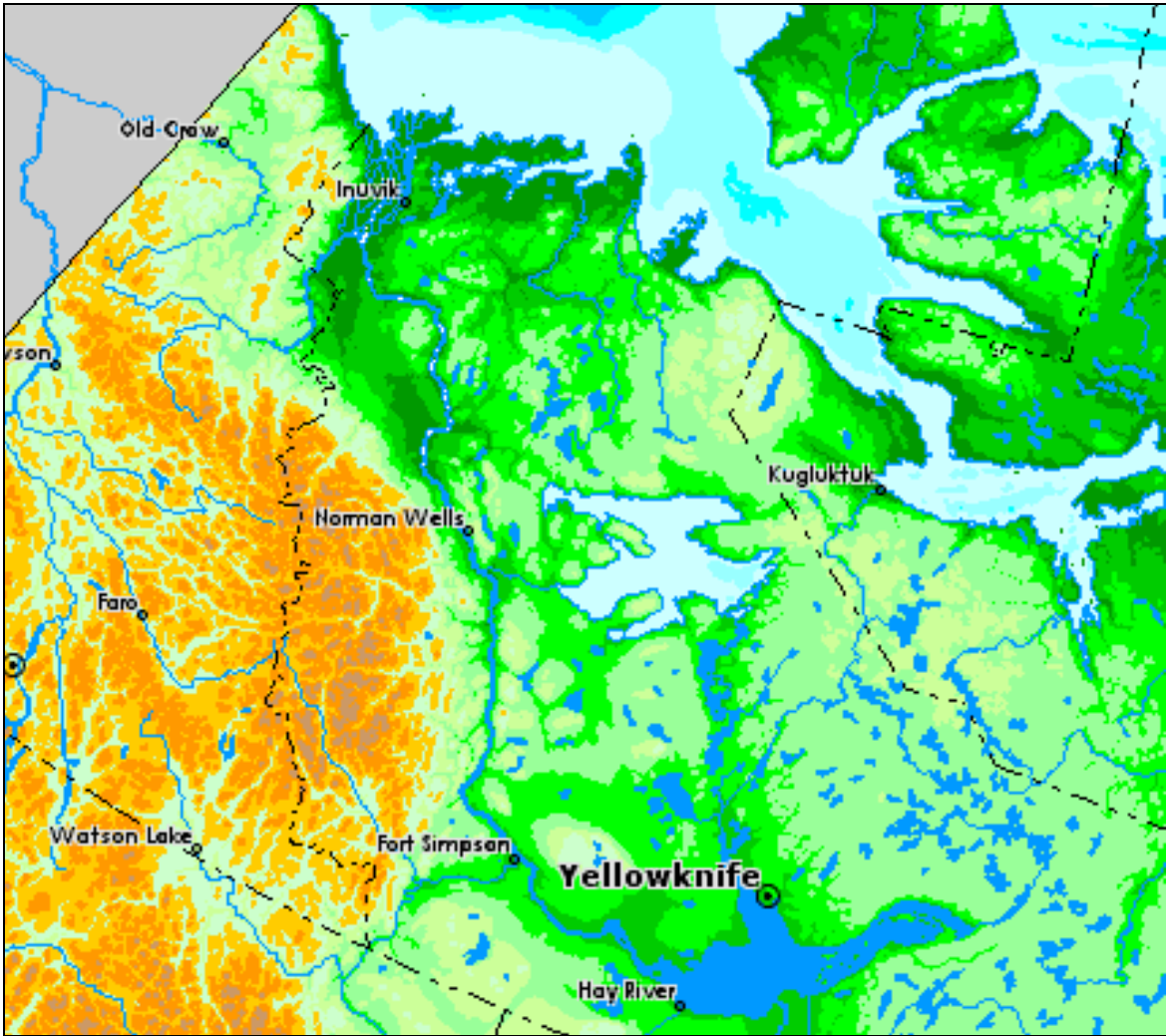


# Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Environmental Assessment of the Mackenzie Gas Project (Mackenzie Valley Pipeline)

May 21, 2004



**Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board  
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Cover from 'The National Atlas of Canada'



April 19, 2004

The Honourable Andy Mitchell, P.C., M.P.  
Minister, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada  
MINISTER'S OFFICE  
10 Wellington St. North Tower  
Hull, P.Q., K1A 0H4

Dear Minister Mitchell:

**Re: MVEIRB Environmental Assessment Decision on the Mackenzie Gas Project**

I am pleased, on behalf of the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB), to convey our decision in the Environmental Assessment (EA) of the Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. Mackenzie Gas Project.

The Review Board held hearings in Norman Wells, Inuvik and Fort Simpson in order to form its opinion in this matter. We heard the views of a wide spectrum of residents of the Mackenzie Valley including aboriginal leaders and elders, representatives of municipal governments and of the NWT business community. The Board heard a strong consensus of opinions at all three venues in favour of the need for a full and thorough environmental impact review of the Mackenzie Gas Project. This consensus also included a recommendation for such an outcome by representatives of the Mackenzie Gas Project.

On April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2004, the MVEIRB exercised its statutory authority under paragraph 128(1)(c) of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA) and issued an order for an Environmental Impact Review of the Mackenzie Gas Project on the basis that significant public concern about the proposed development exists in the communities of the Mackenzie Valley. A copy of our Order to that effect is attached. The Review Board's reasons for decision will follow shortly under separate cover.

Although the nature of the concerns and issues raised in the EA varied from region to region, there are two matters of overarching importance to which the Review Board wishes to direct your attention in advance of our reasons for decision. First, it was clear to the MVEIRB from submissions made in all regions that government has not yet satisfied NWT communities' needs for support in order to understand, address and respond to this proposed development. Second, the unique situation in the Deh Cho region in relation to unsettled land ownership issues must be

addressed and will require additional effort and attention by all parties involved in the environmental impact review and regulatory approvals of the Mackenzie Gas Project.

In conclusion, the Review Board now seeks your approval, pursuant to paragraph 141(2)(a) of the MVRMA and consistent with the *Cooperation Plan for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Review of a Northern Gas Pipeline*, to enter in to an Agreement with the Minister of the Environment for the establishment of a Joint Review Panel to conduct the Environmental Impact Review of the Mackenzie Gas Project.

We look forward to your response to this request.

Yours truly,



Todd Burlingame  
Chairperson

Encl.



**MACKENZIE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW BOARD**

- In the Matter of:** An application for a land use permit and a water licence made by the Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. on behalf of the Mackenzie Gas Project for a barge landing site and staging area at Camsell Bend on the Mackenzie River and referred for Environmental Assessment by the MVLWB on December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2003
- And In the Matter of:** An Environmental Assessment conducted on these applications and on the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project involving hearings in Norman Wells, Inuvik and Fort Simpson
- And in the Matter of:** A decision made under section 128(1)(c) of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*

**ORDER**

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board pursuant to its authority under section 128(1)(c) of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* having formed the opinion that the Mackenzie Gas Project is likely to be a cause of significant public concern in the Mackenzie Valley hereby orders that an environmental impact review be conducted of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project.

**For the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board:**



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**Todd Burlingame, Chairman**

**DATED:** the 19 of April, 2004.

## Executive Summary

The Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board referred a Land Use Permit Water Licence application made by the Mackenzie Gas Project, represented by Imperial Oil Ltd, for a barge landing and staging site on the Mackenzie River at Camsell Bend to Environmental Assessment (EA). The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (Review Board) concluded that the proposed development was an integral part of the Mackenzie Gas Project as described in the Preliminary Information Package of April 2003 [[www.mackenziegasproject.com](http://www.mackenziegasproject.com)], and conducted its EA on the entire Mackenzie Gas Project (the project).

The Review Board divided the EA into two phases. The objectives of phase one were to gauge the level of public concern and to scope issues related to the project for possible consideration in phase two. The Review Board's Work Plan indicated that if significant public concern about the Project were found during phase one, the Board would order an Environmental Impact Review according to MVRMA s. 128(1)(c) without completing phase two.

The Review Board received evidence of public concern about the impacts of the Project on the environment through written submission from within and outside the Mackenzie Valley. It also conducted community hearings in the Gwich'in, Sahtu, and Deh Cho regions of the Mackenzie Valley to hear directly from residents in the communities of the Mackenzie Valley.

The Review Board determined the scope of the Project according to section 117(1) of the MVRMA to include facilities and activities in the three anchor fields, a central processing plant, and the transmission pipeline to the currently existing pipeline network, including the portion to be built in Alberta. This scope included pre-construction, construction, operation, and abandonment and restoration activities and all associated permanent or temporary facilities related to the Project.

The Review Board identified the following issues to be of concern to the residents of the Mackenzie Valley as a result of this EA:

- scope of development and of impact assessment,
- regional differences,
- landownership,
- quality of consultation,
- benefits from development,
- cumulative effects,
- effects on infrastructure,
- employment/business opportunities,
- social impacts,
- cultural impacts,
- capacity building,
- learning from past developments,
- monitoring,
- climate change,
- project alternatives,
- review process related issues, and
- other issues including the level of government support.

