevent fires from having an impact on pipeline integrity. However, fires associated with fuels or other hazardous materials will likely result in short-term smoke and facility disruption.

Explosions may be associated with various project components, including the pipelines, facilities, production wells, storage and infrastructure sites, and equipment and vehicles, and may occur during any project phase. Explosions may be caused by a variety of situations:

- improper handling of explosives required during construction
- pipeline failure, e.g., corrosion
- vapour release, e.g., of NGLs, or at fuel storage sites
- failed electrical grounding systems
- failure to follow hazardous conditions operating procedures, e.g., during pigging, material transfer

An explosion associated with fuel or other hazardous material would likely result in a fire, potentially causing smoke and facility disruption.

A pipeline explosion would result in the release of natural gas or NGLs, and ignition of the natural gas or NGLs would be likely. The NGLs will be a low vapour pressure product consisting of greater than 86% pentane plus (C<sub>5</sub>+), butane (C<sub>4</sub>) and a small component of propane (C<sub>3</sub>). If there is any methane (C<sub>1</sub>) or ethane (C<sub>2</sub>) present, it will only be in trace amounts. If the NGL line were to explode without ignition of the products, liquids would likely evaporate into a vapour cloud because of the pressure in the pipeline. If the explosion were to

occur in a low-lying area, or if there was little wind, the vapour cloud could remain in the area for several hours.

#### **6.4.5.3 Hazardous Materials Loss or Spills**

Hazardous materials loss or spill assessments include transporting, handling, storing and transferring products identified from a review of Northwest Territories data from 2001 to 2004 (GNWT RWED 2001, 2002b, 2003, 2004), and include:

- chemicals
- fuels, e.g., gasoline and diesel
- lube oils, e.g., unused and waste
- untreated industrial and domestic wastewater
- other products, e.g., crude oil and drilling mud)

This data indicates that wastewater and fuels, followed by crude oil and drilling mud, comprised the greatest materials volumes lost over the three-year reporting period reviewed. This list of hazardous materials provided the basis for the project accident and malfunction assessments that will be conducted for all project phases and components. Accident and malfunction assessments for handling construction-related explosives and other chemicals, such as glycols and methanol, will be developed in consultation with suppliers.

#### **6.4.5.4 Equipment Accidents**

Accident events associated with equipment operations, materials transfer and transport can result in injury to personnel or obstruction to roadways. Data from Alberta Human Resources and Employment (2004) suggests that traffic loads and vehicle activity associated with construction sites (data is not specific to pipeline industry) is a common factor in increased traffic and vehicle accidents.

#### **6.4.5.5 Environmental Hazards**

Environmental hazards have the potential to impact project schedules and activities associated with all project phases and components. The US Department of Transport data for 2002 to 2003 indicates that of 180 incidents reported for gas transmission pipeline systems, 12 of the events were from natural or environment-related events (US Department of Transportation 2002, 2003). Events identified included:

- flooding
- stream bank failure and slumping
- soil and slope failures
- settlement

#### 6.4.6 Summary

This section has identified, from industry data, accident and malfunction events of fire and explosion, loss of containment, and equipment incidents that may occur during all phases and components of the project. Of the events identified, fire and loss of containment, e.g., fuels or other hazardous liquids, have the greatest potential for long-term impacts on the environment, human health, community harvesting and social or cultural elements. Project emergency response preparedness planning, developed using proven industry processes, will incorporate the information identified in this response to ensure ongoing project accountability for the identified environmental and social components. This information is also included in the project proponents' Additional Information Report, provided in response to the JRP letter dated December 3, 2004.

## 6.5 Public Safety and Protection Services

### 6.5.1 Effect Pathways

As indicated in Figure 6-3, project activities could attract transient job seekers and northern residents from other areas, and will affect camp-based workers, their families and their spending patterns. These influences in combination, with project-induced demographic effects, will affect public safety conditions and the demands on protection services. These two effects could lead to relevant community inputs and findings from project monitoring, and to potential reassessment of the public safety services strategy. Community inputs on project monitoring, and project effects on community wellness and wellness services might also influence this reassessment process.

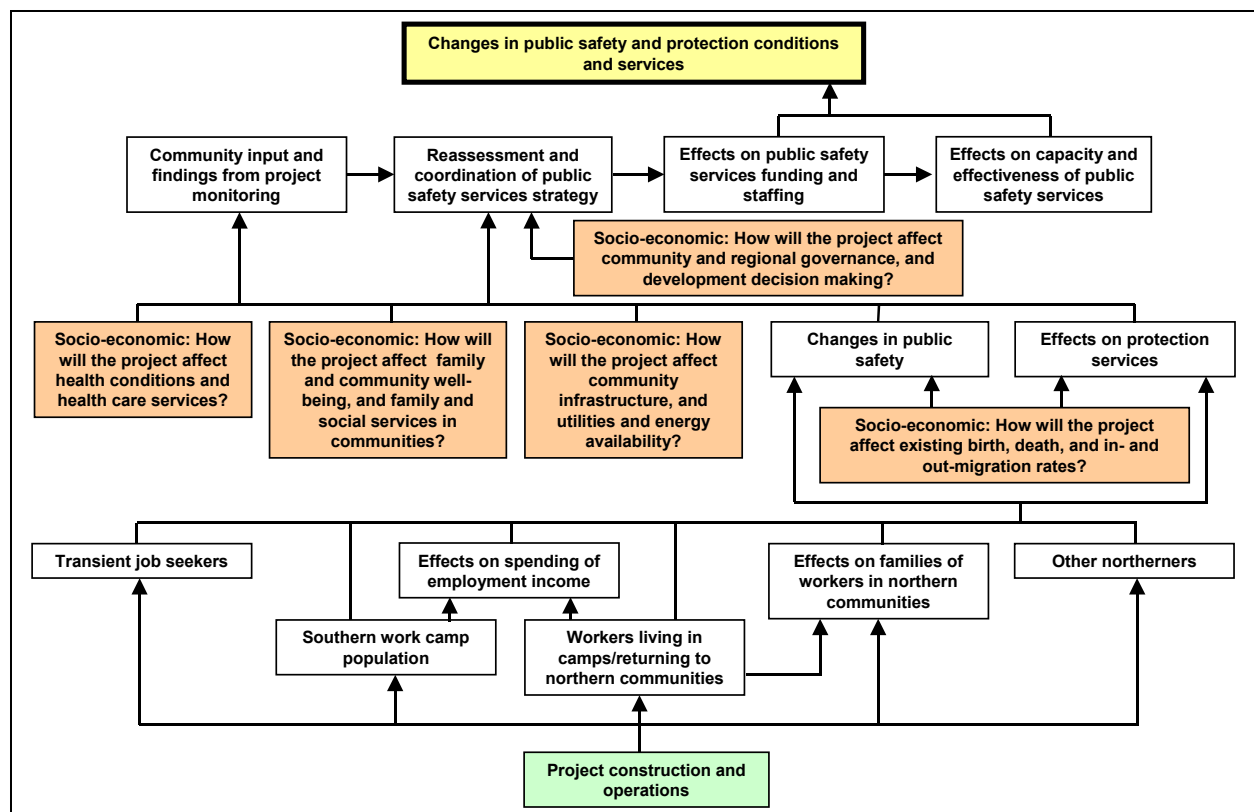


Figure 6-3: Project Effects on Public Safety and Protection Services

Reassessment of public safety services strategies might lead to effects on public safety services funding and staffing, which in turn would affect the capacities and effectiveness of these public safety services. Jointly, these can result in changes in public safety and protection conditions and services. Note that this analysis focuses on how policing is affected by the project. Project-related effects on community fire protection services should be undetectable and within the normal range of variation, for two reasons:

- most construction activities are scheduled during winter months
- the project will have emergency response plans, on-site equipment and personnel trained in fire suppression

This analysis of the effect pathways for project effects on public safety and protection is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few links. It is clear that project-induced increases in income could result in increased substance abuse, increased violence and incremental demands on protection services.

The process, depicted in Figure 6-3, shown previously, could be beneficial or adverse. Project-induced changes in public safety and protection services can lead to reassessments, with resulting increased capacity and effectiveness of public safety services. However, there are no familiar empirical examples of this.

### **6.5.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

The workloads of RCMP detachments in Paulatuk will be affected by:

- project effects on the community
- the number of officers available for dealing with policing issues

The increased income levels from project employment in Paulatuk will lead to benefits, but there will also be additional problems, likely because of increases in alcohol and drug abuse, the Paulatuk detachment will experience more calls for service. Dealing with the many problems associated with alcohol abuse can lead to police overwork and elevated stress. If these further affect the ability of RCMP officers to perform their duties, relationships with community residents might be compromised. A high RCMP officer turnover rate might ensue as police request transfers to other posts.

The importance of collecting information on policing activities and programs was emphasized at a meeting in Tuktoyaktuk in July 2002.

### 6.5.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction

This section presents a description of the varied mitigation measures for reducing project effects on community wellness that will add to detachment workloads. One of the most effective measures to reduce project-induced overburdening of police services would be to establish the practice, before construction, of firmly enforcing the provisions of the *Liquor Act*. This would include taking into protective custody those so inebriated as to be a danger to themselves or others.

Although the project can dependably organize and implement the mitigation measures under its control, this might be less true of those measures under GNWT and local community control. Governments are handicapped by funding protocols in dealing with clearly impending problems until after the problems have grown to troublesome proportions – as the current overloads of the RCMP in Yellowknife and Inuvik, and the limited effectiveness of the territorial substance abuse program demonstrate (Chalmers and Associates 2002).

None of the ISR communities have restrictions on alcohol imports or purchases. Given the very frequent association of alcohol abuse with policing problems, an effective way to reduce project-induced overburdening of police might be to restrict alcohol availability in the communities where there are currently no restrictions. As a first step toward enacting bylaws limiting the volume of liquor imports, hamlet councils could inform their communities of the costs of substance abuse and the control measures available to the communities.

The most effective efforts are those which communities themselves might implement. The idea of shared responsibility in dealing with substance abuse problems was an underlying component in many discussions at the regional technical workshops.

Participants at the second ISR–GSA regional technical workshop in February 2004 recommended that all construction workers be subject to alcohol and drug testing. It was felt that testing, combined with a zero-tolerance policy in the camps, would help prevent new sources of alcohol from becoming available in some communities. They also supported life skills counselling, financial management training and improved access to banking services for workers.

### 6.5.4 Residual Effects – Construction

The existing chronic alcohol-related problems in the study area suggest that GNWT and local community mitigation measures have been less than optimally effective. However, the residual effects of these mitigation measures should not be underestimated. It was said by some attending the second ISR–GSA regional workshop that existing problems with alcohol and drugs will likely worsen because workers will have additional money to spend.

Implementation of the proposed socio-economic monitoring program, described in Section 10, Monitoring Program, will enable the communities, GNWT, contractors and protective services to cooperatively monitor and measure socio-economic indicators. This monitoring will include public safety and police services, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Implementing this program will provide the information and opportunity to adjust policies, programs and funding as necessary during construction.

As indicated in Table 6-6, protection services in ISR communities might experience some low- to moderate-magnitude adverse project effects because of possible increased income levels. These effects are expected to be restricted to individual communities, which include Paulatuk, and last only during construction.

**Table 6-6: Protection Services – Construction Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attributes				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR	Adverse	Low to moderate	Local	Short term	No

**6.5.5 Operations Effects**

Most employment and opportunities generated by the project will end once construction, associated cleanup and site restoration activities are complete. It is expected that project operations and maintenance will generate about 150 direct jobs in the BDR. As project effects will be restricted to construction, there will be no need for mitigation and no residual effects during operations.

## 6.6 Education Attainment and Services

### 6.6.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 6-4 demonstrates how both delivery of education and training, and education and training achievements of northern residents might be affected by the project. During construction, the demands for labour, goods and services, and northern- and southern-available supplies of labour, goods and services will drive hiring, contracting and training strategies, and procurement and contracting strategies. These strategies will also be influenced by benefits and access agreements, government policies, and inputs from various stakeholders, including communities and governments. Jointly, these will induce:

- demands for improved skill levels and educational attainment
- effects on education and training services

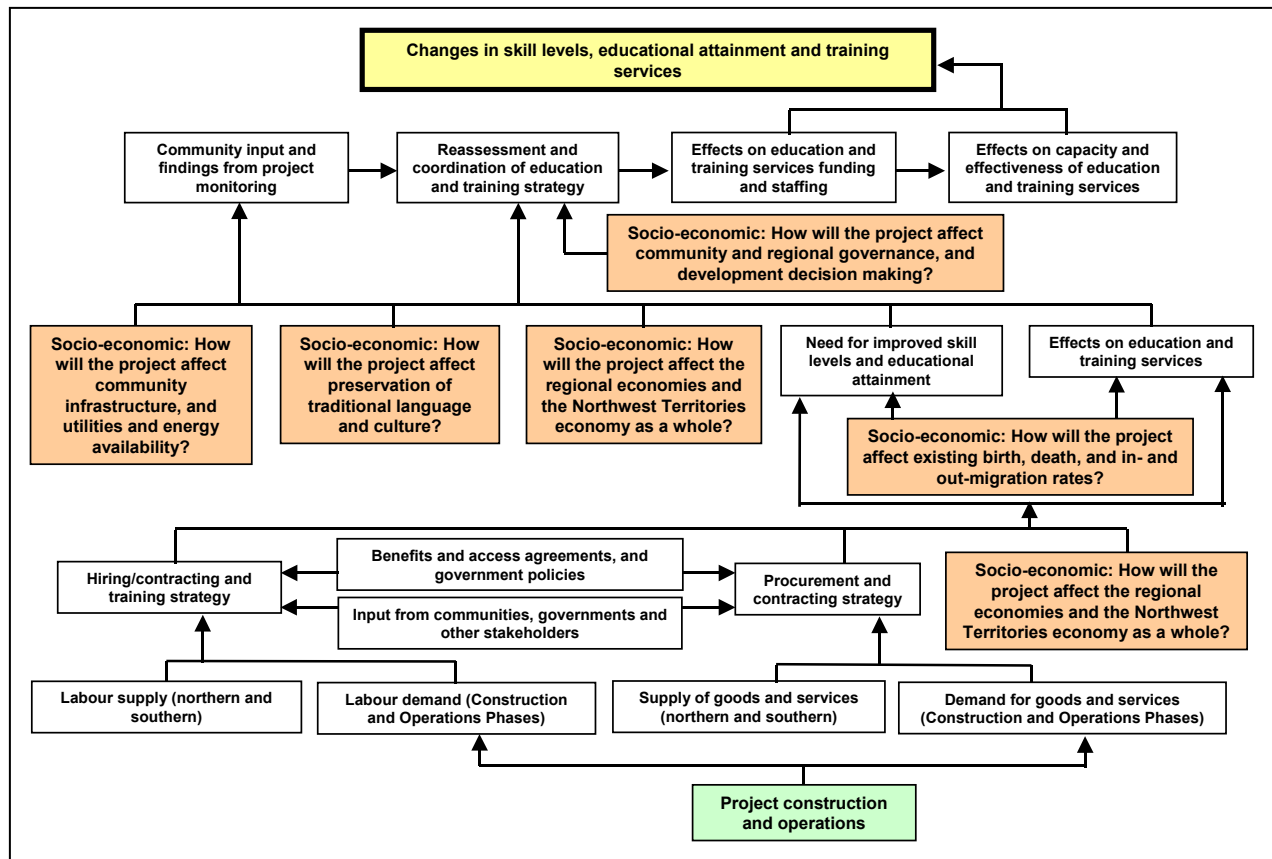


Figure 6-4: Project Effects on Skill Levels, Educational Attainment, and Education and Training Services

These two influences will affect community and project monitoring inputs, and the need for coordination of education and training strategies. Education and training services will also be influenced by community and monitoring inputs.

