



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE OF TRANSMISSION: September 13, 2002

MESSAGE TO: John Kerkhoven
Terry Baker
Rudy Cockney
Gordon Wray

COMPANY:

FAX NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES: Thirteen

OPERATOR: B. Joe

MESSAGE FROM: Linda Graf
Resource Person

E-MAIL ADDRESS: eisc@jointsec.nt.ca

ORIGINALS: To be mailed Not to be mailed

MESSAGE: Petro-Canada (Kerkhoven), Nuna Winter 2002/2003 Drilling Program



PLEASE CONTACT THE JOINT SECRETARIAT IF THE TRANSMISSION IS NOT COMPLETE

The Joint Secretariat - Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Committees
P.O. Box 2120 Inuvik NT X0E 0T0 Canada
Telephone: 867-777-2828 Fax: 867-777-2610
General E-Mail Address: adminjs@jointsec.nt.ca



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE

12 September 2002

Submission Number: 08/02-02

John Kerkhoven
Supervisor Surface Land
Petro-Canada
150 - 6th Avenue SW
Calgary AB T2P 3E3

Mr. Kerkhoven:

RE: Petro-Canada (Kerkhoven), *Nuna Winter 2002/2003 Drilling Program*

During a meeting held 4-6 September 2002, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) screened the above-noted project description. Based on the information provided, the EISC decided that the development will have no significant negative impact on the environment or Inuvialuit wildlife harvesting in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region [IFA Section 11.(13)(a)]. A copy of the decision has been attached.

Subject to a final decision by the licensing or permitting authority, the issuance of appropriate permits and approvals may proceed.

In rendering a decision, the EISC noted that if the on-site wastewater treatment system fails, a camp sump would be used and, if required, the water would be chlorinated and subsequently de-chlorinated prior to disposal on land.

On 14 August 2002 the Inuvialuit Land Administration requested that the Environmental Impact Screening Committee conduct an environmental screening of the above-noted development pursuant to subsection 11.(1)(c) of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*. Therefore the EISC's decision pertains to those portions of the development located on both crown and private lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

Several letters were forwarded to the EISC regarding your development. The correspondence is attached for your consideration.

The EISC would appreciate receiving a copy of any follow-up reports that may be produced as a result of this development.

Sincerely,



Linda Graf
Secretary

cc: Terry Baker, NEB, Calgary
Rudy Cockney, DIAND, Inuvik
Greg Cook, Water Resources, DIAND, Yellowknife
Gordon Wray, N.W.T. Water Board, Yellowknife
Esther Price, Inuvik HTC
James Thorbourne, ILA, Tuktoyaktuk
Paul Voudrach, Tuktoyaktuk HTC

Encl.(3) EISC Decision

Letter from DFO, dated 28 August 2002
Letter from FJMC, dated 3 September 2002



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE

SUBMISSION NUMBER: 08/02-02

NAME OF PROPONENT: Petro-Canada, John Kerkhoven

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: *Nuna Winter 2002/2003 Drilling Program*

DECISION OF THE SCREENING PANEL (circled):

- ① The development will have no such significant negative impact and may proceed without further environmental impact assessment and review under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. [IFA s. 11. (13) (a)]
- 2. The development could have significant negative environmental impact and is subject to assessment and review under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. [IFA s. 11. (13) (b)]
- 3. The development proposal has deficiencies of a nature that warrant a termination of its consideration and the submission of another project description. [IFA s. 11. (13) (c)]

Signed on the 6 day of Sept, 2002.



 William Klassen, Chair



 Johnny Lennie, Canada Member



 Billy Day, Inuvialuit Member

 Vacant, GNWT Member

 Alex Kaglik, Inuvialuit Member

 Chuck Hubert, YTG Member



 Fred Wolki, Inuvialuit Member

Fisheries
and OceansPêches
et OcéansFish Habitat Management
P.O. Box 1871
INUVIK, Northwest Territories
X0E 0T0

Your file / Votre référence

Our file / Notre référence
SC02071

August 28, 2002

**RE: Petro-Canada Nuna Winter 2002/2003 Drilling Program, Mackenzie
Delta; DFO Comments****Attention: Distribution List**

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Fish Habitat Management – Western Arctic Area (DFO has reviewed the above mentioned submission and associated information relating to permit and/or licence applications. DFO's assessment takes into consideration primarily fish and fish habitat related concerns.