The Review Board found that significant public concern about the Project existed both within and outside the Mackenzie Valley. As a result, the Board has ordered an Environmental Impact Review without completing phase two of the EA proceeding

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The Review Board also concluded that the Environmental Impact Review of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project should give equal weight to economic, social, cultural and infrastructure issues and to impacts on the bio-physical environment. The Review Board further concluded that cumulative effects must be carefully considered in the impact review.

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# 1 Introduction

This is the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's (Review Board) *Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Environmental Assessment* of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project, also referred to as the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. This report summarizes the proceedings of the Environmental Assessment (EA) and presents the Review Board's conclusions and recommendations. Throughout this EA the Review Board was guided by the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA), its own *Rules of Procedure for Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Review Proceedings*, and the *Cooperation Plan for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Review of a Northern Gas Pipeline Project through the Northwest Territories*. (All three documents can be accessed at the Review Board's web site: [www.mveirb.nt.ca](http://www.mveirb.nt.ca)).

This Report of Environmental Assessment was prepared to fulfill the requirements of MVRMA sections 121 and 128.

The document will first provide an overview of the environmental setting, the proposed development and the Environmental Assessment process that resulted in the Board's decision. Section 2 provides a description of the methods used by the Review Board to gather and analyze evidence. Section 3 presents the results of the evidence analysis, while section 4 presents the Review Board's conclusions

## 1.1 Environmental Setting

This section provides a brief overview over the environmental setting in the project area.<sup>1</sup>

The proposed development stretches across the Southern Arctic and Taiga Plains Ecozones from the Beaufort Sea through the Mackenzie Valley into northern Alberta. The northern part of the Mackenzie Delta lays in the Tuktoyatuk Coastal Plain ecoregion within the Southern Arctic ecozone. The surface geology consists of tertiary shale and sandstone with glacial deposits. This ecoregion is dominated by dwarf birch, willows, alder, various heath species, and sedge-moss vegetation with numerous lakes. Annual mean precipitation ranges from 150 to 200 mm. The climate is marked by short cool summers and cold long winters with continuous active permafrost.

The portion of the Taiga Plains ecozone crossed by the development stretches from the southern part of the Mackenzie Delta along the Mackenzie River into northern Alberta and encompasses eight ecoregions, which are: Great Bear Lake Plain, Norman Range, Fort McPherson Plain, Mackenzie River Plain, Franklin Mountains, Horn Plateau, Hay River Lowlands and Northern Alberta Uplands. The surface geology consists of hummocky moraine/glaciolacustrine silt and clay, glacial till, moraine, colluvium, bedrock exposures, peat lands, fen lands, silts and sands, and organic deposits. These ecoregions are dominated by mix wood forest (white and black spruce, lodgepole pine, tamarack, white birch, trembling aspen, balsam poplar), dwarf birch, willows, various heath species, and sedge-moss vegetation. The annual mean precipitation ranges from

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<sup>1</sup> More information is available at [http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/Framework/NarDesc/canada\\_e.cfm](http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/Framework/NarDesc/canada_e.cfm)

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200 to 500 mm. The climate is generally marked by short cool summers and cold long winters with the summers getting longer and warmer towards the southern portions. North of the community of Fort Good Hope permafrost is continuous, while it is discontinuous to the south.

The Mackenzie River is the most prominent water way in the project area. It runs approximately 1,700 km from Great Slave Lake into the Beaufort Sea. The entire Mackenzie River system, including the Peace, Athabasca, Liard, Nahanni, and Arctic Red rivers, totals almost 4200 km. Its watershed covers roughly 1.8 million km<sup>2</sup>, draining one fifth of Canada. The Mackenzie River is an important migration route for several anadromous species including arctic cisco, broad whitefish, chum salmon, and inconnu. Commonly found mammals in the area are: muskox, woodland caribou, barren-ground caribou, grizzly bear, black bear, wolf, moose, muskrat, beaver, arctic ground squirrel and brown lemming. The Mackenzie Valley is an important migration route for birds, particularly water fowl. There are various staging and feeding areas for migratory birds along the river. The valley also supports significant populations of raptors including bald eagle, peregrine falcons, snowy owls, and osprey.

Within the Northwest Territories the development crosses the Inuvialuit settlement area, the Gwich'in settlement area, the Sahtu settlement area, and the Deh Cho region. There are 24 communities these regions ranging in size from less than 100 people in Colville Lake and Kakisa to several people in communities such as, Fort Good Hope and Tulita, to several thousand in Hay River. Outside the Northwest Territories the development passes by three Dene Tha' First Nation Communities. The aboriginal people of Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Deh Cho regions, local metis groups, and other local first nations use the Mackenzie valley area for cultural activities and traditional harvesting.

### **1.2 Development Overview**

This section presents a brief overview over the proposed development. It is not intended as a complete description.<sup>2</sup>

The Mackenzie Gas Project consisting of Imperial Oil, the Aboriginal Pipeline Group, ConocoPhillips, Shell Canada, and ExxonMobil proposes to extract natural gas from three fields in the Mackenzie Delta region and to deliver it to the existing pipeline grid in Northern Alberta. The three fields are Taglu, Parsons Lake, and Niglintgak. Each field would have its own production facilities. A gathering system would bring natural gas and natural gas liquids to a central processing facility near Inuvik. From there a small diameter pipeline would transport gas liquids to Norman Wells and the existing Enbridge oil pipeline to northern Alberta. A large diameter pipeline would transport gas from the Inuvik facility to a point in northern Alberta where the pipeline connects with the existing system.

The length of the gas transmission line is approximately 1200 kilometers, that of the liquids line approximately 480 kilometers. Both lines would be buried in the same right-

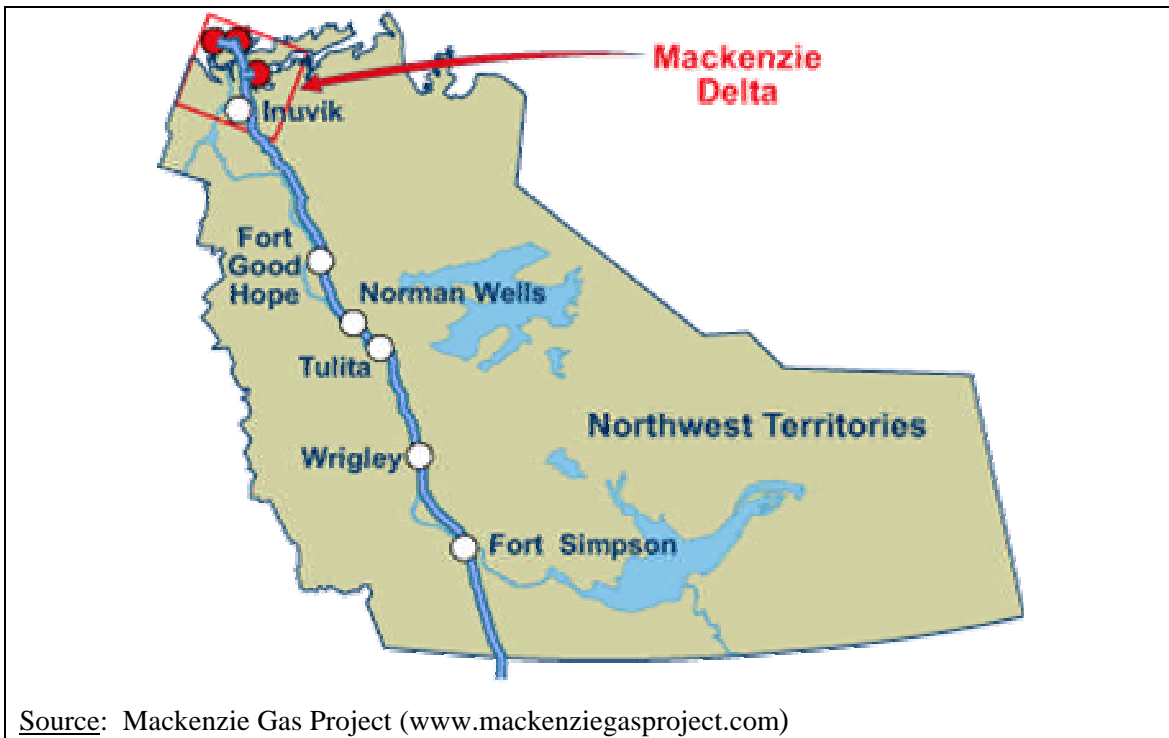
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<sup>2</sup> For a more detailed description refer to the *Preliminary Information Package* submitted by the developer and accessible at the MVEIRB's website.

## Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Mackenzie Gas Project

of-way. The initial production at the three fields is estimated at 0.8 bcf/d. The transmission line would initially have a capacity of 1.2 bcf/d using five compressor stations along the way. This capacity could be increased to 1.9 bcf/d with additional compressor stations. Field production is estimated to last approximately 25 years with a decline of production over time. Pipeline operation is accordingly estimated to be approximately 25 years. The operation phase would be followed by abandonment and restoration.