Education and training services in the study area might be affected by the project because of an increase or decrease in student enrollments, and changes to education and training programs offered. In turn, the changes could affect the numbers of teachers and training instructors required.

This analysis of the effect pathways for education and training services and attainments is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few links. It is clear that the kinds of job and career opportunities generated by the project, and the resulting wages and opportunities to increase incomes, will be important driving forces. These could affect the rates of retention of adolescents in school, education and training staff members, and the scope of education and training provided. The resulting effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Rates of high school completion and enrolling for post-secondary training will serve as relevant indicators of project effects on education attainment. The best indicators of recent and present education achievement are the rates of high school graduation, and of those with some post-secondary training among adults.

The GNWT Bureau of Statistics provides information on graduates and post-secondary training recipients for persons aged 15 years or over (although virtually all who graduate do so only at a later age). These rates of graduation and having post-secondary training per 1,000 people aged 15 years and over are thus indicators of education achievement, not actual rates of people who graduate or have advanced training at some time in their lives. These are valid indicators, however, increasing when the proportion of graduates increases in the population, for example, and declining when the proportion falls.

Possible project effects on education facilities and services translate into effects on classroom availability and teacher workloads. The project might affect enrollments through effects on migration, on school retention, and perhaps demands that additional subjects be taught. The utilization rate for a school, the actual number enrolled divided by the total capacity, is an appropriate indicator of the space resources available for responding to increased enrollment or pressures to increase subject offerings. It is assumed, generally, that additional teachers can be readily recruited if there is need and funding is available.

### **6.6.2 Assessment Criteria**

Separate criteria are required for project effects on education attainment, and education facilities and services.

Positive project effects will:

- reduce the tendency for students to drop out of school or post-secondary training
- increase the tendency for dropouts to return to school and others to enroll in or complete post-secondary education or training programs

Adverse project effects will:

- increase the tendency for students to drop out of school or post-secondary training
- reduce the tendency for dropouts to return to school and others to enroll in or complete post-secondary education or training programs

With respect to education facilities and services, project effects are adverse if they:

- cause enrollment or staffing changes incompatible with currently available facilities
- reduce needed teaching staff
- lead to staff-student ratios in excess of GNWT Education, Culture and Employment norms

All other project effects on facilities and services are expected to be neutral.

Young peoples' tendencies to remain in school, drop out or return to school might be affected by such influences as:

- their present interests
- their perceptions of the earnings opportunity costs of remaining in school
- the future earnings opportunity benefits of returning to school
- the persuasions of people who might influence them

It is assumed that in regions with higher levels of education attainment, the tendency of young people to leave school early might be less than in regions with lower levels of education attainment.

Likewise, the tendency of persons or families to remain home or move to a regional centre is influenced by:

- their present interests
- their perceptions of the earnings opportunity costs of remaining at home

- the present and future opportunity benefits and costs of moving
- the persuasions of people who might influence them

Teachers' tendencies to continue teaching or to resign in favour of better-paying project employment opportunities are affected by very similar influences.

It is not possible to assess the net result of these various influences on young people, teachers or those considering moving to a regional centre. There have been no studies of people in situations resembling those resulting from the project to provide relevant guidelines. Accordingly, the strategy in this section is to identify and discuss the relevant influences with respect to leaving school early (dropping out), moving or resigning from teaching, in regionally relevant terms where possible.

However, because of the numbers or relevant operative influences and the lack of relevant prototypical examples, the final evaluations must be seen as informed but largely intuitive assessments.

### **6.6.3 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

The relevant issues include the potential project effects on education facilities and services, and project-induced employment and earnings opportunities on student enrollment.

The various project activities will create substantial employment opportunities for both men and women, including teenagers. Project effects on education services and attainment might include increased student enrollments from dropouts returning to school to get the education and pre-employment training needed to access jobs. Alternatively, enrollments might decrease if students leave school with the hope of securing well-paying project jobs. Either could give rise to staffing concerns if student enrollments affect educational funding and teaching resources.

Because of the temporary and seasonal nature of construction work, coupled with the qualifications and skills required to access these jobs, it is assumed that there will be no detectable loss of teaching staff that could be attributed to the project beyond the normal range of variation.

The attractive, project-related employment and earning opportunities in the BDR will likely appeal to many current and previous students aged 15 and older in Paulatuk. This, together with other reasons, such as simple disinterest, problems in a school class, or role models with little education, might cause some adolescents to drop out of school.

ISR residents are among those with the lowest high school and post-secondary achievements among all of the study area regions, thus it appears that there is less

interest in education in this region. This, and the common observation that the Inuvialuit have long had a keen interest in new economic opportunities, suggests that some older Paulatuk students might be tempted to drop out of school to take short-term but well-paying, unskilled project-induced employment.

If the community and project proponents strongly urge young people to stay in school to acquire transferable skills and qualify for longer-term, higher-paying jobs, the result could help keep existing students in school and persuade dropouts to return to school as well.

People at meetings in Tuktoyaktuk in July and December 2002, and in Paulatuk in December 2002 expressed interest in possible project-related training programs. They also emphasized the importance of keeping local communities informed about such opportunities. At a meeting in Tuktoyaktuk in July 2002, the importance of consulting with communities about existing local education facilities was emphasized, and specific concerns were expressed about possible project effects tending to overcrowd school facilities.

#### **6.6.4 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

Measures will be designed to counter the attractions of perceived unrestricted access to project-induced economic opportunities for older students and also the disinterest in classes often found in this age group. The measures must emphasize the interesting and remunerative employment and career opportunities which high school and relevant post-secondary training or technical and trade certification would make accessible during and after the project.

The measures taken by the project proponents will include:

- before construction, continuing to promote awareness among residents and secondary school students in affected northern communities about construction and operations employment and career opportunities, and also the education and qualifications needed to access these opportunities
- working with school organizations, secondary schools and students to promote employment and career opportunities associated with the project, and the oil and gas and pipeline industries, while emphasizing the need to complete high school to qualify for these and other post-secondary learning, employment and career opportunities
- raising the level of understanding about oil and gas production and pipeline opportunities such that northern residents can make informed choices about employment and career opportunities

As seen in Section 4.1.3, Mitigation Measures (Procurement, Employment and Regional Economic Effects), the project proponents are involved in a variety of initiatives to prepare Aboriginal people, females and other northern residents for professional- and technical-level long-term employment opportunities.

To be successful, community support and involvement are essential. The POTC recognizes this. Its intent is to seek community input into both program development and delivery, and candidate recruitment.

Delivering a coordinated stay-in-school message must be the collective responsibility of the educators, families, community leaders and project proponents. This message will be reinforced when project representatives meet with the communities to inform them of the skills required to access project employment opportunities, and the need for education and training to acquire these skills. Emphasis must also be placed on recruiting and training women for nontraditional jobs, given the:

- educational attainment of women, which is often better than the attainment of men throughout the North
- under-representation of women in most job categories related to project requirements

The project will request that:

- HRDC, Aboriginal Human Resource Development Strategy Delivery Agents and training providers work with the project to develop training in basic labourer skills, construction trades, heavy equipment operation and truck driving, using local capital projects as training venues wherever possible.
- Education and training providers develop training programs specifically geared toward the long-term employment of women in these nontraditional occupations.
- GNWT agencies (Transportation, and Municipal and Community Affairs) and private contractors cooperate with and support hands-on experience for the trainees.
- Education and training providers consider training in the summer season to avoid conflict with employment opportunities during project construction months. This will also permit using instructors who might be unavailable for this training during the regular school year.

In summary, through the cooperation and support of POTC members and northern communities, the training strategy can reinforce the stay-in-school message and provide long-term, transferable employment opportunities without adversely affecting existing educational institution resources and program delivery.

At the first ISR–GSA regional technical workshop in April 2003, attendees highlighted their concerns that young people might leave school to take high-paying, short-term jobs. They expressed the need for young people to be encouraged to stay in school and train for the long-term, and to recognize that advanced training will facilitate future employment.

At the second ISR–GSA regional technical workshop in February 2004, attendees suggested that the interests of students in school might be cultivated using videos distributed to schools. Video images could be useful for informing students about the opportunities and qualifications for work on the pipeline and how they can prepare for future jobs. Attendees indicated that long-term planning is needed, and that government, community and industry should work together.

**6.6.5 Residual Effects – Construction**

Even the most effective mitigation measures will fail to deter all adolescent students from dropping out of school to seek short-term project opportunities. However, in-migration and former dropouts returning to complete their schooling could increase enrollment. Accordingly, the post-mitigation project effects on the education achievement of adolescents in Paulatuk and other ISR communities (except Tuktoyaktuk) are expected to be both positive and adverse and, on balance, of low magnitude, as indicated in Table 6-7.

**Table 6-7: Education Attainment and Services – Construction Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attributes				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
<b>Education Attainment</b>					
ISR communities (except Tuktoyaktuk)	Positive and adverse	Low	Local	Short term	No
<b>Facilities and Services</b>					
ISR communities (except Tuktoyaktuk)	Positive	Low	Local	Short term	No

The effects on services in Paulatuk and other ISR communities (except Tuktoyaktuk) are expected to be positive and low in magnitude.

**6.6.6 Operations Effects**

Most employment and opportunities generated by the project will end once construction, associated cleanup and site restoration activities are complete. It is expected that project operations and maintenance will generate about 150 direct jobs in the BDR. Initially, southerners will take most of these jobs, but the goal is to initiate training programs for 20 to 30 trainees beginning in 2004 and 2005. This would be followed by hands-on work experience at existing production and pipeline facilities in the North and south, and then phasing the program graduates into operations and maintenance positions on the project. The intent is to staff the maintenance and operations positions with fully qualified northern residents in due time.

The effects of this increasing employment of local people during operations, and of other likely opportunities, will be to demonstrate the advantages of a high school diploma and post-secondary education or training. Accordingly, as is seen in Table 6-8, the effects of operations on education attainment are expected to be positive in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, generally low in magnitude, local in extent and long term.

**Table 6-8: Education Attainment and Services – Operations Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Location	Effect Attributes				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
<b>Education Attainment</b>					
ISR	Positive	Low	Local	Long term	No
<b>Facilities and Services</b>					
ISR communities (except Tuktoyaktuk)	Neutral	No effect	Local	Long term	No

Project effects on facilities and teaching services is based on the expected effects on attainment. Paulatuk has adequate unused classroom capacity, and because of the training opportunities in Inuvik, operations are expected to have no effect on education facilities or services in any ISR community, with the exception of Tuktoyaktuk.

7 TRADITIONAL CULTURE

7.1 Traditional Harvesting and Land Use

7.1.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 7-1 shows the various ways in which project-related and induced activities might affect traditional harvesting and land use. The effects of project influences can be positive or adverse, thereby strengthening or weakening traditional harvesting and land use.

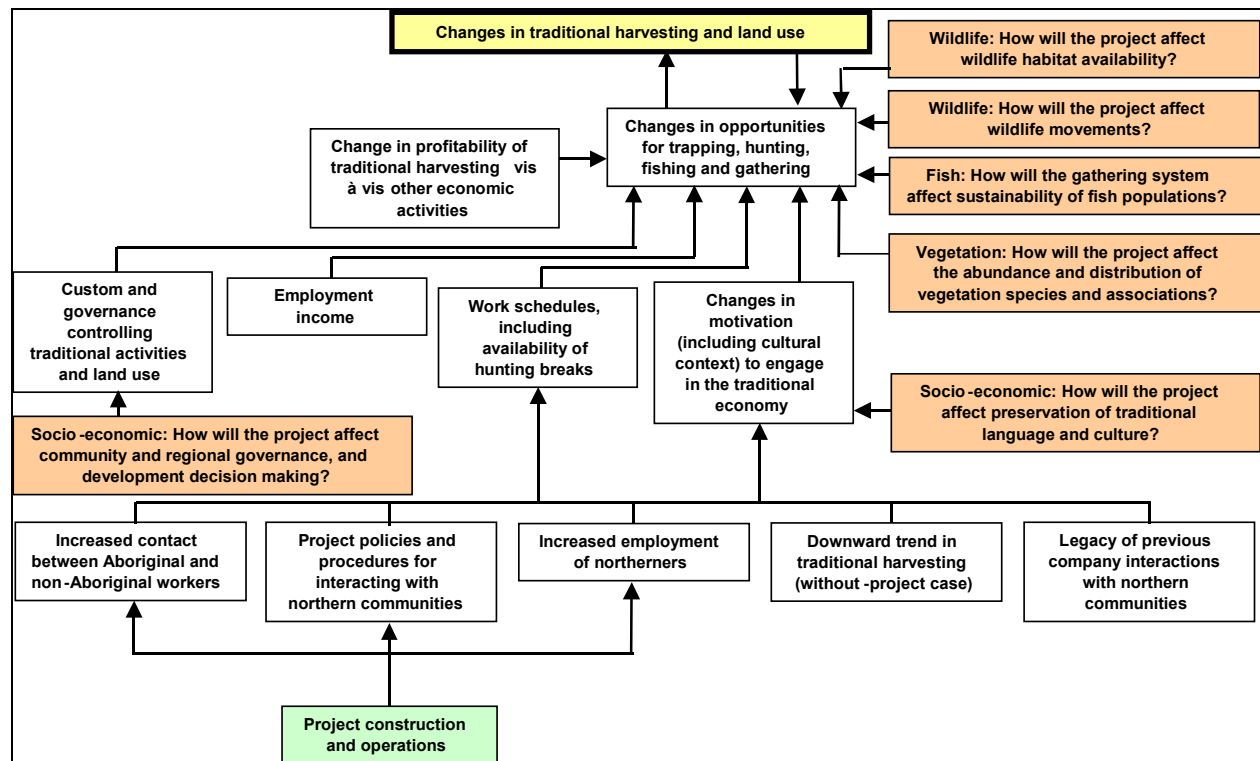


Figure 7-1: Project Effects on Traditional Harvesting and Land Use

Ongoing project consultations, and benefits and access agreement negotiations will determine policies and procedures for interacting with northern communities during construction. However, there will be an increase in employment of northern residents, and the number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal employees working together. Project policies and procedures – jointly with increased employment, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal work-based associations, and the downward trend in traditional harvesting – can induce changes in motivation to engage in traditional harvesting and will determine project work schedules, including possible hunting leaves.