Any concerns, comments or mitigation measures that DFO feels are pertinent to the above mentioned project are outlined in this letter and in the attached Letter of Advice, addressed to the proponent, and should also be used to assist with EISC and CEAA screenings and in the preparation of land use permits and water licences.

- All wastes, drill cuttings, sewage and wastewater containments, should be located a minimum of 100 metres from any water body including ephemeral drainages if possible, and be sufficiently bermed or otherwise contained to ensure that these substances do not enter any waterbody. Due to concerns with the potential for sump failures (eg, resulting from permafrost degradation) DFO encourages alternate waste disposal methodologies.
- It states on page 11 of the project description that "if wastewater is not meeting criteria, chlorination will be used for treatment and subsequent dechlorination of the treated wastewater will be conducted before disposing to land." DFO strongly recommends against chlorination as a treatment option unless it can be ensured that the treated wastewater cannot enter a waterbody. Chlorine is very toxic to freshwater fish and a guideline of 0.5 micrograms per litre is recommended by CCME for the protection of aquatic life.
- Please refer to the protocols regarding conditions for winter water withdrawal and winter water crossings attached to the Letter of Advice.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (867) 777-7520, or Bruce Hanna at (867) 669-4931.



Pete Cott
Area Habitat Biologist
Fish Habitat Management
Department of Fisheries and Oceans- Western Arctic Area

Attached: DFO Letter of Advice SC02071

Distribution List

John Korec, Laura Van Ham -NEB
Linda Graf - EISC
Rudy Cockney - INAC
Brian Collins - INAC
Greg Cook - NWT Water Board
James Thorbourne - ILA
Kevin Bill -FJMC



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Fish Habitat Management
101-5204-50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 1E2

Our file / Notre référence
SC02071

August 27, 2002

Petro-Canada
150- Sixth Avenue S.W.
Calgary, AB
T2P 3E3

Attention: John Kerkhoven

RE: Petro-Canada Nuna Winter 2002/2003 Drilling Program, Mackenzie Delta: DFO
Letter of Advice

Dear Mr. Kerkhoven:

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Fish Habitat Management, Western Arctic Area (DFO) has received the above mentioned project description. I have reviewed the proposed project and am providing the following Letter of Advice on behalf of DFO.

It is my understanding from the information provided that:

- The program consists of the construction of an access route and an airstrip, operation of the 60-80 person Akita camp, and the exploratory drilling of one or two wells. Drilling of a second well will be dependent upon the results obtained from the first well.
- Access to the well sites from Swimming Point Base Camp will be built primarily over waterbodies (35.2km of the required 45.2km)
- A maximum of 1000 cubic metres per day of water will be used during access construction and drilling operations. The total volume extracted from any one lake over the course of the program will be less than one percent of the total usable volume of that lake (volume after 2 metres of ice thickness subtracted from total volume).

Since the works associated with this drilling program will occur in the vicinity of waterbodies, I have concluded that the proposed work may result in the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat. The following mitigation measures, if implemented, should prevent any potentially harmful impacts to fish and fish habitat. This list includes measures outlined in the proposal.

- Access route construction should minimize unnecessary clearing of vegetation and soil compaction. Riparian vegetation provides cover and enhances bank stability.
- Water intakes should be properly screened with fine mesh of 2.54 mm to prevent the entrainment of fish. Please refer to the attached *DFO Protocol for Water Withdrawal for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories* (attached) as well as the *Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline* (DFO, 1995) which is available upon request.
- "Mushroom shoes" or "boots" on the blades of vehicles, such as bulldozers, are recommended as a protective measure to minimize ground disturbance and erosion.
- Cutting of crossing approaches is not permitted unless approved in writing by DFO. Please refer to the attached *DFO Protocol for Temporary Winter Access Water Crossings for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories*.