Construction of the facilities and the pipeline is estimated to take two winter seasons with an additional season for pre-construction. Pre-construction activities involve the establishment of access roads, airstrips, storage areas, barge landing sites, granular material sources, and camps. Four winter camps with up to 1350 persons and three smaller year round camps are planned. Equipment and materials would be shipped via road or rail to Hay River and from there via barges to staging sites along the Mackenzie River during summer. Some equipment and material would be shipped via the Mackenzie Highway in summer and via the Mackenzie Valley winter road in winter.



**Map 1: Overview**

### **1.3 Environmental Assessment Overview**

The Mackenzie Gas Project, represented by Imperial Oil Resources, applied to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) for a Land Use Permit and a Water Licence for a barge landing and staging site at Camsell Bend on the Mackenzie River in July 2003. The MVLWB determined that the proposed development might be cause for public concern and referred it to Environmental Assessment on December 10, 2003 [1]. After reviewing the referral and supporting documentation the Review Board concluded that the proposed development was an integral part of the Mackenzie Gas Project as described in the *Preliminary Information Package* of April 2003 [www.mackenziegasproject.com]. Therefore the Review Board initiated an Environmental Assessment of the entire Mackenzie Gas Project.

Due to the magnitude of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project the Review Board decided on a two phase approach to the assessment. Phase one was designed to scope the issues and to gauge the level of public concern. Building on the results of phase one, the purpose of phase two was to determine the significance of any adverse impacts on the environment. The Review Board determined that if phase one revealed that the proposed development was likely to be cause of significant public concern, it would order an Environmental Impact Review in accordance with MVRMA section 128(1)(c) without completing phase two of the assessment.

During phase one of the assessment the Review Board invited written submissions from government agencies, non-governmental organizations, communities, aboriginal organizations, and the public. In addition, the Review Board conducted a community hearing in each of the three regions within the Mackenzie Valley crossed by the proposed pipeline corridor. After gathering and analyzing written and oral evidence, the Review Board concluded that the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project is likely to be cause of significant public concern and ordered an Environmental Impact Review. Because of the transboundary nature of the proposed development, the Review Board also asked the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for permission to enter an agreement with the Minister of the Environment to conduct a joint panel review. Phase two of the assessment was not completed and the remainder of this document refers to phase one of the assessment only.

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 Objectives

The objectives of phase one of the Environmental Assessment were to:

- gauge the level of public concern about the proposed development;
- determine the key issues for phase two of the assessment or a subsequent Environmental Impact Review; and
- fulfill the requirements of the MVRMA regarding Environmental Assessments.

In addition to making a determination on impacts on the environment or public concern under s.128(1)), the MVRMA requires the Board to consider the following in the course of an Environmental Assessment:

- the scope of the development (s.117(1));
- impacts on the environment, including cumulative impacts and impacts from malfunctions (s.117(2)(a));
- the significance of impacts (s.117(2)(b));
- comments from the public (s.117(2)(c));
- any other matters including alternatives to project (s.117(2)(e)); and
- areas within or outside the Mackenzie Valley that may be affected (s. 128(4)).

In essence phase one of this assessment was designed to be a scoping exercise for either phase two or for an Environmental Impact Review.

### 2.2 Evidence Gathering

#### 2.2.1 Submissions

At the start of the assessment the Review Board notified 116 organizations about the initiation of the proceeding. The final distribution list contained 79 contacts who had confirmed their interest in participating in the EA. All organizations on the distribution list were invited to submit written comments. In addition, the Review Board published full page ads in local and regional news papers in the Mackenzie Valley asking for public input.

The Review Board received written submissions from local, territorial, and federal governments, non-governmental organizations, aboriginal organizations, business associations, and individual members of the public from within and outside the Mackenzie Valley. Submissions included letters, faxes, and e-mails.

The Review Board held hearings in Norman Wells, Inuvik, and Fort Simpson, located in the Sahtu, Gwich'in, and Deh Cho regions of the Mackenzie Valley respectively. These hearings were held from mid-March to mid-April 2004, each hearing being scheduled over three consecutive days. The Review Board conducted these hearings as community hearings under its *Rules of Procedures*, which define community hearings as non-technical and informal. The intent was to give the residents of the Mackenzie Valley an opportunity to present their views and their concerns to the Board. The Review Board

determined that the objectives of phase one could be achieved without formal hearings and without hearings in every community along the proposed pipeline route.

The hearings were advertised in local and regional newspapers, through radio public service announcements, and in a mailing to all household in the three potentially affected regions.

### **2.2.2 Public Record**

All written submissions, as well as transcripts from all hearings, have been entered into the public record and are accessible to the public through the Review Board's Public Registry. The Public Registry can be accessed during normal office hours in the Review Board's office at 5102-50<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Yellowknife, NT. The majority of the documents are also available on the Review Board's web site: [www.mveirb.nt.ca](http://www.mveirb.nt.ca). A complete listing of the contents of the public registry is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The public record was analyzed for concerns raised by parties or members of the public. While the Review Board reviewed and considered the entire record, this report only references documents cited in the analysis. Concerns or statements were categorized according to the following classes:

- Public concern
- Evidence of an impact
- Air/noise/climate
- Water
- Vegetation
- Wildlife
- Harvesting
- Cultural
- Social
- Economic
- Infrastructure
- Cumulative
- Malfunction
- Consultation
- Process related
- Other

These categories were selected to mirror the categories in the Preliminary Screening form used throughout the Mackenzie Valley, to ensure that MVRMA s. 117(1) and 117(2) requirements were considered, and to reflect the categories of issues raised at the hearings. Many concerns included information that fell into several categories. Where this occurred, the concerns were recorded in all relevant categories. A concern that emissions from the development could negatively affect wildlife, for example, was recorded under air/noise/climate and under wildlife.

### **2.2.3 Merits and Limitations of Approach**

The Review Board designed phase one of the EA process to gauge the level of public concern and to scope the issues. It designed the process to provide fair opportunities for government, NGOs, and the residents of the Mackenzie Valley to voice their concerns, while concluding phase one in an expeditious and timely manner. For the purpose of scoping the Review Board considered written submissions and hearings in selected communities to be an adequate foundation for its phase one determination. The Review

## **Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Mackenzie Gas Project**

Board is aware that such a “town hall” approach may not reach out to all residents of the Mackenzie Valley equally. The Review Board is, however, satisfied that it has heard from a representative cross section of the population in the three regions. Presenters at the hearings included elders, youth, individuals speaking for themselves, chiefs speaking on behalf of their community, aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents, and representatives of business and community groups.

The Review Board is confident that the issues identified through this process and in this Scoping Report are of significant importance to the people of the Mackenzie Valley. The Board does not suggest that its phase one approach identified all potential issues but the Review Board is nonetheless satisfied that it has a solid foundation for the determinations set out below.

### ***2.3 Evidence Analysis***

The purpose of the Review Board’s phase one analysis was to gauge the level of public concern and to identify the key concerns, not to determine the significance of impacts.

After each community hearing the Review Board conducted a de-briefing session during which Board members went over the evidence presented to them and performed an initial analysis of the issues. After the public registry was closed, the Review Board reviewed the public record for evidence of adverse environmental effects and public concern. This examination of the public record included evidence from written submissions as well as from the hearing transcripts.

To complete its overview of the nature of the issues, the Review Board also performed a numerical analysis by counting the number of concerns in each category. This was done for the Mackenzie Valley as a whole and for each region separately to determine whether regional differences existed. This summary analysis was based strictly on how often a specific type of concern was raised and did not take into account the severity or likelihood of any impact.

The issues identified and described in section 3 are the result of these three analytical steps, the summary analysis, the preliminary post-hearing analysis, and the review of the public record. Once the issues list was developed, the public record was reexamined to ensure that the evidence on the record supported the Review Board’s conclusions about each of the issues. Finally, the Review Board distilled the issues into three key areas of concern.

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Level of Public Concern

The Review Board found that significant public concern exists. This is evidenced, for example, by the following:

- The developer itself stated that significant public concern exists, and that the development should be subjected to an Environmental Impact Review.
- Written submissions urging an extensive review of the proposed development were received from within the Mackenzie Valley and from outside the Mackenzie Valley.
- Residents of the Mackenzie Valley went to great lengths to participate in the community hearings. In the Sahtu, for example, the hearing coincided with the closure of the winter road when residents and businesses are traditionally preoccupied with bringing in supplies for the year. Nonetheless many residents and business people of Norman Wells as well as Fort Good Hope attended and voiced their concerns. In Inuvik residents had to brave a snowstorm in order to participate. In the Deh Cho some presenters incurred considerable cost in attending the hearing because the closure of the ice bridge prevented road access into Fort Simpson.
- The Review Board heard from numerous individuals including youth and elders, from First Nations, from business associations, from non-governmental organizations and from local government and territorial governments that they have serious concerns about the project.

Above suggests that concern is widespread and not limited to specific geographic areas, ethnic groups, ethnic groups, or segments of society. Concern exists at the individual, community, and institutional level. The evidence, as detailed in the issues analysis below has satisfied the Review Board that concern is not only widespread but also of a serious nature.