The requirements for labour during operations are so modest that the project will have no noticeable effects on traditional harvesting and land use.

Traditional harvesting motivation might also be affected by possible project-induced changes in the transmission of traditional knowledge practices and skills, and in Aboriginal language and culture preservation. Changes in opportunities for traditional harvesting, and thus changes in actual traditional harvesting and land use patterns, will be caused by project work schedules and induced changes in traditional harvesting motivation, together with:

- employment income
- customary and governance limitations on traditional harvesting and land use
- changes in the relative profitability of traditional harvesting and other sources of income
- project effects on the distribution and abundance of vegetation, fish and wildlife

Traditional harvesting and land use is driven by opportunities and motivation to participate. Opportunities are driven by:

- project effects on the land and wild food supplies
- changes in the time and resources available to engage in traditional activities

Motivation of Aboriginal harvesters could be affected by:

- strength of commitment to traditional culture
- favourable or unfavourable reactions to on-the-job associations with non-Aboriginal workers
- amount of income from other sources
- profitability of traditional harvesting relative to other income sources

The effect pathway diagram (Figure 7-1, shown previously) provides a conceptual analysis of the influences affecting traditional harvesting and land use. However, there are empirical indicators for only a few of the links. As a result, the following analysis is mostly based on:

- relevant literature
- the experience and judgement of the analysts
- consultations with potentially affected groups or individuals

Information from project traditional knowledge studies has not yet been included as these studies are ongoing.

### **7.1.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

The project will affect traditional harvesting through effects on the relevant time and resources available to Aboriginal people for harvesting, and on their motivation to do the harvesting work. Large project demands for workers, and a range of employment opportunities, will be found throughout the study area, including Paulatuk. There is concern that increased employment could reduce time spent on harvesting activity. However, earnings from this well-paying employment also could make possible the purchase of new and better equipment, such as snow machines, all-terrain vehicles, boats and outboard motors, to make resource harvesting more efficient and more productive.

The opportunities presented by the project will affect the full-time, seasonal and recreational harvesters differently, and might cause shifts from one category to another.

Project effects on resource harvesting are best understood in terms of three broad groupings of harvesters:

- full-time
- seasonal
- recreational

To full-time harvesters, the most traditional type, harvesting activity is centrally important to their lives. It is key to their sense of identity.

The lives of seasonal harvesters are invested in both harvesting activity and monetary employment. Harvesting sustains their Aboriginal identity and supplies the food their families prefer. Wage work is seen as necessary to maintain their quality of life.

Recreational harvesters, like non-Aboriginal hunters or anglers, enjoy getting out, stalking game or catching fish, while gaining their livelihood from monetary employment. However, harvesting is still central to their sense of Aboriginal identity.

Project-induced employment can increase harvesting motivation among all three harvester types. Those who spend some of their earnings on harvesting equipment, e.g., boats, outboard motors, snowmobiles and rifles, will be eager to use their equipment. The full-time and seasonal harvesters will be most eager to invest in upgrading their equipment, whereas the recreational harvesters will likely be interested in a broader range of expenditure options.

For many Aboriginal people, especially the residents of Paulatuk, harvesting is both a source of food and of cultural sustenance, and will not decrease because of wage employment. Harvesting motivation might be reduced by substantial incomes, often earned in work activities and settings more physically comfortable than those associated with the dual economy harvesting component. Those most vulnerable would be the full-time harvesters who might be attracted by the number and diversity of jobs not previously available to them. Alternatively, the behaviour of non-Aboriginal supervisors or work associates and the work place culture will likely be less emotionally comfortable for most full-time harvesters than when they are out hunting. Depending on their experiences working on the project, seasonal harvesters might experience a strengthening of either their harvesting or their wage employment interests, or both.

The relative importance of these contradictory influences and motivations is determined by peoples' backgrounds, aptitudes, skills and obligations. The full-time harvesting commitment of a hunter on whom several households depend for game food will not likely be reduced by the prospect of employment. However, an older adolescent, who is a seasonal hunter because wild foods are needed to supplement inadequate, occasional wage income, might be tempted, by the right opportunities, to become a recreational hunter. An additional influence that can erode harvesting interest is seen in some areas where store food has a higher status than country food.

It is not possible to fully evaluate the importance of these competing influences and motivations. The increase between 1993 and 2002 in percentages of households primarily dependent on country foods also indicates continued demand and motivation for full-time and seasonal harvesters. If mitigation is effective and such harvesters respond with suitable decisions, potential harmful effects can be limited and benefits realized.

There is concern that increased employment could reduce time spent on harvesting activity, as almost three quarters of the ISR households reported major dependence on country food in 1998. Full-time and seasonal harvesters are likely found in larger proportions in the ISR than in other regions. As noted previously, indicators of the strength of traditional food harvesting by full-time harvesters are seen in the smaller ISR communities, (see the EIS, Volume 4, Section 5, Traditional Culture).

The desire to consume country foods is very strong. Particularly important is the significance to many Inuvialuit residents of hunting beluga whales, and the importance of this food harvest and eating muktuk, which might indicate a relative resilience of the ISR dual economy to project effects. Also noteworthy is the gift exchange trade of the Inuvialuit in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk with other ISR communities, which might be imperilled by high rates of project employment. Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk are linked through traditional sharing and are proximate to each other in the Delta.

The Niglintgak barge option has been identified by the Inuvialuit, and in particular the Hunters' and Trappers' Committees, as an option that could affect traditional harvesting. During round two of the public participation process, and specifically at the ISR–GSA regional workshop held in Inuvik, individuals expressed concern about marine habitats in the region, and the effects that barge traffic and potential dredging would have on beluga whales, herring and marine birds in the Mackenzie Delta. According to participants, potential disturbances of the river bottom would affect herring use of that area. This would, in turn, affect herring harvest by those in the area and potentially also beluga use of the region, as herring is a food source for the whale. Additionally, vibrations resulting from the potential dredging and barge traffic could affect beluga and marine bird use of the region.

The other concern identified by ISR participants was the closeness of the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary to barging and potential dredging, which could affect migratory birds and therefore migratory bird harvesting. Paulatuk is closer to these areas than the outlying communities of Holman and Sachs Harbour, but is still some distance from project activities.

### 7.1.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction

Although the project can have both facilitating and inhibiting influences on traditional harvesting, project effects could accelerate the slow, ongoing decline in traditional harvesting activity. Mitigation should focus on inhibiting any such tendency. Relevant efforts can be made by the GNWT and the project. Local communities can continue to expect and consume the traditional harvesting bounty, and encourage and reward the harvesters with praise and status.

GNWT Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED) has devoted much effort to facilitating traditional harvesting, including programs to *grubstake* trappers and send their furs to auction. It also publishes a trapper newsletter, and several well-illustrated, region-specific booklets showing how to butcher the game available in the area and how to cook the various cuts of the meat. It is recommended that these programs and publications be continued.

Given the significance of country food gift exchanges with relatives, friends and other communities, it is important to provide opportunities for bountiful harvests through participation in harvesting activities.

Measures that will be undertaken by the project proponents include:

- providing flexible work schedules to accommodate traditional harvesting and other Aboriginal cultural, family and community needs, where practical, recognizing that work flexibility will be limited in the peak winter construction seasons

- supporting community-based traditional lifestyle initiatives that promote traditional harvesting and positive relationships with communities, such as:
  - traditional harvesting training camps for young people
  - traditional skill proficiency demonstrations or competitions
- supporting cultural activities and events that are consistent with the project proponents' principles and practices for community involvement

It is expected that harvester compensation agreements will be negotiated. The purpose of the harvester compensation agreements is to address actual and potential future wildlife harvest loss resulting directly from project construction and operations. The specific terms and provisions of the agreements will be negotiated by the project proponents with the Hunters' and Trappers' Committees or other relevant authorities in the settled land claim regions, and the affected communities in the ISR.

The bases for the project program are:

- prevention
- mitigation
- compensation
- dispute resolution

The project proponents will recognize or participate in industry common practices, especially in areas where there are multiple project activities, e.g., drilling and production facilities, the gathering system, pipeline, and other exploration and development activities, to reduce duplicate, overlapping or questionable claims.

With specific reference to the Niglintgak barge-based option, a plan for mitigation will become more detailed once ongoing traditional knowledge studies provide spatial and temporal information related to sensitive traditional land use and subsistence harvesting areas. The bathymetric and environmental studies scheduled to take place during summer 2004 will also provide more detailed information related to potential dredging requirements and the subsequent effect on marine habitats.

#### **7.1.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

The harvesting component of the dual economy is sufficiently flexible to permit scheduling of harvest leaves. Table 7-1 summarizes the expected residual effects of the project on traditional harvesting in Paulatuk, Holman and Sachs Harbour. It is assumed that the project will support harvesting leaves, where possible, and that the GNWT will continue relevant programs.

**Table 7-1: Traditional Harvesting – Construction Effect Attributes for Paulatuk, Holman and Sachs Harbour**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
Paulatuk, Holman and Sachs Harbour	Neutral	Low	Regional	Short term	No

The residual effects in these communities after mitigation are expected to be a mix of beneficial and adverse effects on different people. Because of the greater dependence on traditional harvesting, and the greater opportunity and motivation for continued harvesting that this suggests, the project effects in these communities are expected to be neutral, and any change in harvesting is expected to be within a low magnitude of change. Gift exchanges of traditional foods among the BDR communities, and particularly between Tuktoyaktuk and Sachs Harbour, Holman and Paulatuk, are very important. Accordingly, these effects might extend to more distant communities, but only during construction.

Although the barge option for Niglintgak has the potential to affect subsistence harvesting in the area, additional information obtained from the ongoing traditional knowledge and environmental studies will clarify this issue. In the EIS, Volume 5, Section 10, Wildlife, the biophysical effects assessment has concluded that beluga habitat availability, movement and mortality are not expected to be significantly affected. Furthermore, although some localized and short-term physical displacement could occur, it is unlikely that there would be a loss of harvesting opportunity.

### 7.1.5 Operations Effects

Most employment and opportunities generated by the project will end once construction, associated cleanup and site restoration activities are complete. There will be some continued well drilling activities, and there will be about 150 direct operations and maintenance jobs created in the BDR. However, project effects are expected to be restricted to construction. There will be no need for mitigation and no residual effects during operations.

## 7.2 Preservation of Traditional Language and Culture

### 7.2.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 7-2 shows the various ways in which project-related and induced activities can affect language and culture preservation. The effects of project influences might be either positive or adverse, strengthening or weakening language and culture preservation. More likely, both effects might result from the same experience for different individuals. This question addresses how the project might affect survival of the prerequisites for successful language and culture preservation.

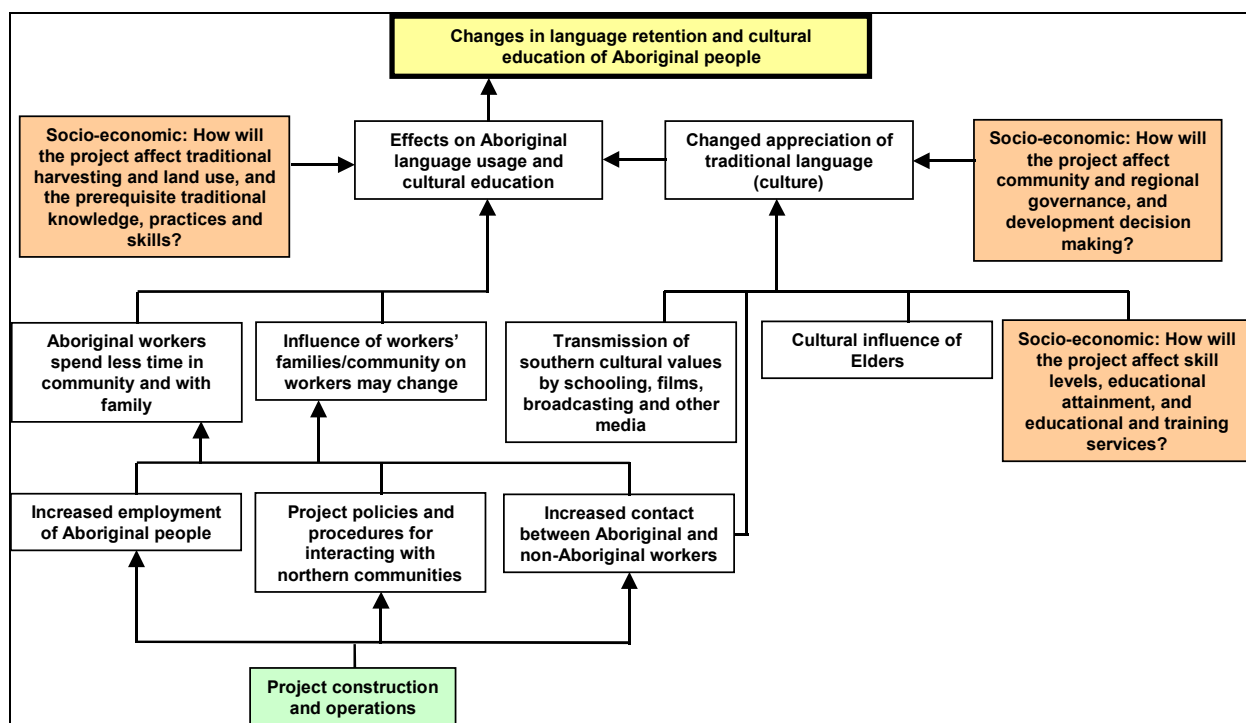


Figure 7-2: Project Effects on Traditional Language and Culture

Ongoing project consultations, and benefits and access agreement negotiations during construction activities will determine policies and procedures for interacting with northern communities. There will be an increase in employment of Aboriginal people, and an increase in their on-the-job associations with non-Aboriginal workers. These influences will reduce the time workers spend in their home communities with their families, and might change the influence of the family and community on workers. Collectively, these influences, plus project effects on traditional knowledge, practices and skills, and the harvesting that gives them functional importance, could affect Aboriginal language use and cultural education.