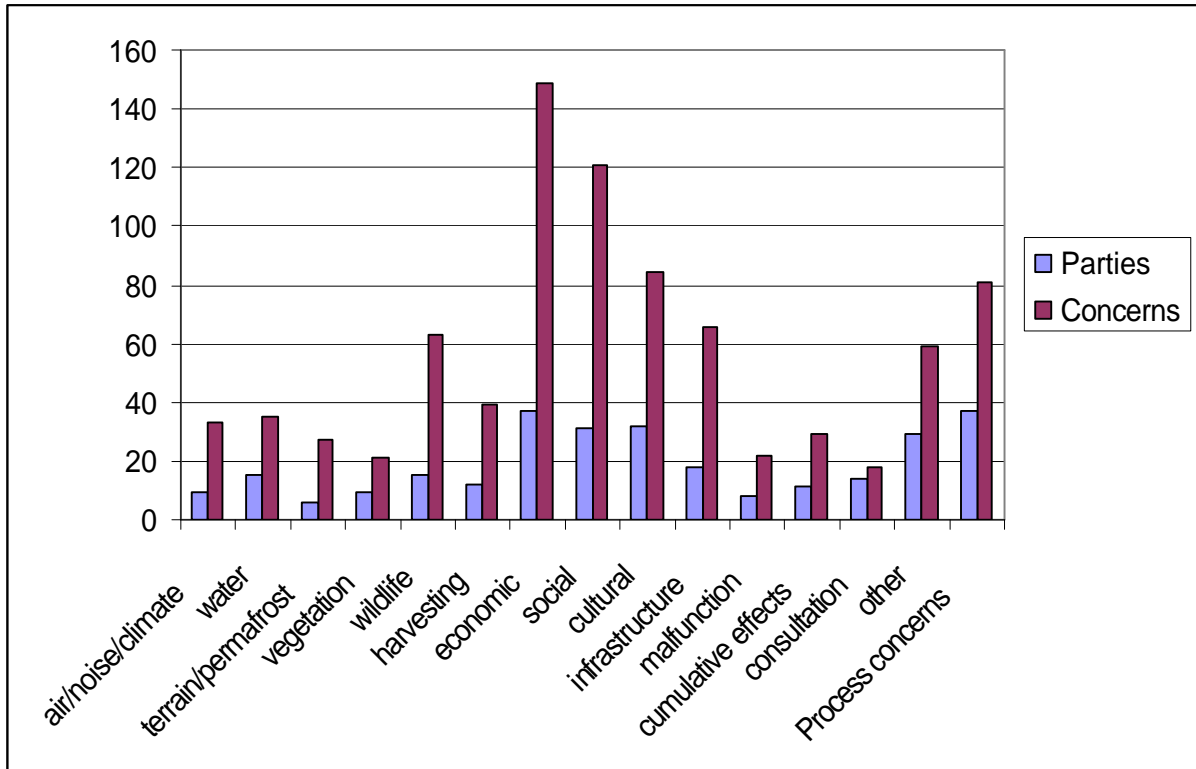
#### 3.2 Distribution of Concerns

Figure 1 shows how often a category of concern was raised and by how many different parties. Cultural, social, and economic concerns were of raised most often overall. Concerns about wildlife and infrastructure as well as process related concerns and other concerns also scored high. The process category contains concerns such as a perceived lack of government involvement in the process to date and a lack of support for communities struggling with this impending development. The other category includes among other things concerns related to land ownership which were important in the Deh Cho Region. Figure 2 presents essentially the same information in a different view. It shows the relative importance of issues based on the number of times they were raised. Concerns over economic, social, cultural and infrastructure related issues make up 50% of the total number of issues raised during the course of the EA and hearings.



**Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Mackenzie Gas Project**

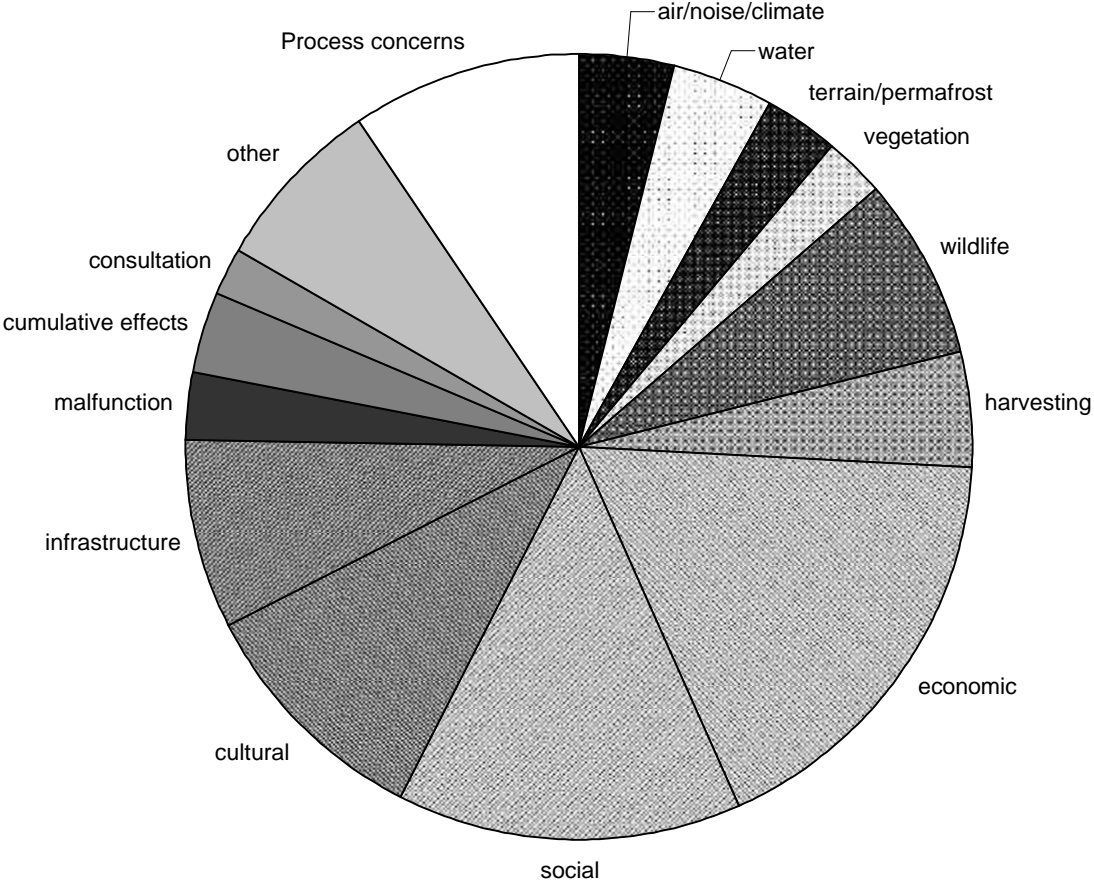
Figure 3 details the regional distribution of concerns related to the bio-physical environment, including cumulative effects. It supports the general impression received during the hearings that the level of concern related to the development increased from north to south in the Mackenzie Valley. A point of interest is that submissions that were not region specific tended to focus on cumulative effects, while cumulative effects were not mentioned specifically very often in the hearings. Figure 4 details the regional distribution of socio-economic concerns as well as that of concern over malfunctions. It shows that social concerns seem to be somewhat more frequent in the north while economic concerns were raised very frequently in the Deh Cho region. It also shows that concern over spills seems more prevalent in the Deh Cho.



The light coloured bars in this graph represent the number of parties (individuals and organizations) that raised concerns in this category. The dark bars represent the total number of concerns raised in the category by all parties.

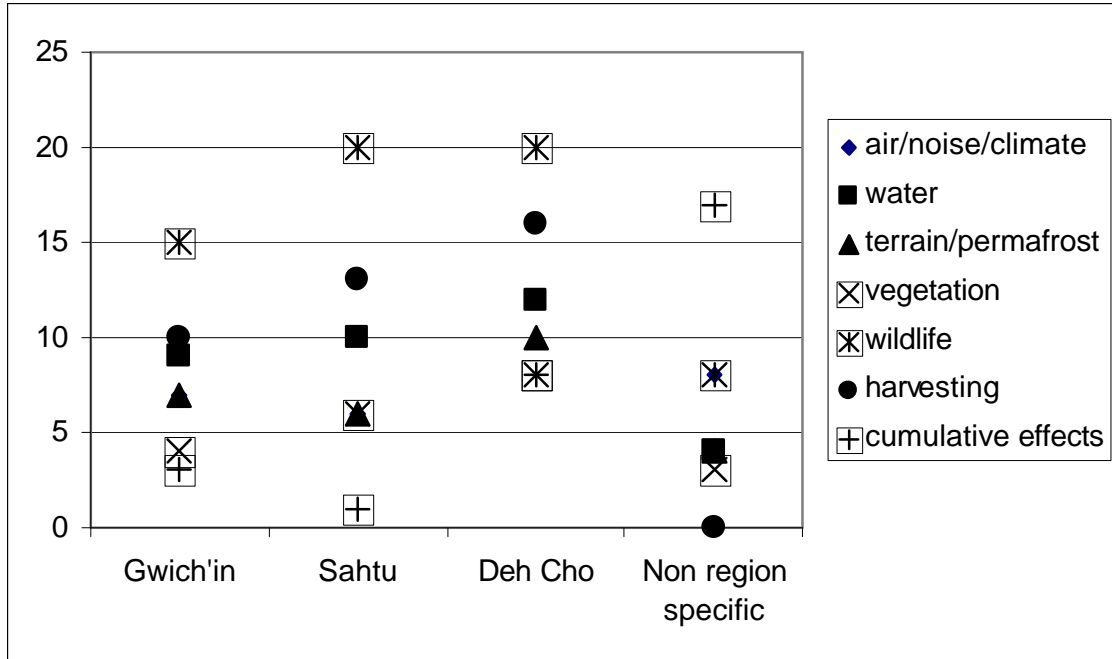
**Figure 2: Categories of Concern**

**Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Mackenzie Gas Project**



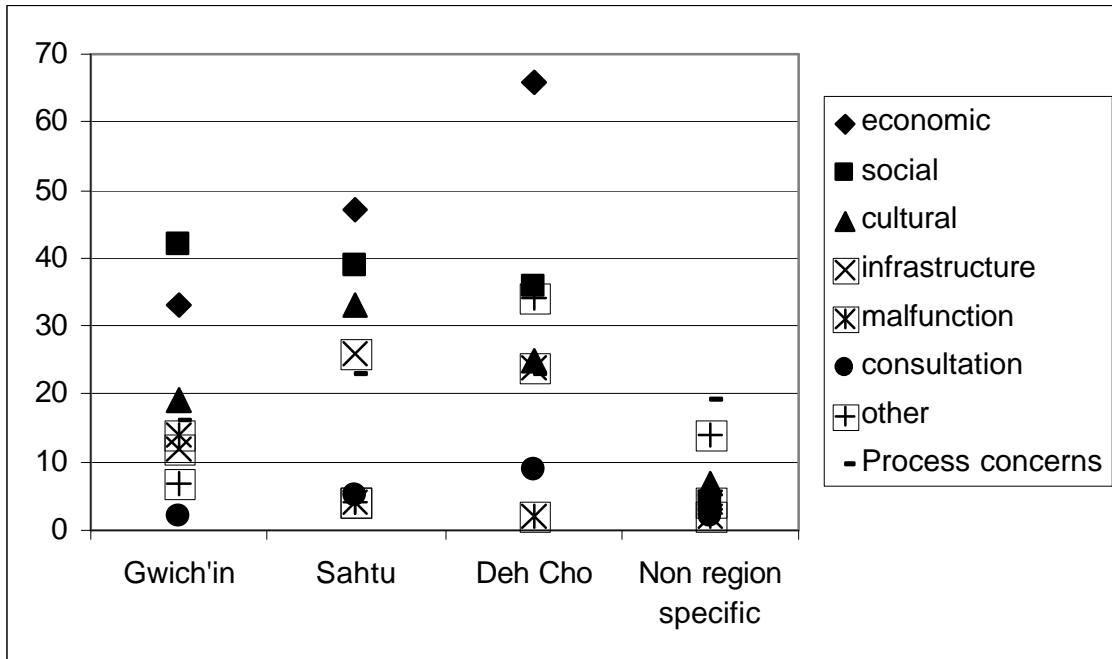
**Figure 3: Relative Frequency of Concerns**

**Reasons for Decision and Scoping Report for the Mackenzie Gas Project**



Gwich'in, Sahtu, and Deh Cho include evidence originating from within each of these regions, whereas non region specific refers to submissions from outside the Mackenzie Valley, e.g. from non-governmental organizations as well as submissions from within the Mackenzie Valley that are not attributable to a specific region, e.g. from the territorial government.

**Figure 4: Regional Distribution of Bio-Physical Concerns**



Gwich'in, Sahtu, Deh Cho, and non region specific refer to the same submissions as in figure 4.

**Figure 5: Regional Distribution of Socio-Economic Concerns**

### **3.3 Issues Analysis**

After careful consideration of its numerical summary analysis, its initial issues analysis, and the review of the public record the Review Board established groupings of important issues. This section presents a brief description of each grouping, with some examples of specific concerns. The numbers listed provide a reference key to the written submissions and transcripts of hearings in the Public Registry.

#### **3.3.1 Scope of Development and Assessment**

The Review Board heard concern that the scope of the development, as well as the scope of the impact review is set too narrowly. For instance the Sierra Club of Canada suggested that the Environmental Impact Statement should use a landscape approach rather than focus on the narrow pipeline corridor [30]. The Sierra Club also suggested a detailed review of the proposed development's impacts on biodiversity, as a minimum following the guidelines of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. [72].

*Public Registry:* 76, 30, 70, 72

#### **3.3.2 Regional Differences**

The Review Board found differences between the northern and the southern regions of the Mackenzie Valley in terms of level of concern, level of support for the development and perceived level of consultation. The analysis of the distribution of concerns in section 3.1 supports this finding. Similarly, the Board found that the capacity of communities to deal with any impacts from the development varies throughout the Mackenzie Valley. The NWT Association of Communities expects that demands on local infrastructure will differ between communities [67]. Several presenters, including Chief Peter Ross of Fort McPherson [77], Ms. Ruby McDonald of Norman Wells [44], and the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society [76] insisted that each community has its own issues and the Board or a review panel ought to visit each community.

Consequently a 'one size fits all' approach may not be appropriate. The appropriate approach to determining significant impacts, public concern, and appropriate mitigation measures likely differs from region to region and community to community.

*Public Registry:* 7, 69, 67, 58, 76, 77, 44

#### **3.3.3 Landownership**

Landownership is an important issue in Deh Cho region where no settled land claim exists. Landownership and access & benefits issues are seen as closely related. Senator Nick Sibbeston [76] urged the developer to treat the Deh Cho people as landowners as it is only a matter of time before a land claim is settled and the Deh Cho people are officially recognized as landowners. A strong conviction that the Deh Cho people have to have a say over the land in the Deh Cho region was echoed by a number of presenters at the Fort Simpson community hearing, including Mr. Jim Antoine and Chief Tim Lennie of Wrigley. According to Chief Lennie nobody owns the land, but the Deh Cho people see themselves as its keepers for future generations.

*Public Registry:* 76

### 3.3.4 Consultation (by developer)

The consultation done by the developer to date was not seen as adequate by many participants, including non-governmental organizations, the business community, aboriginal organizations, and individuals. The Review Board found that the residents of the Mackenzie Valley do not have enough of an understanding of, and information about, the project to form their views on the project. In addition, the Fort Simpson Chamber of Commerce [69] feels that the business community has been shut out of the consultation process. Although much time has been spent on consultation, it has not always been meaningful consultation.

*Public Registry: 54, 69, 36, 34, 76, 77, 44*

### 3.3.5 Benefits

The Review Board heard that there is great concern among residents of the Mackenzie Valley that the people of the Mackenzie Valley will bear the social, cultural and environmental costs of the project without necessarily benefiting from it. This concern appeared to be more prominent in the Deh Cho region than in other regions. Mr. Charles Blythe of Fort Simpson, for example, asked that a cost-benefit analysis of the development be done for the Mackenzie Valley, rather than only for the developer's share holders [76]. Chief Tim Lennie of Wrigley summarized his views on the issue of benefits by saying: "*If you want something from this land, you put something back*" [76]. Noline Villebrun, National Chief of the Dene Nation, submitted that prior to the construction of the Enbridge pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama there had been a lot of talk about benefits, but very little of it actually materialized [44].

The Board heard that it is important to examine the proposed development for its net benefits or net costs to the residents, communities and institutions in the Mackenzie Valley, including local and territorial governments.

*Public Registry: 76, 44, 7, 73*

### 3.3.6 Cumulative Effects

The Board identified cumulative effects as an important issue. The people of the Mackenzie Valley are already now experiencing cumulative effects from development. For example, without the prospect of a pipeline the current level of petroleum exploration activity would likely be lower. Cumulative effects cut across bio-physical and socio-economic issues. The term "cumulative effects" was not used frequently by participants in the community hearings. A number of written submissions, however, put great emphasis on cumulative effects as the regional summary analysis shows. Moreover, presenters at the hearings may not always have distinguished between direct impacts of the development and impacts from development that follows the pipeline. Ms. Alestine Andre of Tsiigehtchic pointed out that the northern environment is very delicate and that the slow regeneration rates compound cumulative effects [74]. Chief Tim Lennie stated that the development is not about one line, but about hundreds of lines in the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, and Sahtu regions [76].

The Board is convinced that there is a high likelihood of induced development occurring after the pipeline has been constructed. For example, the proposed start up capacity of pipeline is 50% greater than its three anchor fields can deliver. Moreover, the production

of the anchor fields is expected to drop over time, necessitating replacement gas from other sources. In the Board's opinion it is therefore reasonably foreseeable that further gathering systems, e.g. in the Colville Lake area, will be constructed and further exploration will be conducted.