Influences unrelated to the project include transmission of southern interests and values through the school system, films, television and other media, and the competing cultural influence of the Elders. These influences, plus project effects on education and training services and achievements, and on community and regional governance, can induce changes in the appreciation of traditional language, culture and lifestyle. These changes could also affect Aboriginal language use and cultural preservation.

Therefore, possible changes in inter-generational transmission of language and culture will depend on:

- time spent with family and home community residents
- time spent with non-Aboriginal fellow workers
- the competing influences of southern media and schooling, and the Elders

Influences on the amount of time spent in traditional contexts will interact with influences affecting possible changes in appreciation of traditional language and culture. The current level of language and culture preservation is also important in affecting its resistance to erosive influences.

Analysis of the effect pathways for project effects on preservation of traditional language and culture is largely conceptual; there are empirical indicators for only a few links. As a result, the following analysis is largely based on:

- available current baseline data
- consultations with potentially affected groups and individuals
- the broad experience of the analysts

Data from ongoing traditional knowledge studies will be used to update this analysis as the studies are completed. It is likely that project-induced employment experiences and increases in income will add to existing influences, affecting transmission of traditional language and culture to future generations.

### **7.2.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects – Construction**

The project will affect language and culture preservation through effects on the time available for Aboriginal people to spend with others in their home communities. Their motivation to engage in shared activities, such as communal hunting, will also be important, because their language has particular relevance for these activities. Large project demands for workers, and likely a broad range of employment opportunities, will be found throughout most of the study area. Those responding to these opportunities will find their time with family and home community could be substantially reduced for two or more years. Their opportunities to speak their Aboriginal language will thus be reduced.

For some, project-induced employment and the resulting interactions with non-Aboriginal fellow workers might increase their valuation of traditional language and culture. For others, these relationships with fellow workers might be valued as friendly, interesting, challenging or giving promise of access to new opportunities. Substantial project-related earnings, often in work activities and settings more physically comfortable than those associated with traditional harvesting, might exacerbate this tendency.

However, there are also counterbalancing forces, including the strong influences of Elders favouring traditional ways, the support implicit in Aboriginal language taught in the schools, and also the mistrust many Aboriginal people feel from their dealings with some non-Aboriginal officials and individuals, perhaps a result of faulty communication.

Major project demands for workers and a very broad range of employment opportunities will be found in the BDR. The Inuvialuit have a reputation as good workers interested in employment. Therefore, many will likely have project-related employment, and their time with family and home communities could be substantially reduced for two or more years. Opportunities to speak their Aboriginal language will be similarly reduced.

With only 27% of residents in Paulatuk speaking Inuvialuktun as early as 1999, use of English in this community is much more widespread than use of the Inuvialuit language. Because of the lack of traditional language use, existing trends and influences that might further erode traditional language preservation can be stronger than those sustaining language and culture preservation. Therefore, the project might have some effect, but people dedicated to maintaining Aboriginal language might interpret it as an important effect.

### **7.2.3 Mitigation Measures – Construction**

An implication of the trends described previously is that although the project can have both facilitating and inhibiting effects, project-related employment might add to the slow, ongoing decline in language and culture preservation. Relevant mitigation efforts can be made by the project and the GNWT. The project will take steps to reduce its effect on this process. Language and culture can be strengthened when local communities esteem Elders and the way of life they advocate, and honour those who are knowledgeable in traditional language and culture.

The project will implement the following initiatives:

- providing cultural awareness training to all workers on the project. The goal will be to provide the trainees with information on the traditional Inuvialuit and Dene cultures, and their values, norms and conceptions of human nature and suitable human behaviour. The result of this training is to facilitate smooth, friendly interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal employees at work and in camp and, more importantly, promote appreciation and respect for Aboriginal people and their culture.
- providing flexible work schedules to accommodate traditional harvesting and other Aboriginal cultural, family and community needs, where practical, recognizing that work flexibility will be limited in the peak winter construction seasons
- supporting community-based traditional lifestyle initiatives that promote traditional culture and positive relationships with communities, such as:
  - traditional harvesting training camps for young people
  - Aboriginal language proficiency demonstrations or competitions
- supporting cultural activities and events that are consistent with the project proponents' principles and practices for community involvement
- periodically providing country foods in the construction camps
- providing access to Aboriginal language reading material, and Aboriginal language radio and television broadcasts, tapes and CDs where available
- providing an opportunity for Aboriginal artisans to display and sell original handicrafts in camps, if local communities favour this. Such exhibits would enable camp workers to buy a memento of their northern work experience, provide Aboriginal craft-workers with a large market for their work and forestall any need for workers, wanting to buy Aboriginal handicrafts, to visit a local community.

The GNWT has encouraged local school boards to provide Aboriginal language instruction in schools. Aurora College offers several courses designed to help perpetuate traditional skills and activities. These programs should be continued.

#### **7.2.4 Residual Effects – Construction**

Table 7-2 summarizes the expected residual effects of the project on language and culture preservation in the ISR coastal communities. The effects are based on the assumption that the required provision for Aboriginal preferences and interests in construction camps and the process for authorizing harvest leaves are in place,

and that the relevant GNWT programs will be continued. Without this mitigation, language and culture preservation could suffer because it is the younger Aboriginal men who will be most vulnerable to the adverse influences previously described.

**Table 7-2: Language and Culture Preservation – Construction Effect Attributes for Inuvialuit Settlement Region Coastal Communities**

Location	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
ISR costal communities <sup>1</sup>	Adverse	Low	Local	Short term	No
NOTE: 1 Includes Tuktoyaktuk, Holman, Paulatuk and Sachs Harbour					

The residual adverse effects are expected to be strongest in those ISR communities most affected by project-related employment, including Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, and likely Paulatuk and Sachs Harbour. Project effects are expected to be low magnitude, undetectable relative to the historical trend in culture and language preservation because of:

- the strength of English language influences in the Northwest Territories
- the decline in the number of people speaking Inuvialuktun from 1989 to 1999
- the relatively short duration of project-induced influences

The effects are expected to last only during construction.

### **7.2.5 Operations Effects**

Most employment and opportunities generated by the project will end once construction, associated cleanup and site restoration activities are complete. There will be some continued well drilling activities, and there will be about 150 direct operations and maintenance jobs created in the BDR. Project effects will be restricted to construction. There will be no need for mitigation and no residual effects during operations.

## 8 NONTRADITIONAL LAND AND RESOURCE USE

This section provides a discussion of the potential effects of the project on nontraditional land and resource uses, protected areas and visual and aesthetic resources, focusing on the community of Paulatuk.

As part of the assessment of nontraditional land and resource use, a regional study area (RSA) was selected within which project effects were expected to be noticeable. The RSA selected for nontraditional land and resource use consisted of a 15 km buffer placed on the pipeline route. This resulted in a 30-km-wide corridor within which baseline information was gathered and project effects were assessed. The assessment found that all project effects are expected to be limited to the RSA or less. Further details on study areas for nontraditional land and resource use can be found in the EIS, Volume 6, Section 7, Nontraditional Land and Resource Use.

The community of Paulatuk is located approximately 380 km from the proposed pipeline route. Because it is outside of the 30-km-wide regional study area, only a small amount of applicable baseline information regarding nontraditional land and resource use was collected.

Although the community of Paulatuk is outside the RSA, the Paulatuk Community Conservation Planning Area does overlap the project area. In addition, some traditional land users may conduct activities in the project area, so effects to visual and aesthetics may affect them as well. As such, a discussion of protected areas and visual and aesthetic resources is provided.

### 8.1 Effects on Nontraditional Land and Resource Use

#### 8.1.1 Effect Pathways

The effect pathway diagram in Figure 8-1 illustrates the projected influence of the project on nontraditional land and resource use. These pathways will be used throughout the analysis of effects to determine what level of effects could occur.

The first level in the diagram shows the project phases, construction and operations, and decommissioning and abandonment. The second level identifies the key areas for potential project-specific effects of these activities on nontraditional land and resource use. These effects will directly apply to the valued components (VCs) for nontraditional land and resource use. The third level of the diagram shows indirect effects and will be discussed in terms of the VCs. The fourth or top level indicates that the expected outcome of all these direct and indirect effects will be a change in nontraditional land and resource use.

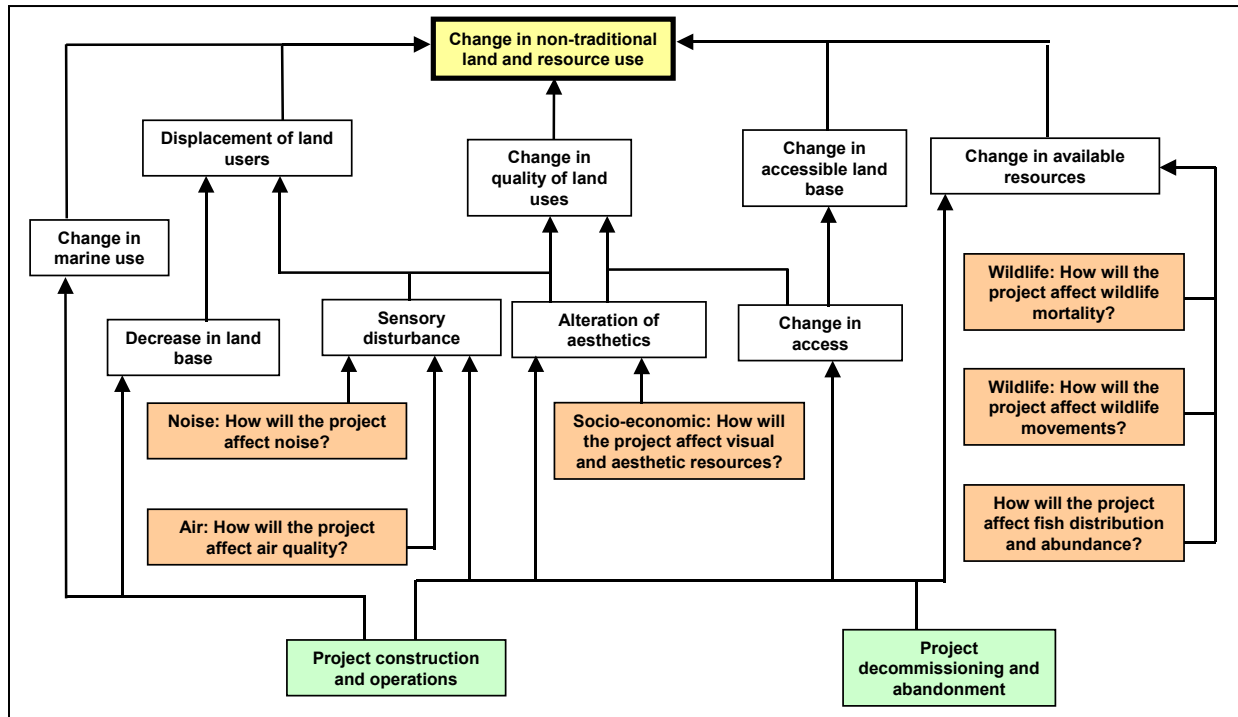


Figure 8-1: Project Effects on Nontraditional Land and Resource Use

### 8.1.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects

As Paulatuk is outside the 30-km-wide study area, no project effects on nontraditional land and resource use are expected in the Paulatuk area.

### 8.1.3 Mitigation Measures

As no project effects on the nontraditional land and resource uses in the Paulatuk area are expected, no mitigation measures will be required.

### 8.1.4 Residual Effects

As no adverse effects on nontraditional land and resource use in the Paulatuk area are expected, no residual effects are expected.

8.2 Effects on Protected Areas

8.2.1 Effect Pathways

The effect pathway diagram (see Figure 8-2) shows how construction and operations activities are expected to affect protected areas. The first level in the diagram shows the project phases, construction and operations, and the second level identifies the expected project-specific effects of these activities on protected areas. For example, construction activities in protected areas will lead to a decrease in available land base because of site clearing, and installation of the pipeline, facilities and associated infrastructure. Construction of new permanent and temporary roads for the project will lead to an increase in access to protected areas.

The third level in the diagram shows a change in land use in the protected areas as a potential indirect effect. The increased access because of the project could lead to increased use of the areas and new types of land uses could be proposed in these areas. The fourth level of the diagram shows the predicted effect – a change in environmentally protected areas.