*Public Registry: 74, 13, 70, 72, 66, 76, 24, 44, 30, 7*

### **3.3.7 Infrastructure**

The Board found impacts on local and regional infrastructure are of great concern in all three regions. This concern was expressed by local governments, chambers of commerce, the NWT Association of Communities as well as several individuals. The NWT Association of Communities submitted that community infrastructure was built with a certain level of use and a certain lifespan in mind [67]. The proposed development is likely to result in considerably higher use and thus to shorten the life span of existing facilities. The Association feels that even at current use levels there is already a shortage of infrastructure funding. The Association, as well as several individuals, also pointed out that the construction of a pipeline provides an opportunity to create valuable infrastructure at reasonable costs. One example is the laying of fibre optic cable along with the pipeline, another is an all weather road.

A concern unique to the Sahtu region is the winter road and related issues, particularly safety. Residents perceive an already existing lack of infrastructure, particularly in the Sahtu region. Residents repeatedly expressed a desire for some significant legacy infrastructure. There is a desire for long term benefits to each region that goes beyond the limited employment opportunities during the operation phase of the development.

*Public Registry: 7, 69, 67, 36, 34, 44, 76, 77, 67*

The Board also found that the capacity of communities to accommodate and deal with increased demands, not only on infrastructure but also on services, including those of private business is of great concern. The Norman Wells & District Chamber of Commerce identified an urgent need to determine up-coming demands and impacts on infrastructure and services [44]. The Town of Norman Wells told the Board that the current industrial activity is already straining local services, making it difficult for residents to access things such as automotive repairs and groceries [44]. Constable Pierrot of the Norman Wells RCMP detachment informed the Board that the detachment is strained at the current level of industrial activity, without a 1300 person camp just outside the community as proposed by the Mackenzie Gas Project [44].

*Public Registry: 69, 67, 36, 34, 44*

### **3.3.8 Employment/Business Opportunities**

Hiring practices and the issue of unions dictating who gets hired is of concern to many residents of the Mackenzie Valley. The Board found concern that contractors may not adhere to hiring practices that Imperial Oil agreed to. Several residents of the Sahtu and the Deh Cho regions recounted negative experiences during the construction of the Enbridge pipeline. Ms Ruby McDonald of Norman Wells pointed out that after over 70 years of oil development in Norman Wells there are currently only seven local people employed in a work force of possibly one hundred [44].

The Board heard further concern about the type of employment and training offered. It may be too limited in scope and focus on menial labour such as camp cooks and heavy equipment operator. Another important issue was the transferability of skills to take advantage of opportunities after pipeline construction.

The Board found that residents of the Mackenzie Valley may not be aware of all the opportunities that the proposed development would bring at a time when they have to make important education or investment decisions. For instance, several presenters noted that Imperial Oil's pre-qualification process is weeding out local businesses without giving them information on what opportunities will exist.

*Public Registry: 7, 64, 36, 76, 77, 44*

### **3.3.9 Social Impacts**

The Review Board found that social impacts, as well as the capacity to deal with them are of great concern. This includes drug and alcohol abuse (including bootlegging), impacts on families, school drop outs because of lucrative but short term pipeline jobs, gambling, money management, prostitution, moving away of entire families, stress, impacts from transient work force, etc. Among many other presenters Mr. Sam Gargan, speaking on behalf of the Deh Cho elders group explained that the construction of the Enbridge pipeline resulted in severe social problems and that the elders are concerned the same thing will happen again [76]. Chief Tim Lennie echoed this sentiment adding that it took the Deh Cho people ten years to start getting their lives back together [76]. Ms Kim Hardisty of Fort Simpson informed the Board that there is a transient work force flying in and out of the region already and that it is the residents who are left to deal with the alcohol and drug problems [76]. Similar concerns were raised in other regions, for example by Ms Ruth Wright in the Gwich'in [77] and Ms. Lucy Jackson in the Sahtu [44].

*Public Registry: 7, 36, 34, 76, 77, 44, 72*

### **3.3.10 Cultural Impacts**

The Board found that cultural differences and impacts on traditional life styles are of great concern to many residents of the Mackenzie Valley. Pipeline related employment may impact traditional lifestyle by not allowing workers to participate in traditional harvest as National Chief Noline Villebrune pointed out [44]. This is not only a life style issue but also a health issue as the switch in diet away from country foods is often associated with health problems, such as diabetes. Chief Tim Lennie reported that prior to the construction of the Enbridge pipeline more people in his community led a healthy traditional life than since [76]. Such impacts on life style and health may not be limited to people participating in the development but may also result from impacts on the environment that cause reduced harvesting success, as Ms Edna Tobac of Fort Good Hope explained [44].

*Public Registry: 7, 34, 76, 77, 44*

The Board heard that there are still people living off the land who will be impacted economically, socially and culturally. These individuals are least likely to be able to participate meaningfully in the review process. Ms. Alestine Andre is of the opinion that

the development and its review is already having an impact in that many residents do not understand the “western based approval process” in which meetings in Calgary affect individuals on the land [74].

*Public Registry: 74, 76, 7, 44*

There are cross cultural issues. Examples include the view that aboriginal workers often deal with work place stress differently than their southern counter parts, as well as the view that the competitive bidding process for awarding contracts is not compatible with traditional Dene ways of working as Mr Sam Gargan of the Deh Cho elders group [76] and Mr. George Barnaby of Fort Good Hope [44] pointed out.

*Public Registry: 76, 77, 7, 44*

Several residents expressed concern that Traditional Knowledge may not be given equal weight to western science and raised issues around ownership of Traditional Knowledge. It is the Board’s view that generally Traditional Knowledge is of equal value as scientific knowledge and in parts of the Mackenzie Valley may even be superior due to a lack of scientific baseline data.

*Public Registry: 7, 76, 77, 44*

### **3.3.11 Capacity Building**

The Board heard numerous concerns about individuals, communities, as well as governments not being ready for, and not having the capacity to deal with, the pipeline and its impacts. Community capacity must be built up before the development starts. The capacity to deal with issues is seen by some as closely related to having control over one’s own destiny and/or community. Aboriginal organizations and local governments expressed great concern over their lack of capacity to participate in the review process for the development, as well as in the negotiation of access and/or benefits agreements. The many examples include Chief Tim Lennie stating that the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation has participated in the developer’s consultation process but sees itself no longer able to commit any of its resources towards it [76]. Similarly Mr. Larry Tourangeau of Norman Wells stated that aboriginal landowners in the region lack the necessary funds to even negotiate access and benefits agreements [44].

*Public Registry: 7, 73, 77, 44*

### **3.3.12 Learning from Past**

The Board heard from various residents that many of the issues arising from the development proposal are the same issues brought forward in the Berger inquiry of the 1970s. Residents expressed concern that the lessons learned in that inquiry, and equally important, the lessons learned during construction of the Enbridge pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama are not being taken into account.

*Public Registry: 70, 76, 77, 44, 72*

### **3.3.13 Monitoring/Follow Up**

The Board found that follow up programs are of great importance. Monitoring is required not only during construction but also for the long term. It is equally important to



monitor for both, environmental and socio-economic impacts. For example Mr. Larry Tourangeau identified the need for monitoring to determine if people indeed are benefiting from the development. Moreover, he identified a need for an independent monitor [44]. Monitoring and reporting back to the community was also strongly supported by the Deh Cho elders group [76] among many others. Mr. George Barnaby of Fort Good Hope expressed his feelings about the need for monitoring as: “...*there's two parts, one is the actual pipeline building, which for me is going to be pretty -- everybody will be watching, the Government and all the Boards, but then nobody's watching what's happening at the community level, all the social changes, all the problems*” [44].

*Public Registry: 7, 58, 76, 77, 44*

### **3.3.14 Climate Change**

The Board heard from residents of the Mackenzie Valley that northern communities are already experiencing climate change. The uncertainty around climate change and its effect on the project are a concern.

Other parties, e.g. the Sierra Club of Canada [30] and Mr. Itai Katz of Tsiigehtchic [64], pointed out that the project itself has the potential to add substantially to climate change. Potential exists during construction through burning of fossil fuels and disturbance of vegetation and soil. Post construction the product shipped in the pipeline may contribute to greenhouse gas emissions in other areas. The Sierra Club also identified a need for baseline data on carbon storage and current flux of greenhouse gases in addition to estimates of greenhouse gas emissions during construction and operation.

*Public Registry: 7, 30, 64, 72, 71, 61, 76*

### **3.3.15 Alternatives**

The Board found that while there are many concerns over the impacts if the development proceeds, there is also concern over socio-economic impacts if the development does not proceed, as expressed by Mr. Paul Komaromi in Fort Simpson [76]. The Government of the Northwest Territories identified a need to identify alternatives to carrying out the development, such as the capacity of the pipeline after maximum looping<sup>3</sup> [73].

*Public Registry: 73, 76, 77*

### **3.3.16 Environmental Impact Review Process Related Issues**

Balance was a key theme through the hearing process, balance between economic development and environmental impacts, balance between employment opportunities and conserving traditional life styles, balance between the need of the industry and their southern customers and the needs of the people in the Mackenzie Valley.

The Board heard that many issues had been brought forward during the Berger inquiry and again in the Enbridge pipeline process. The Board also heard that despite this many residents of the Mackenzie Valley do not feel either the developer or the government has made an adequate effort in addressing these long standing issues.

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<sup>3</sup> Looping refers adding a parallel pipe to a section of pipeline to increase the capacity of that section, e.g. down stream of an additional gas field.

Communities feel they cannot participate in a meaningful way in any review process if they are not given adequate resources. There is already a feeling of “over-consultation” in the sense of there being too many meetings with not enough resources to participate meaningfully as Chief Peter Ross pointed out [60]. The quality of consultation and communication are of great concern. The review process should make use of a variety of approaches including town halls, field workers, questionnaires, and others to reach out to various segments of the public. There is a concern that smaller voices may get lost.

Participants in the hearing process, however, did appreciate the opportunity to participate and make their views known. The Fort Simpson Chamber of commerce summed up its view on the review process as “*The Chamber of Commerce is uncertain as to the role and mandate of this Review Board [...]. Nevertheless, it is the only government panel that has offered a forum in regard to the potential Mackenzie Valley Pipeline development [...]*” [69].

Finally, the Review Board heard that the frontline workers dealing with social or cultural impacts tend to be mostly women and that women must play an important role in the review process. There is concern that the approaches to consultation used in the past, such as public hearings, are more likely to involve men than women.

*Public Registry: 7, 73, 70, 60, 69, 36, 58, 76, 77, 44*

### **3.3.17 Other Issues**

The Board found that some areas in the Mackenzie Valley require more and different government support than others. Generally there is a perception that more government presence/support is needed up and down the valley. Government is not seen as doing its part in preparing the communities for the development. This concern was expressed by many presenters including the Fort Simpson Chamber of Commerce: “*The sense of our Chamber of commerce is that the response to this project by various levels of government thus far has been totally inadequate. It is uncoordinated, wrongly-located and under-resourced.*” [69].

Moreover, the Board heard from participants that government is seen as a stakeholder in this project. Many participants see a need for government to make an investment in community capacity and infrastructure now. Legacy infrastructure from the industry notwithstanding, the federal government is seen as having a responsibility to invest part of its royalties in the region, regardless of per capita costs, for infrastructure, education, and health and social services. The Board determined that social impacts - including drug and alcohol abuse and impacts on families – and the capacity to deal with these are of great concern. Government is seen as having a responsibility and not being able to burden the developer with the full responsibility for social impacts.

The Board also found that land ownership is a serious issue in the Deh Cho region which does not yet have a settled land claim. Land claim negotiations need to accelerate. Similarly, land use planning and the creation of protected areas should be done prior to major developments as the Sierra Club and the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, among others, suggested [72]. Concern over land use planning is more acute in the Sahtu, where a draft land use plan has not yet received government approval, and in the

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Deh Cho were the land use planning process has only started, than in the Gwich'in region, where an approved land use plan exists.

Finally, there appears to be confusion not only about the review process but also about jurisdictions in the future. For example, who is in charge if a spill occurs? Boards and government all have a responsibility to communicate better with each other and with the residents of the Mackenzie Valley.

## 4 Conclusions

### 4.1 Assessment Decision

Having reviewed the relevant evidence the Review Board makes the following determination:

The proposed development is likely to be cause of significant public concern.

Pursuant to section 128(1)(c) the Review Board, therefore, orders that an Environmental Impact Review be conducted. The Review Board concludes that phase two of this Environmental Assessment is not required.

While the Review Board considered impacts on the environment and their significance, it found that not enough information was available to make a determination on the likelihood of significant adverse environmental effects. Because the Review Board ordered an Environmental Impact Review based on public concern, the Review Board concluded its Environmental Assessment without a determination of the likelihood of significant adverse impacts on the environment and defers this determination to the Environmental Impact Review.

### 4.2 Scope of Development

In the Work Plan for the Environmental Assessment phase one the Review Board deemed the scope of the development to include all components and activities associated with building a Mackenzie Valley pipeline and related facilities, including gas gathering systems. The initial scope included pre-construction (e.g. transporting and staging of material and equipment), construction, operation, decommissioning, and post closure (e.g. reclamation) activities within and outside the Mackenzie Valley.

During the EA proceedings the Review Board heard that in the developer's opinion the scope of the development should be limited to 1.2 bcf/d capacity rather than the maximum 1.9 bcf/d. Furthermore, in the developer's opinion the extension of the Alberta pipeline system to meet the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline just south of the 60<sup>th</sup> parallel is not part of the development. On the other hand the Review Board heard from the Sierra Club of Canada and the Canadian Nature Federation that the Mackenzie Gas Project may be viewed as a component of a much larger development including the tar sands in northern Alberta [72].

After reviewing and considering all the evidence the Review Board has determined that the scope of the development should include:

- All facilities and activities in the three anchor fields as well as a central processing plant.
- The transmission pipeline at a capacity of 1.9 bcf/d to the currently existing pipeline network. In the Board's opinion the extension of the existing Alberta system to connect to the Mackenzie Gas Project is not a stand alone development but an integral part of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Neither component could exist without the other.

- Any activity and facility whether permanent or temporary within the Mackenzie Valley necessary to, or in support of, the construction, operation, and abandonment and restoration of the Mackenzie Gas Project. This does not include activities that are necessary to design the pipeline or are required to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement, e.g. geotechnical field investigations.

### **4.3 Factors Considered**

During its deliberations the Review Board considered impacts on the environment including cumulative impacts and impacts from malfunctions. Various submissions to the Board described anticipated impacts or impacts experienced from similar developments, such as the Enbridge pipeline or oil and gas development in Alberta. The public record, however, clearly shows that many parties are of the opinion that the available information on the proposed development and its impacts is insufficient to determine the significance of adverse effects on the environment.

The Review Board provided the public with the opportunity to submit comments in writing or orally at a community hearing. The Review Board recorded, analyzed, and considered comments from the public. The Review Board considered other matters as well, such as alternatives to the proposed development but found that not enough information is available to make any determination in this regard.

### **4.4 Affected Areas**

The proposed development is of a transboundary nature. The development footprint covers areas in the Deh Cho, Sahtu, and Gwich'in regions within the Mackenzie Valley as well as areas in the Inuvialuit Settlement Area and in northern Alberta outside the Mackenzie Valley. Because the Review Board did not make a determination on the significance of adverse impacts on the environment, it cannot make a determination under MVRMA s.128(4) as to the areas within or outside the Mackenzie Valley where the proposed development is likely to cause significant adverse impacts.

The public record contains a number of submissions from individuals and organizations within and outside the Mackenzie Valley voicing concerns over the proposed development. Many of those concerns are not limited to the development footprint or a pipeline corridor but involve the bio-physical as well as the social, cultural and economic environment in the entire Mackenzie Valley and even beyond. Moreover, the Inuvialuit Screening Committee and the National Energy Board have referred the proposed development to a panel review within their respective jurisdiction. The Review Board determines that the proposed development is likely cause for significant public concern in the Mackenzie Valley, the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, northern Alberta, and in Canada.

### **4.5 Key Issues**

Section 3 provided a review of the public record and a list of issues as determined by the Review Board. The public record shows that to the residents of the Mackenzie Valley social, cultural and economic impacts are at least as important as impacts on the bio-physical environment. Consequently the Review Board is of the opinion that the Environmental Impact Review for this proposed development must put equal emphasis

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on bio-physical impacts on one hand and on social, cultural, and economic issues on the other.

In the Review Board's opinion the issues presented in section 3 can be distilled into 3 key areas that the Environmental Impact Review must address. These are:

- economic and infrastructure issues,
- social and cultural issues, and
- cumulative effects.

Social, cultural, economic, and infrastructure concerns together made up almost 50 percent of all concerns made known to the Review Board during the EA. With the exception of concerns over the review process itself they also represent the four single largest areas of concerns measured by number of times raised. Economic and infrastructure issues have effects mostly on a community rather than an individual basis. Addressing these issues requires to a large extent a monetary response. Social and cultural issues, on the other hand, have more of a direct affect on individuals. A response to these issues goes beyond monetary measures.

Many community hearing participants did not distinguish between direct impacts of the development and impacts from development following the pipeline construction. The term 'cumulative effects' and the concepts behind it are relatively new to most residents of the Mackenzie Valley, who have not yet witnessed high levels of development activity in their communities. In the Board's opinion the low frequency with which the term 'cumulative effects' was mentioned during the hearings is not an indication of low concern. The fact that the initial capacity of the pipeline is already 50% greater than the maximum production of the anchor fields is, in the Review Board's opinion, a clear indication that the proposed development not only has a high potential to induce development but is in fact designed to induce development.

Following the MVRMA's definition of impact on the environment, which includes impacts on the cultural and social environment, as well as the guiding principle given to the Review Board by the MVRMA, which includes the protection of the economic well being of residents and communities in the Mackenzie Valley, the Review Board determined that the three key areas must be given equal emphasis to impacts on the bio-physical environment in the Environmental Impact Review. This includes direct socio-economic impacts. The Review Board further determined that cumulative impacts from other past, current, and future developments must be considered. In the Review Board's opinion increased exploration activity and the development of additional gas fields are reasonably foreseeable and their impacts need to be considered regardless of whether concrete development proposals exist.