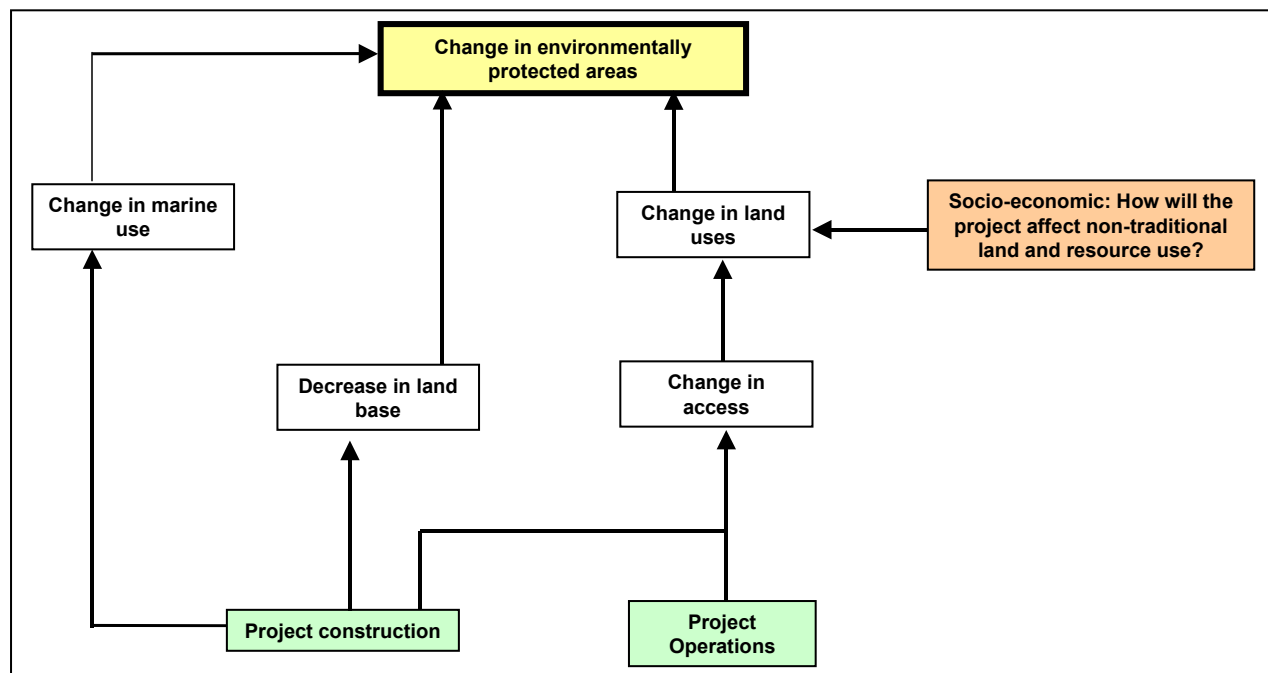


Figure 8-2: Project Effects on Environmentally Protected Areas

The analysis used to assess the magnitude of effects on nontraditional land and resource use is largely qualitative. This is because of several factors, including the inability to quantitatively determine effects on VCs that are not easily defined by numbers. For example, although project encroachment on protected areas can be measured quantitatively, it is difficult to predict a numerical change in

recreational activities, or the change in perceived enjoyment. Therefore, professional judgment, supplemented by the results of the EIS public participation process and linkages with other disciplines, was used to determine effect predictions.

### **8.2.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects**

Development of Niglintgak, the Niglintgak lateral, Taglu and part of the Taglu lateral will result in a decrease in the total land base of the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary for the life of the project. This could result in an adverse effect on the protected resources in this area, specifically migratory birds. Activities that occur in winter will not have a marked effect on the sanctuary as no birds are present during winter. However, some spring and summer activities will be required, and these activities could affect the migratory bird population that uses the bird sanctuary. Project effects on wildlife are discussed in the EIS, Volume 5, Section 10, Wildlife.

Community working groups (in Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik and Inuvik) have recommended that there be no nonrenewable resource development and no air traffic within a 16 km radius of the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary from May 1 to September 30. Currently, discussions are being held with the Canadian Wildlife Service regarding how much area could be developed, and the best ways to reduce disturbance to birds and the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary.

Niglintgak and Taglu are located within several areas designated as Inuvialuit Category C lands. Parsons Lake will be built entirely within areas designated as Inuvialuit Category B and C lands.

Construction of the three production areas will result in a reduction of the undisturbed land base in these areas. The Inuvialuit community conservation plans permit development in these areas, but recommend managing these areas to eliminate potential damage to the greatest practical extent. It is expected that this recommendation will be met following implementation of mitigation measures, outlined in the EIS, Volume 7, Environmental Management.

The remaining lands encountered by the gathering system, other infrastructure sites and borrow sites are primarily Category C lands, with some project components also falling in areas designated Category B lands. The Inuvialuit community conservation plans permit development in these areas, but recommend managing it to eliminate, to the greatest extent practical, potential damage and disruption. Following implementation of mitigation measures, outlined in the EIS, Volume 7, Environmental Management, it is expected that this recommendation will be met.

The presence of additional winter roads in the ISR could result in changes to other land uses in protected areas. It is expected that any other land uses that could take place because of this increased access will follow the recommendations of the

Canadian Wildlife Service in the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary, and the recommendations of the community conservation plans for other lands.

Development of the project will provide a travel corridor, resulting in increased access to the lands in the local area of the gathering system. This could result in changes to other land uses within these lands.

A proposed route for bringing the barge-based gas conditioning facility to the Niglintgak site is through Kittigazuit Bay, up East Channel and then down Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River to the Niglintgak site. The Kittigazuit Bay area is Beluga Management Zone 1A and is classified as Category E by the Inuvialuit community conservation plans. All Beluga Management 1A zones are under consideration to become marine protected areas.

Dredging and shipping are permitted in Beluga 1A zones at all times of the year as long as the activity is taking place along a designated route. Designated routes are those marine transportation corridors established, following consultation with the Fisheries and Oceans Canada, by Transport Canada.

A designated shipping route through the Beluga Management 1A Zone is currently used by Northern Transportation Company Ltd. (NTCL) for barging activities. The potential dredging and shipping required to transport the Niglintgak barge through this area will have a low-magnitude effect on the management objectives of Beluga Management Zone 1A. There will be disturbance in the local area during activities, but these activities are short term and will only occur during one summer season. These activities could be repeated during decommissioning, likely causing the same level of disturbance as during construction.

Possible project effects on marine mammals were discussed at the second NGO workshop in March 2004. Attendees reiterated that the project needs to follow marine management plans already in place.

Effects that could occur related to the beluga whales and to the traditional beluga hunt because of Niglintgak barge installation are discussed in the EIS, Volume 5, Section 10, Wildlife. Installation of the Niglintgak gas conditioning facility and other components could affect other land uses in surrounding protected areas.

### **8.2.3 Mitigation Measures**

For protected areas, access management will be the primary mitigation measure for controlling the extent that other potential land users, i.e., nontraditional hunters, timber harvesters and tourists, use project roads to access protected areas that were previously inaccessible.

**8.2.4 Residual Effects**

Table 8-1 summarizes the expected project effects on protected areas in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, and the direction, magnitude, extent and expected duration of those effects. No effects are expected to be significant.

**Table 8-1: Protected Areas – Project Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Effect	Effect Attribute				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
Loss of available land base in protected areas	Neutral to adverse	No effect to low	Regional	Short term to long term	No
Disturbance to protected areas	Adverse	Moderate	Local and regional	Short term to long term	No
Disturbance to Beluga Management 1A Zone	Adverse	Low	Local	Short term to long term	No

### 8.3 Effects on Visual and Aesthetic Resources

The following section discusses the potential effects of the project on visual and aesthetic resources that may be of importance to the community of Paulatuk. Although Paulatuk is approximately 380 km from the nearest project component, some land users from the community may use the lands crossed by the project.

#### 8.3.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 8-3 shows the predicted effect pathways for visual and aesthetic resources. The effect pathway diagram shows how construction and operations activities are expected to affect visual and aesthetic resources. The first level shows the direct effects. For example, construction will bring about the presence of equipment and activity in an area that has been previously undisturbed. This could cause sensory disturbance to people using the area or observing it from above.

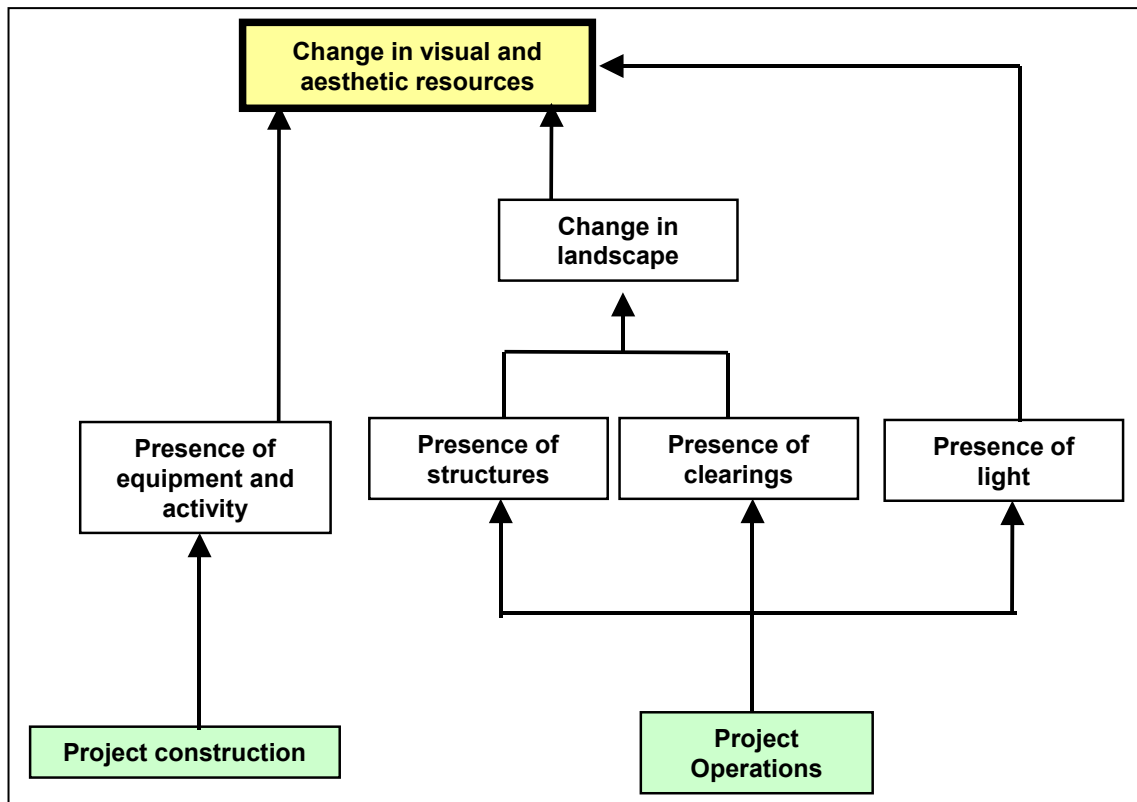


Figure 8-3: Project Effects on Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Operations will bring about structures, clearings and lights, which in turn will lead to a change in the landscape. There could be ice fog during cold weather, lights will be visible during the winter dark season and flares could be present.

Decommissioning will reduce the effect on visual and aesthetic resources by removing structures, traffic and the human presence of the project, except for the footprint left on the landscape. This could take longer to return to baseline conditions, because of the length of time required for revegetation in the northern climate.

### 8.3.2 Assessment and Management of Project-Specific Effects

Effects on visual and aesthetic resources are discussed below for each of the major facilities in the ISR. It is expected that land users from Paulatuk could be active in any of these areas, and therefore could be affected by the project presence.

#### 8.3.2.1 Production Facilities

Current design plans for Niglintgak include three drill sites and well pads, wells, granular pads, above-ground flow lines and a gas conditioning facility. The preferred option is a barge-based facility instead of a land-based facility. Placement of these components, as well as construction, operations and decommissioning, all have the potential to affect visual and aesthetic resources. Wherever practical, existing locations have been used when planning locations for project components, which will help reduce effects at this location.

The barge-based gas conditioning facility will not change the nature of effects on visual and aesthetic resources, although the presence of such a facility on a channel of the Mackenzie River might or might not be an issue for some observers.

Figure 8-4 shows the potential visibility of facility buildings at Niglintgak. Because of the flat topography, there is a clear line of sight from areas 30 km away in the south, just north of the Yaya River, and about 12 km away in the north, near the beginning of Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River, and potentially to Garry, Pelly and Hooper islands. Actual visibility depends on weather conditions, i.e., cloudy or clear, and the ability of the observer to see over that distance.

Predicted water vapour plume heights for the Niglintgak gas conditioning facility range from an average 4 m high, 50% of the time, to an average 69 m high, 5% of the time. The yearly average predicted height is 16 m.

Figure 8-4 also shows the potential visibility of the 50<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile water vapour plumes from the Niglintgak gas conditioning facility. These figures show that the line of sight for the average plume (50<sup>th</sup> percentile) is similar to potential visibility of the facility itself. However, the potential visibility for the maximum plume (95<sup>th</sup> percentile) increases to an area about 80 km across, and might be seen from as far away as Ellis Island and Beluga Bay, and places in between. The actual visibility will depend on weather conditions, i.e., cloudy or clear, and the ability of the observer to see over that distance.

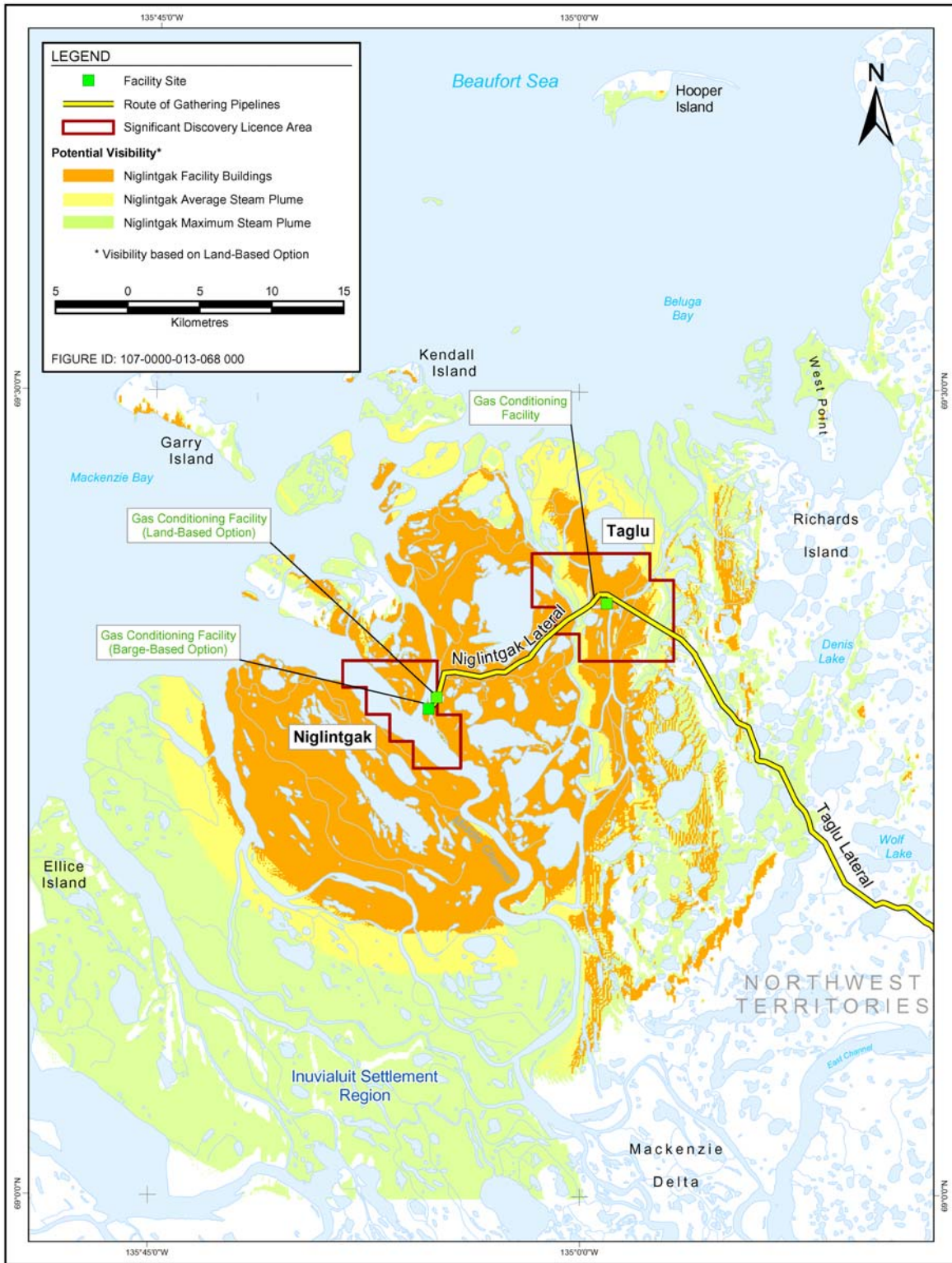


Figure 8-4: Potential Visibility of Niglintgak Gas Conditioning Facility

Current design plans for Taglu include one drill site and well pad, wells and processing facilities. Placement of these features, and construction, operations and decommissioning and abandonment, all have the potential to affect visual and aesthetic resources. To help reduce effects wherever possible, existing locations have been used when planning for project components.

Figure 8-5 shows the potential visibility of facility buildings at Taglu. Because of the flat topography, there is a clear line of sight from areas 30 km away in the south, just north of Yaya River, about 15 km away in the north to Beluga Bay, and potentially to parts of Hooper, Petty and Garry islands. Actual visibility depends on weather conditions, i.e., cloudy or clear, and the ability of the observer to see over that distance.

Current design plans for Parsons Lake include two production areas that will be developed in two stages. Features include drill sites and well pads, wells, above-ground flow lines, a gas conditioning facility and an all-weather airstrip. Placement of these features, and construction, operations and decommissioning and abandonment, all have the potential to affect visual and aesthetic resources. To the degree practical, existing disturbed areas will be used for infrastructure sites to reduce development effects.

Figure 8-6 shows the potential visibility of facility buildings at Parsons Lake. Terrain features limit the line of sight to areas on and around Parsons Lake, and from areas of higher elevation like the North Storm Hills to the west and areas of higher elevation to the south. Actual visibility depends on weather conditions, i.e., cloudy or clear, and the ability of the observer to see over that distance.

Viewshed modelling of water vapour plumes was not done for Taglu or Parsons Lake. However, it is assumed that visibility of the Taglu water vapour plumes would be similar to or less than Niglintgak plumes.

Construction activities at the production facilities, including site clearing and building of facilities, will bring a new industrial presence to these areas. This will change the visual quality of the area for people using the area or observing it from the air. The effects will be most evident during spring and summer, when there is sufficient daylight for travelling in this area. Most people will be on the land in these areas during the spring or winter hunting seasons, when lighting will be visible. Parsons Lake will be located in a popular caribou hunting area, so during the winter hunting season, people nearby might be positively or negatively affected.

Effects from operations activities will be the presence of structures, clearings, above-ground pipelines, flares and lights, which in turn will lead to a change in the landscape in the anchor fields. There could be ice fog during cold weather, which might include periods during daylight. Lights will be visible during the winter dark season and flares could be present.

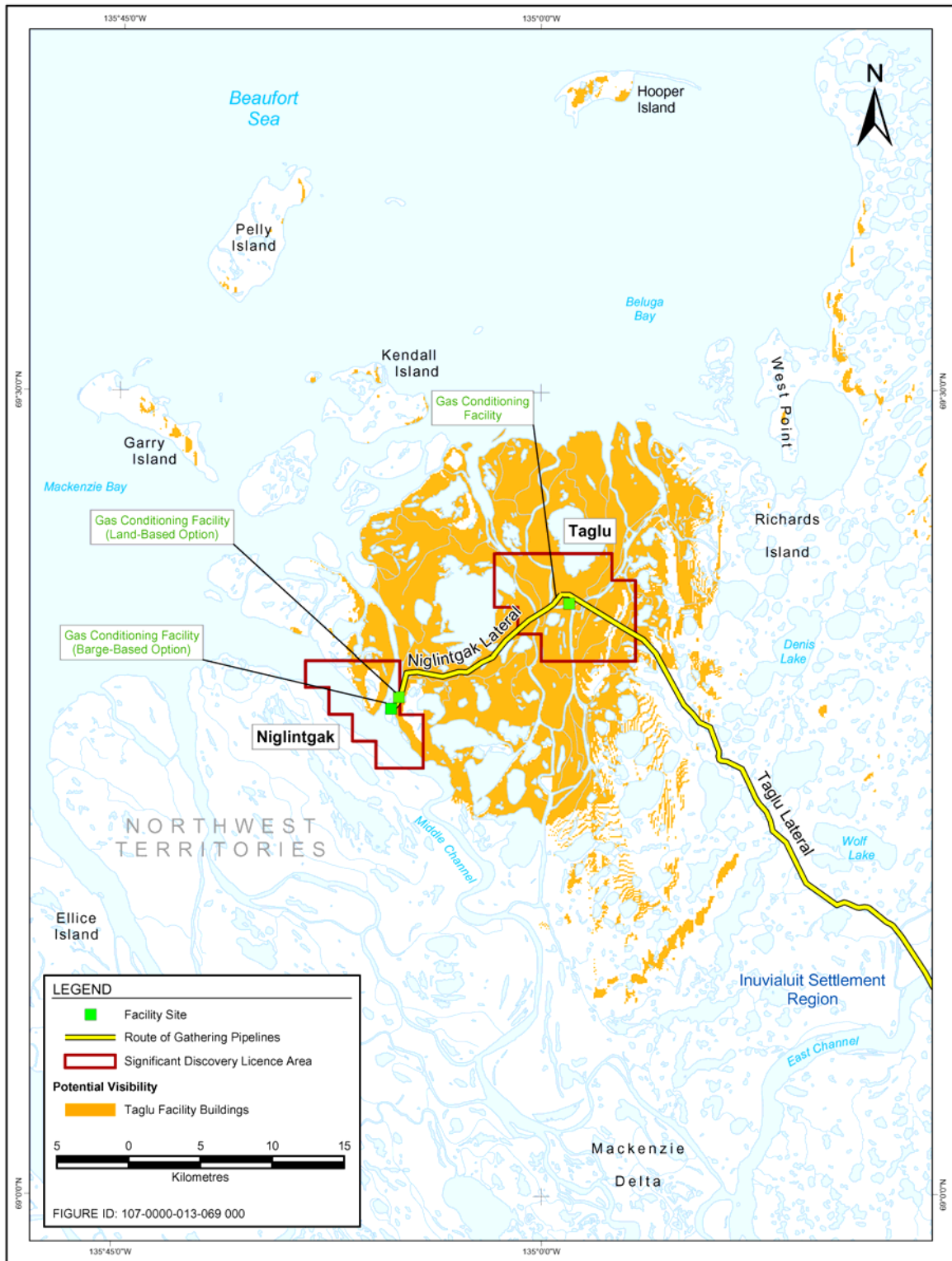


Figure 8-5: Potential Visibility of Taglu Gas Conditioning Facility

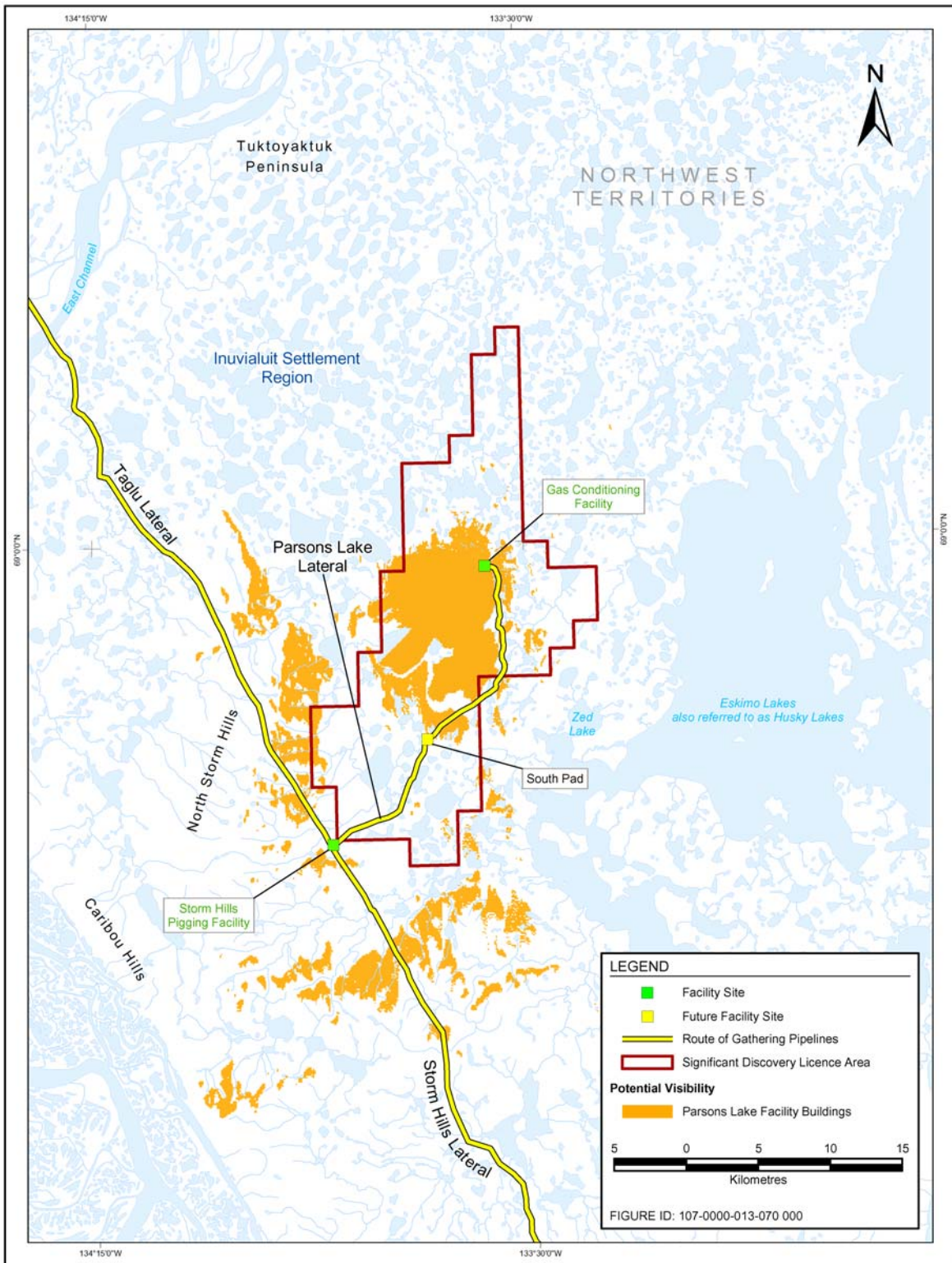


Figure 8-6: Potential Visibility of Parsons Lake Gas Conditioning Facility

Lighting at the anchor fields will be particularly noticeable during winter months when there is little daylight. Although the sun does not rise above the horizon, there is light for a few hours each day. However, field lighting will be required 24 hours a day. Lighting will be noticeable from the ground or the air. Given the generally flat topography of the anchor fields, these lights could be noticeable from a distance. The effect could be adverse for those who are disturbed by the presence of light on the landscape, or could be positive for those who use the light as a landmark or navigational aid.

During both construction and operations, local resource harvesters who use the land during spring or winter hunting seasons when lighting would be visible would be affected most by the visual effect of the anchor fields. Hunters use the Parsons Lake area in the spring and winter hunting seasons, especially during the winter caribou season. There might be an effect on these users.

The anchor fields will also be visible from the air. Aircraft travel between Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, camps such as Swimming Point, other tourism destinations, and oil and gas camps is quite common during spring and summer. Many flights between Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk either follow a direct line or the East Channel of the Mackenzie River. Arctic Nature Tours flies to a variety of areas in or near the Mackenzie Delta. Some of these flights might pass over one of the anchor fields. Other tour operators flying in and around the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary will also likely pass over Niglintgak or Taglu.

When practical, mitigation measures will include placing lighting only where necessary, and flaring only when required.

### **8.3.2.2 Gathering System and Other Project Components**

As well as the anchor fields, there will be a gathering system between the anchor fields and the Inuvik area facility, a pigging facility, two block valves, infrastructure sites, access roads and borrow sites. All these components will result in an effect on the visual and aesthetic resources in the ISR.

Construction activities, including site clearing and building of facilities, will bring a new industrial presence to the area. This will change the visual quality of the area for people using the locale or observing it from the air. Associated with construction activities will be an increase in noise, which could have an effect on the aesthetic resources of the area (see the EIS, Volume 5, Section 3, Noise). The effects will be most evident during spring and summer, when there is sufficient daylight for travelling in this area. Most people would be on the land in this area during the spring or winter hunting seasons, when lighting would be visible.

Construction activities will include pipeline and infrastructure site construction, and borrow site operation. Associated with such activities will be traffic, construction equipment, noise, lights and vehicle exhaust. Following construction, some seeding and revegetation efforts could speed up recovery of native

vegetation, helping reduce the visual effect of the right-of-way. Effects will occur mostly during the spring and winter hunting seasons, when hunters are out on the land.