## Appendix A – Public Registry Contents

#	Description	Originator	Date Received	Via
1	"Letter of referral & all needed documents, Imperial oil"	"Brenda Backen, MVLWB"	10-Dec-03	Fax
2	EA - Camsell Bend Development	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	11-Dec-03	Fax
3	Notice of EA - Mackenzie Gas Project	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	11-Dec-03	Fax
4	Work Plan	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	19-Dec-03	Fax
5	Geotechnical Investigation	"Dennis Deneron, SKDB"	5-Jan-04	Fax
6	Response to Geotechnical Investigation	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	7-Jan-04	E-mail
7	Proceedings Reg Workshop MGP	Peter Grout Imperial Oil	13-Nov-03	Letter Mail
8	Comments Mack Gas Project Request for ruling	Gavin More	13-Jan-04	Letter/Email
9	Mack Gas Proj -Request for Ruling	Genevieve Clark - Enterprise	13-Jan-04	Fax
10	Inuvialuit Reg. Corp. Draft Workplan for the EA	Nellie Cournoyea	13-Jan-04	Fax
11	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	"Gavin More, RWED"	9-Jan-04	Fax
12	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	EC & DFO Stephen H & Julie D	9-Jan-04	Fax
13	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	WWF - Canada	9-Jan-04	Letter/mail
14	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Imperial Oil Res. Calgary	9-Jan-04	Mail with att.
15	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Peter Grout Imperial Oil	9-Jan-04	Fax
16	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Ricki Hurst-Pipeline RO	9-Jan-04	Fax
17	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Alec Simpson-Norman Wells	8-Jan-04	Fax
18	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Inuvialuit Game Council	9-Jan-04	Fax
19	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	National Energy Board	8-Jan-04	Letter Mail
20	Mackenzie Gas Project Meeting Draft work plan	Imperial Oil	8-Jan-04	Minutes
21	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Canadian Environment A.A	8-Jan-04	Letter(Fax)
22	Draft Workplan for EA of Mackenzie Gas Proj.	Pehdzeh KI First Nation	8-Jan-04	Fax
23	Draft Workplan for EA of MGP	"Martin Haefele,	15-Jan-04	Fax

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	extension period	MVEIRB"		
24	Affected party West Point First Nation-Hay River Reserve	Chief Robert Cayen Jr.	5-Sep-03	Fax
25	MGP - PIP Update	Peter Grout Imperial Oil	1-Oct-03	Mail
26	"Comments ""DRAFT"" workplan for EA of MGP"	"Peter Vician, DM-RWED"	26-Jan-04	Fax
27	Draft WP for EA MAP-Correction to Pg.3 Section 2-Scope...	Steve Burgess CEAA	16-Jan-04	Mail
28	Participant Funding MGP Environmental Assessment	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	29-Jan-04	E-Mail
29	Final Work Plan for Phase 1 of EA 03-007	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	09-Feb-04	Fax
30	Sierra Club workshop NGO EIA Dec9-10 in YK	"Elizabeth May, Sierra Club"	05-Feb-04	letter
31	error message to Denis Deneron Sambaa K'e Dene Band	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	10-Feb-04	fax
32	Notes on meeting Feb 17/04	" Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	17-Feb-04	notes
33	Norman Wells PH notice to interested parties	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	24-Feb-04	letter
34	Norman Wells PH -summary of presentation	Town Manager-Norman Wells	05-Mar-04	letter
35	PH presentation by Walter Bayha	Jody Snortland-Sahtu RR	05-Mar-04	email
36	Peter Grout-Imperial Oil Resources	Peter Grout Imperial Oil	10-Mar-04	fax
37	MGP EA Final Work Plan	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	11-Feb-04	email
38	Town of HR request for PH	John D. Pollard	12-Mar-04	email
39	Role of Developer in hearing process	Martin/Wayne/Nezan	17-Feb-04	telecon notes
40	AMEC/MPEG NGO consultation summary	"Jennifer Morin, CPAWS"	01-Mar-04	e-mail
41	Work Plan for Public Hearings-To Distribution List	"Martin Haefele, MVEIRB"	08-Mar-04	fax
42	Communication concerns being voiced	Chamber of Commerce(M.Malick)	17-Mar-04	letter
43	Cassette Tapes Public Hearing Norman Wells	Mackenzie Gas Project	16-Mar-04	tapes(8)
44	Transcripts Norman Wells Public Hearing	Digi-tran	16-18-Mar-04	"Volume 1,2,3"
45	Town of Hay River Mayor	Mayor Diane Ehman	23-Mar-04	Letter
46	To Town of Hay River	"Vern Christensen, MVEIRB"	26-Mar-04	letter
47	Cassette tapes Public Hearing Inuvik			tapes(5)
48	MGP Presentation CD-Inuvik	Mackenzie Gas Project		CD
49	MGP Presentation CD-Norman Wells	Mackenzie Gas Project		CD
50	Mackenzie Gas Project-Fort Simpson	Mackenzie Gas Project		CD
51	Ft. Simpson Audio tapes			tapes(12)
52	DehCho Pipe submission	Greg Whitlock DehCho Pipe	02-Jan-04	letter
53	MGP Project Description Brochure	Imperial Oil		Brochure



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54	CPAWS Letter to MGP re. consultation	"Jennifer Morin, CPAWS"	01-Mar-04	e-mail
55	MVEIRB Presentation for Community Hearings	MVEIRB	15-Mar-04	presentation
56	Public Service announcement	MVEIRB	22-Mar-04	Fax
57	NWT Assoc of communities-request to participate	Eleanor Young	23-Mar-04	Fax
58	"Sahtu Renewable Resource, Norman Wells"	RR Board	18-Mar-04	Presentation
59	Agenda Inuvik Community Hearing	MVEIRB		
60	MGP presentation-Inuvik-Project Overview	MVEIRB	30-Mar-04	Presentation
61	Mackenzie Gas Project & Climate Change Scenarios	David Milburn INAC	30-Mar-04	Report
62	Ft Simpson PH Mackenzie Gas Project	"Martin Haeefe, MVEIRB"	07-Apr-04	fax/letter
63	Deg Gah Gotie First Nations-Presentation(Simpson)	John D Holman	08-Apr-04	e-mail
64	Green House Gas	Note from Itai Katz	08-Apr-04	e-mail
65	2004 EIS workshop	"Alan Kennedy, Imperial Oil"	07-Apr-04	letter
66	Mackenzie Gas Presentation-Project Overview	MVEIRB		presentation
67	NWT Assoc of communities-	Raymond Michaud		presentation
68	Samba Ka FN submission to Comuunity Hearing	Chief Dennis Deneron	14-Apr-04	fax/letter
69	Ft Simpson Chamber of Commerce Presentation	Andrew Gaule	15-Apr-04	presentation
70	WWF Submission to Scoping Sessions	"William Carpenter, WWF"	15-Apr-04	letter
71	NWT Energy Corporation Submission to Scoping	Dan Grabke/NTEC	16-Apr-04	letter
72	Sierra Club Submission to scoping sessions	"Debra Eindiguer, Sierra "	16-Apr-04	fax
73	Submission for phase 1 EA of MGP	"Peter Vician, RWED"	16-Apr-04	Letter
74	Alestine Andre submission for Public hearing	Alestine Andre	16-Apr-04	e-mail
75	MVEIRB EA Decision to Minister Mitchell	"Todd Burlingame, Chair"	19-Apr-04	letter/fax
76	Transcripts Fort Simpson Public hearing	Digi-tran	16-Apr-04	transcripts (3)
77	Transcripts Inuvik PH	Digi-tran	30-Mar-04	transcripts (3)
78	Chamber visits to NWT communities	"Allen Stanzell, NWT CofC"	07-Apr-04	letter
79	Norman Wells sign in sheet	MVEIRB Public hearing		sheet
80	Inuvik PH sign in sheet	MVEIRB MGP		signinsheet
81	Ft Simpson PH for MGP Env Assessment	"Martin Haeefe, MVEIRB"	07-Apr-04	distribution

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82	Draft TOR for proposed MGP	"David Livingston, INAC"	02-Apr-04	letter/report
83	Public Hearing Ft. Simpson sign-in sheet	"Martin Haeefe, MVEIRB"		sheet
84	Mid-Level EA - Mackenzie gas project	Elizabeth May-Sierra Club of Canada	16-Apr-04	fax/letter
85	WWF News Release: Kakfwi Report/Protected Areas	Peter J. Ewins	02-Mar-04	Newsrelease
86	Protected Areas Strategy	5 year action plan	31-Oct-04	report
87	Sambaa K'e Dene Band MGP effects	Chief Dennis Deneron	05-Jan-04	letter/fax
88	NWT Assoc.of Communities Presentation to PH-NW	Clarence Wood	28-Mar-04	Fax
89	Town of Inuvik Presentation to Board @ PH	Town members	Mar30-Apr01	letter