The presence of the pipeline and gathering system rights-of-way might also affect people flying over it, whether for tourism purposes or while on their way to other locations.

### **8.3.3 Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation techniques will be used to decrease the effect of project components on visual and aesthetic resources, including:

- using existing disturbed areas for infrastructure sites to reduce development effects, where practical
- using terrain features or vegetation, e.g., forest in the southern regions of the project, to screen ground facilities from view of other land and resource users, where practical. Guidelines for installing a visual screen to reduce line-of-sight are included in the EIS, Volume 7, Environmental Management.
- placing lighting to illuminate only required areas, where feasible
- managing the need for, and duration of, flaring
- seeding and revegetating disturbed areas after construction and decommissioning to speed up recovery of native vegetation, and reduce effects on visual and aesthetic resources. Revegetation guidelines and the reclamation strategy are described in detail in the EIS, Volume 7, Environmental Management.

### **8.3.4 Residual Effects**

Table 8-2 summarizes the expected project effects on visual and aesthetic resources in the ISR, which includes Paulatuk, and the direction, magnitude, extent and expected duration of those effects. None of the effects are expected to be significant.

**Table 8-2: Visual and Aesthetic Resources – Project Effect Attributes for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region**

Effect	Effect Attributes				Significant
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	
Effect of change in landscape at anchor fields on people travelling in the area or on local land users	Adverse	Low to moderate	Local to regional	Short term to long term	No
Effect of change in landscape along gathering system on people travelling in the area or on local land users	Adverse	Low to moderate	Local to regional	Short term to long term	No
Net effect on visual and aesthetic resources	Adverse	Low to moderate	Regional	Long term	No



## 9 HERITAGE RESOURCES

The following information is a community-specific presentation of the heritage resource site data which is closest to the community of Paulatuk.

Indirectly affected communities are those communities that are located well outside of the proposed development areas and pipeline corridor. Although community lands may not be directly affected by the project, ancillary effects may be noted within the community. As heritage resources investigations were completed only in association with the proposed development, it is unlikely that heritage resources will be identified with these communities.

The community of Paulatuk is an indirectly affected community with respect to the project within the ISR. While heritage resource sites are known to be present in the Paulatuk area, no sites were investigated as they are not immediately adjacent to the development zones.

### 9.1 Effect Pathways

Figure 9-1 shows a linkage diagram developed to understand the mechanisms through which the project could affect heritage resources.

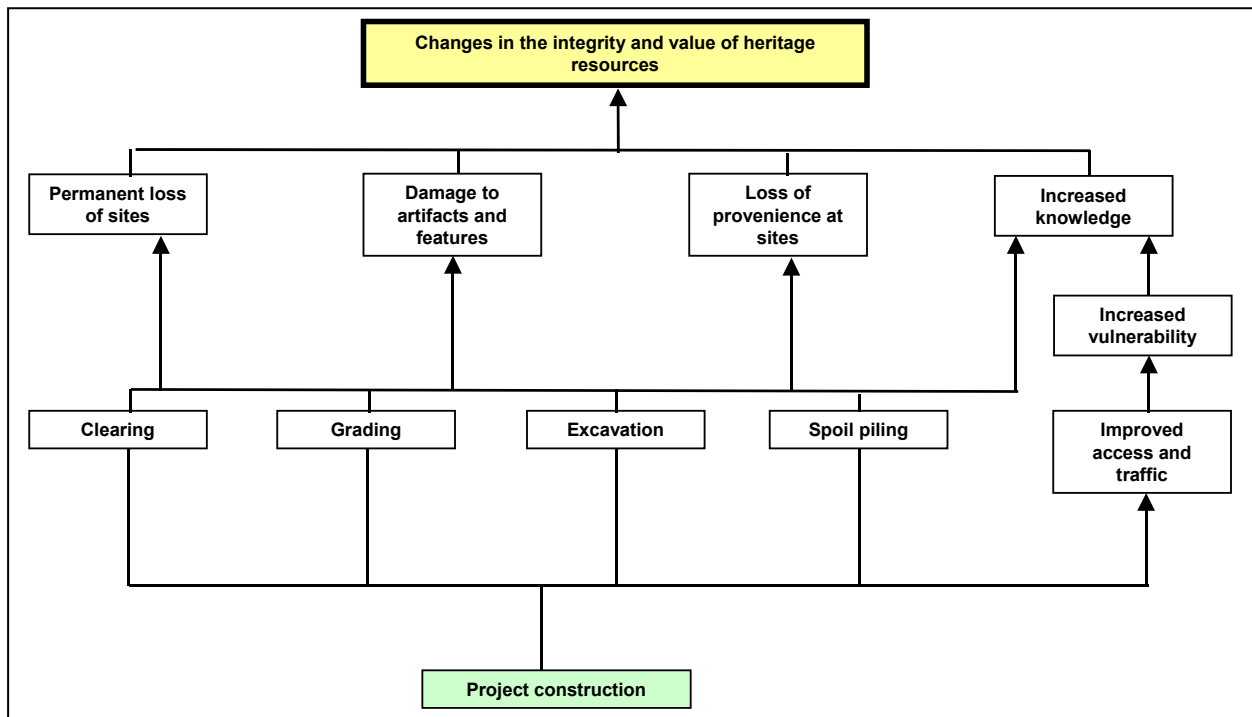


Figure 9-1: Project Effects on Heritage Resources

Heritage resources are nonrenewable resources that might be located at, or near, the ground surface and therefore are highly susceptible to any activities that result in disturbance to the ground. Consequently, the linkages between project development activities and potential effects on heritage resources focus on surface disturbances that will take place within the project footprint. They also include effects in a regional context because of potential indirect effects of the heritage resources investigation.

## **9.2 Context**

### **9.2.1 Environmental Context**

Most of the ISR lies within the Tundra Ecological Zone, which consists largely of rolling lowland and plains, much of which is mantled by glacial moraines. Throughout the area lies exposed bedrock, most of which belongs to the Precambrian basement. Lakes are common throughout the area.

Vegetation in the tundra regions of the study area includes sedges, cottongrass and dwarfed shrubs. The warming influence of the Mackenzie River allows tree growth along the river valley. However, the trees do not extend outside the valley onto the uplands.

The Mackenzie Delta is the largest Arctic delta in North America. It is about 210 km in length and 62 km wide, and encompasses an area of about 13,000 km<sup>2</sup>. It has an elevation difference of about 10 m from its highest to lowest point (Burn 2002). The delta is a complex region of interconnected lakes and channels, and has been accumulating since the last glaciation. The region has been free of ice for about 15,000 years and the beginnings of the Mackenzie River were evident by 14,000 years ago (Burn 2002). The Caribou Hills are located near the Mackenzie Delta, paralleling the East Channel of the Mackenzie River. The rolling, hilly terrain is mostly composed of glacial till.

The southern boundary of the Tundra Ecological Zone is defined by the tree line and represents a major area of vegetation transition. Most ecological zones lying to the south are treed. This ecological zone contains the major shrublands in the tundra. The size of shrubs decreases rapidly to the north, with very low and flattened plants being most characteristic of the northern and central locales.

### **9.2.2 Cultural Context**

#### **9.2.2.1 Prehistory**

As Paulatuk is indirectly affected by the project, the details of the local prehistory were not specifically outlined in the EIS.

### **9.2.2.2 History**

As Paulatuk is indirectly affected by the project, the details of the local history were not specifically outlined in the EIS.

### **9.2.3 Baseline Conditions**

Baseline conditions and investigations within the Paulatuk area are similar to those described in the EIS, Section 8.2.2, Baseline Conditions (Heritage Resources – ISR).

#### **9.2.3.1 Niglintgak, Taglu, and Parsons Lake**

The 2002 and 2003 investigations of the three anchor fields included a variety of landforms. Because of the large area encompassed by the anchor fields, only parts of each were inspected on the ground. No previously recorded archaeological sites were on record inside the anchor field boundaries, although several traditional sites were known in the region through past investigations. During the 2002 and 2003 investigations, nine sites were identified, including three prehistoric sites, five historic sites and one of unknown temporal affiliation.

The 2002 and 2003 field programs only investigated heritage resources clearly associated with the proposed development areas. As such, there are no heritage resources within the program data in the Paulatuk area.

#### **9.2.3.2 Gathering System**

Areas examined during the 2002 and 2003 field reconnaissance included a variety of landforms and associated portions of the pipeline corridor. Some of these areas were specifically identified to include previously recorded sites. These zones of inspection were often concentrated on the relocation, identification and updating of information associated with the known sites.

All of the locations investigated within the gathering system corridor are outside of the Paulatuk area and, as a result, no heritage resources in the Paulatuk area will be affected by these proposed project components.

#### **9.2.3.3 Infrastructure**

While numerous infrastructure locations were inspected in the ISR as part of the 2002 and 2003 focused reconnaissance, none are located in the area of Paulatuk. As a result, no heritage resources within the Paulatuk area were investigated in association with the proposed infrastructure sites.

#### **9.2.3.4 Borrow Sites**

Seventeen borrow sites were inspected in the ISR as part of the granular resource component of the 2002 reconnaissance, and an additional 15 were inspected in 2003. All of the potential borrow site locations are outside of the Paulatuk area and consequently no heritage resources were investigated in the Paulatuk area associated with the proposed borrow sites.

### **9.3 Project-Specific Effects**

During the 2002 and 2003 field seasons, the archaeological team recorded previously unknown heritage resource sites, and also revisited previously recorded heritage resource sites, some of which are currently outside of any proposed impact areas because of changes in the configuration of the project components. As no project components are within the Paulatuk area, no heritage resource sites were investigated in this area.

### **9.4 Mitigation Measures**

As there will be no project components in the Paulatuk area, project effects on heritage resources are not expected, and therefore no mitigation measures will be required.

### **9.5 Residual Effects**

As no project components are located near Paulatuk, no residual effects are expected.

## 10 MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

### 10.1 Introduction

The purpose of this section is to describe the proposed Socio-Economic Monitoring Plan. This plan is intended to meet regulatory requirements for follow-up on effects identified previously in this volume. A project of this magnitude will generate a range of positive and negative effects during construction. Because of the nature, scope and magnitude of the expected project-related effects, and in recognition of shared responsibility for effects management, the mitigation measures, management plans and programs that address the effects will require a coordinated and collaborative response from the project proponents and their contractors, affected communities (including Paulatuk), and territorial and federal government agencies. Mitigation measures, management plans and programs will need to be monitored throughout project construction and initial operations to:

- determine their effectiveness in reducing adverse effects and enhancing positive effects
- enable adjustments to be made where necessary
- develop new mitigation plans and programs, where required

The proposed Socio-Economic Monitoring Plan applies only to the Mackenzie Gas Project. The NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. (NGTL) ancillary project in Alberta will develop and implement its own socio-economic programs, in consultation with affected parties.

### 10.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Socio-Economic Monitoring Plan are to:

- verify the accuracy and completeness of the socio-economic effects described in this volume and identify any additional effects
- determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures, management plans and programs in reducing or eliminating potential adverse effects
- determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures, management plans and programs in enhancing socio-economic benefits associated with the project
- adjust or develop new mitigation measures, as required
- provide direct and timely feedback to project managers, contractors, affected communities and government agencies

### 10.3 Monitoring Plan Strategy

#### 10.3.1 Key Elements

The plan will use and supplement reporting required by regulators, the public, the GNWT, and Aboriginal organizations and agencies.

The plan will use participative monitoring methods, recognizing that managing many socio-economic issues can only be effective if done with the full cooperation of the project proponents, affected communities and government agencies. Decisions about suitable actions will require joint consideration by multiple stakeholders.

Regional-level committees will be created to monitor and report on:

- selected project-related effect indicators
- the effectiveness of mitigation measures, management plans and programs
- any unexpected effects that are identified

It is expected that three such committees would be required, one each for the BDR (ISR and GSA combined), the Sahtu Settlement Area (SSA) and the Deh Cho Region (DCR). Monitoring committee composition should be based on the project-related effects selected for monitoring, and the agencies responsible for mitigating and managing the effects.

The monitoring committees will function as working groups and should be limited in size. Committee membership will be selected in consultation with affected communities, and the committees could have representatives, or could access information from:

- the project
- communities
- regional health care and social services authorities
- local or regional RCMP detachments
- the pipeline working groups
- the GNWT, e.g., policy, resourcing and trans-regional issues coordination regarding:
  - transportation
  - economic development
  - education, culture and employment
  - health and social services
- local businesses
- local schools and Aurora College

Monitoring activities under the plan need to reflect the potential for community, regional and territorial socio-economic circumstances to change because of:

- normal growth
- the influences of other economic and political developments during construction and operations

Monitoring and analysis must attempt to distinguish between these effects and those of the project. The indicator information collected must be directly linked to the project.

An independent facilitator could be on each monitoring committee. The facilitator's responsibilities could include:

- arranging and facilitating committee meetings
- recording and circulating meeting minutes and assignments
- preparing annual monitoring reports for the committee
- liaising with the facilitators associated with the other regional committees to:
  - ensure consistency of purpose, process and intended outcomes
  - compare results

The monitoring committees should meet at least twice a year, more frequently if required.

As the project enters operations, and project-related activities and effects decrease, monitoring committee meetings could be reduced in frequency, until it is determined that the monitoring plan and committee are no longer needed.

Initial steps in developing and implementing the plan include:

- development of a conceptual plan
- meetings with study area communities to discuss the conceptual socio-economic monitoring plan, and the proposal for the regional committees to execute the plan
- regional workshops to identify and seek consensus on the conceptual plan, including:
  - project-related effects to be monitored
  - indicator data to be collected and reported on
  - composition of regional monitoring committees
  - schedules and locations of committee meetings

- nominating and selecting committee members in each region, to be completed at least six months before construction starts
- initial committee meeting in each region, scheduled before construction starts, to review and agree on the committee’s mandate, tasks, process, schedules and intended outcomes
- developing operating budgets for the committees and determining responsibility for costs

The regional committees will be active before and during project construction. When project operations begin, it is expected that committee activities will decline, as described in Section 10.5, Project Effects Measurements – Operations.

#### **10.4 Project Effects Measurements – Construction**

The plan to monitor socio-economic effects during construction would include the list of effects identified previously in this volume. The process would require committee agreement on:

- project effects to be monitored
- indicator data for each effect
- frequency with which data readings are to be taken
- process of evaluating the indicator data and deciding what, if anything, needs to be done in addition to mitigation measures in place
- frequency with which the evaluations will be made
- period during which the effects are to be monitored

Four broad categories of project socio-economic effects were identified for monitoring. Each of these categories includes several topics. The committees might wish to focus on selected effects of concern because too many categories and subtopics could be unmanageable.

The four broad categories are:

- economic effects, including migration
- infrastructure, community service and governance
- individual, family and community wellness
- traditional culture

The indicator data for these effects includes relevant statistical data and reliable qualitative data. Primary reliance should be on quantitative data, with qualitative data used to help interpret the quantitative data. Where possible, simultaneous collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data is preferable, because each can serve as a check on the reliability of the other. Selecting indicators should take into account the availability of preproject baseline data, comparability across regions, and existing administrative data collection and reporting protocols.

The committee, or its designate, will write a report at the end of each construction year that describes:

- actual versus predicted effects
- effectiveness of mitigation and optimization measures
- recommendations for further mitigation or optimization measures, if warranted
- concerns that were addressed, related to socio-economic effects
- what management adjustments were made and with what effect

The committee, or its designate, will produce a final report describing:

- issues and challenges encountered during construction and first two years of operations
- responses
- effects of responses

This report will have relevance:

- when any project component is expanded or enlarged
- during future construction of a similar project, or similar project components

## **10.5 Project Effects Measurements – Operations**

At the end of construction, and after the associated cleanup and site restoration, most employment and opportunities induced by the project will end. There will be ongoing well drilling activities, and operations and maintenance activities associated with the anchor fields, pipelines and associated facilities. The employment levels associated with these operations activities will be a small fraction of the peak construction workforce.

Therefore, throughout operations, there will be no substantial residual effects on infrastructure, family and community wellness conditions and services, or preservation of any aspects of traditional culture. There will be no resulting need for mitigation measures, and no need for committees to monitor project effects.

The operations and maintenance employment generated will contribute to local capacity in only a few communities and will be long-term. Training and employment for the long-term positions will be captured in indicator data before and during the first year or two of operations. Similarly, northern procurement for operations and maintenance of the anchor fields, pipelines and associated facilities will be established over the initial one or two years of operation. Beyond this period, project effects are expected to be largely undetectable and there would be limited value in continuing the socio-economic monitoring activities. The committees might choose to continue monitoring socio-economic information. However, the project's role will decline.

Ongoing reporting of benefits data will take place, consistent with any relevant requirements of project benefits and access agreements and the GNWT Socio-Economic Agreement.

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## GLOSSARY

<b>abandonment and reclamation</b>	The act of permanently stopping operations, removing facilities and restoring land to a productive state.
<b>Aboriginal person</b>	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.
<b>Aboriginal community</b>	A small community that is not a regional centre, in which 80% or more of the population is Aboriginal.
<b>Aboriginal Summit</b>	Negotiating body composed of virtually all the organized Aboriginal groups in the Northwest Territories, except the Deh Cho First Nation, which is not currently participating.
<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>aesthetic resources</b>	The visual appearance of the natural landscape.
<b>AIDS</b>	The abbreviation for auto immune deficiency syndrome.
<b>anchor fields</b>	The three natural-gas fields, Niglintgak, Taglu, and Parsons Lake, whose production will provide the initial volume of gas shipped in the project pipelines.
<b>archaeological site</b>	Where an archaeological artifact is found.
<b>artifact</b>	Any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old, in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession cannot be demonstrated.
<b>ASEP</b>	The abbreviation for Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership.
<b>baseline</b>	A surveyed condition that serves as a reference point to which later surveys or assessments are coordinated or correlated.
<b>BDR</b>	The abbreviation for Beaufort Delta Region.

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<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>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>CCP</b>	The abbreviation for Community Conservation Plan.
<b>COGOA</b>	The abbreviation for <i>Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act</i>
<b>combined effects</b>	The total effect of the three anchor fields, the gathering system and the pipeline corridor.
<b>compressor station</b>	A facility containing equipment that is used to increase pressure to compress natural gas for transportation in a pipeline.
<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>country food</b>	Food traditionally harvested and eaten by local Aboriginal residents.
<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>CRSP</b>	The abbreviation for Canadian registered safety professional.
<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>DCR</b>	The abbreviation for Deh Cho Region.
<b>debitage</b>	Remains of stone tool manufacture and use.
<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.

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<b>devolution</b>	Ongoing negotiations between the Government of Canada, the GNWT and the Aboriginal Summit that will transfer the current INAC control over land, water and resources to GNWT or Aboriginal settlement area governments.
<b>direct economic effect</b>	Effect on industries (firms) that expand production to satisfy increased demand created by the project.
<b>direct employment</b>	Employment related to a direct economic effect.
<b>direction</b>	Referring to an effect, the ultimate long-term trend of the effect. It can be adverse, neutral or positive, or a combination of these.
<b>duration</b>	Referring to an effect, how long an effect will occur for, or how long it will take a valued component to recover from an impact.
<b>EIS</b>	The abbreviation for environmental impact statement.
<b>employment rate</b>	Percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are employed.
<b>environmental effect</b>	<p>Any effect of any project-induced change on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• economic conditions</li><li>• social and cultural conditions</li><li>• the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Aboriginal people</li><li>• any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, palaeontological or architectural significance</li></ul> <p>Also, any change to the project that might be caused by the environment.</p>
<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>environmentally protected areas</b>	Areas with special designations that, through legislation or other means, are protected in some form or are given special status.

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<b>environmentally sensitive area</b>	An area designated in regional or local land use plans, or by a local, regional, provincial or federal government body as being sensitive to disturbance, or identified by an applicant as being sensitive for some reason.
<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>FAS/FAE</b>	The abbreviation for foetal alcohol syndrome/foetal alcohol effects.
<b>FFG</b>	The abbreviation for formula financing grant.
<b>five-year mobility status</b>	Referring to migration, the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on the census date compared to the previous five years.
<b>FTE</b>	The abbreviation for full-time equivalent.
<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.
<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>geographic extent</b>	Quantitative measurement of the area within which an effect occurs.
<b>GNWT</b>	The abbreviation for the Government of the Northwest Territories.

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<b>granular resources</b>	Sand, gravel, clay, quarry materials and silt.
<b>grub stake</b>	Investment in consumables and other supplies required to support traditional harvesting.
<b>GSA</b>	The abbreviation for Gwich'in Settlement Area.
<b>heritage resources</b>	Cultural, historic, archaeological and palaeontological resources, including pre-contact and post-contact features.
<b>historic archaeological resources</b>	Sites, artifacts, structures and documents that relate to the influx of Euro-Canadians in the region, and date to the last 250 years.
<b>HIV</b>	The abbreviation for human immunodeficiency virus.
<b>HRSD</b>	The abbreviation for human resources skills development.
<b>HSS</b>	The abbreviation for Health and Social Services, a department of the Government of the Northwest Territories.
<b>human health</b>	A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and the ability to adapt to the stresses of daily life.
<b>human health assessment</b>	Determining the effect of hazardous substances, environmental factors and exposure conditions on local and regional populations, including qualitative and quantitative analyses.
<b>ICC</b>	The abbreviation for industrial and commercial centres.
<b>INAC</b>	The abbreviation for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
<b>indirect economic effect</b>	The result of project contractors and suppliers purchasing additional required inputs from other firms.
<b>indirect employment</b>	Employment related to an indirect economic effect.
<b>induced economic effect</b>	The result of firms expanding production because of direct and indirect effects, hiring more staff and paying out wages, thereby increasing household income. Households, after withdrawing a portion for taxes and savings, spend this income, which in turn increases demand for other commodities.
<b>induced employment</b>	Employment related to an induced economic effect.

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<b>infrastructure</b>	Basic facilities, such as transportation, communications, power supplies and buildings, which enable an organization, project or community to function.
<b>international migrants</b>	Individuals who move between countries.
<b>inter-provincial migrants</b>	Individuals who move between provinces and territories.
<b>intra-territorial migrants</b>	Individuals who move within communities in the Northwest Territories.
<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>I-O Model</b>	The abbreviation for the Statistics Canada input–output model.
<b>IRHSSA</b>	The abbreviation for Inuvialuit Region Health and Social Services Authority.
<b>ISR</b>	The abbreviation for Inuvialuit Settlement Region.
<b>ITK</b>	The abbreviation for Inuit Tapariit Kanatami.
<b>JRP</b>	The abbreviation for Joint Review Panel.
<b>km</b>	The metric symbol for kilometre.
<b>labour force</b>	Individuals 15 years of age or older that are working or actively seeking employment.
<b>lateral</b>	A gathering pipeline that connects the production area facilities to the Inuvik area facility.
<b>leakage</b>	Portion of investment in a region or jurisdiction that results in the import of a good or service.
<b>lithic</b>	Of, or pertaining to, stone.
<b>local study area</b>	A 1-km-wide buffer or corridor around each of the three lease areas, gathering pipelines rights-of-way, facility infrastructure sites, gas pipeline right-of-way and borrow sites.

<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>magnitude</b>	Relating to an effect, the severity or intensity of the effect. It is rated as low, moderate or high.
<b>Métis</b>	A person with a mixture of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry.
<b>migrants</b>	Individuals who move to a different community.
<b>migration</b>	Moving from one jurisdiction to another to establish a permanent residence in the new jurisdiction.
<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>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>movers</b>	Individuals who have changed their community of residence.
<b>NAIT</b>	The abbreviation for Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.
<b>natural gas</b>	A compressible mixture of hydrocarbons with a low specific gravity that occurs naturally in a gaseous form.
<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.

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<b>NEB</b>	The abbreviation for the National Energy Board.
<b>NGL</b>	The abbreviation for natural gas liquid.
<b>NGL pipeline</b>	The pipeline connecting the Inuvik area facility with the Enbridge Pipeline facilities at Norman Wells.
<b>NGO</b>	The abbreviation for nongovernmental organization.
<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>nonmigrants</b>	Individuals who move only within their community or do not move at all.
<b>nonrenewable resources</b>	Resources, such as fossil fuels, i.e., oil, gas, coal and minerals, that occur naturally but cannot be replaced once exploited.
<b>nontraditional land use</b>	Land and resource use for residents and nonresidents of the Northwest Territories, including hunters and fishers, tourists, and government and industry representatives.
<b>nontraditional resource harvesting</b>	Includes hunting, fishing and trapping pursued by non-Aboriginal residents for domestic, sport or commercial purposes.
<b>NTCL</b>	The abbreviation for Northern Transportation Company Limited.
<b>NWT</b>	The abbreviation for Northwest Territories.
<b>Operations Phase</b>	The phase of a project during which the pipeline and associated facilities are operated.
<b>palaeontological sites</b>	Sites bearing evidence of multi-cellular invertebrate and vertebrate faunal remains, and plant materials that have been fossilized or otherwise preserved.

<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>participation rate</b>	Percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force.
<b>pipeline corridor</b>	The 1-km-wide area 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 in Alberta, defined for the purpose of the EIS biophysical baseline and effects assessment studies.
<b>PITS</b>	The abbreviation for Petroleum Industry Training Service.
<b>POTC</b>	The abbreviation for Pipeline Operations Training Committee.
<b>potential acid input</b>	The sum of the wet and dry deposition of sulphur and nitrogen compounds that have the potential to contribute to acidification of the receiving environment.
<b>potential labour supply</b>	Composed of people who are unemployed and those not in the labour force who do want a job, less those who, because of disability, age, illiteracy, lack of education, skills or training and lack of interest in employment, could be considered unemployable.
<b>prehistoric archaeological resources</b>	Archaeological sites, objects and affiliated materials that represent occupation by Aboriginal peoples before the arrival of European goods, people and the historic records that characterize their culture (in North America).
<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 pipeline and associated facilities, infrastructure, and the 1-km buffer area surrounding each of these project components.
<b>project components</b>	The three anchor fields, Niglintgak, Taglu, and Parsons Lake, the gathering system and the gas pipeline.

<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>project, the</b>	The abbreviation for the Mackenzie Gas Project.
<b>RCMP</b>	The abbreviation for Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
<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 prior to the disturbance, depending on the goal of the process. Reclamation includes the management of a disturbed site and revegetation where necessary.
<b>regional study area</b>	A 15-km-wide buffer around the three anchor fields, on either side of the gathering pipelines rights-of-way and on either side of the gas pipeline right-of-way.
<b>renewable resources</b>	Natural resources, e.g., forests, fresh water, fish, that can renew themselves and are normally replaced or replenished by natural processes. These resources are not depleted by moderate use.
<b>resident, northern</b>	A Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who has been living in the Northwest Territories (NWT) for at least one year and has a NWT health card.
<b>residual effects</b>	Environmental or socio-economic 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>RSA</b>	The abbreviation for regional study area.

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<b>RWED</b>	The abbreviation for Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, a department of the Government of the Northwest Territories.
<b>SAIT</b>	The abbreviation for Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.
<b>SEIA</b>	The abbreviation for socio-economic impact assessment.
<b>social infrastructure</b>	Health, social wellness and education services that might be affected by project-related activities.
<b>socio-economic effect</b>	Any effect of the project on a social or economic condition or service, including direct effects as well as effects resulting from a change in the environment.
<b>specific effects</b>	Effects of a specific component or activity of a project.
<b>SSA</b>	The abbreviation for Sahtu Settlement Area.
<b>STI</b>	The abbreviation for sexually transmitted infection.
<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 socio-economic 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>TK</b>	The abbreviation for traditional knowledge.
<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>unemployment rate</b>	Percentage of the labour force that is unemployed.

GLOSSARY

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<b>utilidor</b>	An insulated linear container for municipal utility services such as water and sewerage.
<b>valued component</b>	Characteristic or feature that represents important socio-economic conditions identified by assessment specialists, communities or stakeholders.
<b>VC</b>	The abbreviation for valued component.
<b>visual resources</b>	Land, water, vegetation, animals and structures that are visible on the land.
<b>waterbody</b>	A body of water up to the high-water mark, including canals, reservoirs, oceans and wetlands, but not including sewage or waste treatment lagoons.
<b>well-being</b>	Everything that affects the experience of life, including the circumstances of physical existence and the quality of relationships.
<b>wellness</b>	Includes physical, emotional and mental health, and relationship well-being.