Canada

Fish Habitat Management SC02071

Page 1 of 3

- Cutting of crossing approaches is not permitted unless approved in writing by DFO. Please refer to the attached *DFO Protocol for Temporary Winter Access Water Crossings for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories*.

Note: The use of material other than ice or snow to construct a temporary crossing-over of any ice-covered stream is prohibited under Section 11 of the *Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations*, unless authorized by a Fishery Officer.

- Winter crossings should not impede water flow and should be v-notched or otherwise removed prior to spring break-up. If winter crossings are not removed they have the potential to block fish passage often necessary to access spawning grounds.
- Reclamation activities should include bank stabilization and re-vegetation as required. This work should be completed prior to spring thaw.

Depositing deleterious substances into fish bearing waters is prohibited as stated under subsection 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*. The following additional mitigation measures are intended to prevent the deposition of deleterious substances and possible habitat disturbance or loss:

- All activities including maintenance procedures and vehicular refuelling should be controlled to prevent the entry of petroleum products, debris, slash, rubble, or other deleterious substances into the water.
- All wastes, drill cuttings, sewage and wastewater confinements, should be located a minimum of 100 metres from any water body including ephemeral drainages if possible, and be sufficiently bermed or otherwise contained to ensure that these substances do not enter any waterbody. Due to concerns with the potential for sump failures (eg, resulting from permafrost degradation) DFO encourages alternate waste disposal methodologies.
- It states on page 11 of the project description that "if wastewater is not meeting criteria, chlorination will be used for treatment and subsequent dechlorination of the treated wastewater will be conducted before disposing to land." DFO strongly recommends against chlorination as a treatment option unless it can be ensured that the treated wastewater cannot enter a waterbody. Chlorine is very toxic to freshwater fish and a guideline of 0.5 micrograms per litre is recommended by CCME for the protection of aquatic life.
- Fuel storage should have secondary containment (such as doubled walled tanks, berms etc.) that is sufficient to ensure that fuel will not be able to enter any waterbody.
- No material should be left on the ice when there is the potential for that material to enter the water (i.e. spring break-up).
- A spill contingency plan should be made available to all persons required to work on site and followed in the event of a spill.
- All spills of oil, fuel, or other deleterious material should be reported immediately to the 24-Hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130 as well as the National Energy Board as per their regulatory provisions.

If the proposed work is carried out as described in the plans provided to DFO and mitigation measures are implemented as required, the proposed work will not be considered as contravening subsection 35(1) of the *Fisheries Act* which reads:

"No person shall carry on any work or undertaking that results in the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat."

Therefore, an Authorization under subsection 35(2) of the *Fisheries Act* will not be necessary. If the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat and/or the deposition of deleterious substances into fish bearing waters occurs as a result of an unapproved change in the plans for the proposed works or failure to implement the necessary mitigative measures, prosecution under subsection 35(1) and/or subsection 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* may be initiated.

Please note that this Letter of Advice does not release the proponent of the responsibility for obtaining any permits that may be required.

This Letter of Advice should be kept on site during any work in or around water and be understood by staff working at the site.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (867) 669-4931 or Pete Cott at (867) 777-7520.

Sincerely,



Bruce Hanna
Habitat Biologist, Fish Habitat Management
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Western Arctic Area

Enclosures (2)

- *DFO Protocol for Water Withdrawal for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories*
- *DFO Protocol for Temporary Winter Access Water Crossings for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories*

Copy:

Pete Cott, Area Habitat Biologist - DFO
Mark Simms, Fishery Officer - DFO
John Korec, Laura Van Ham -NEB
Linda Graf - EISC
Rudy Cockney - INAC
Brian Collins - INAC
Greg Cook - NWT Water Board
James Thorbourne - ILA
Bob Bell, Kevin Bill -FJMC



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DFO Protocol for Protocol for Water Withdrawal for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories



The following information requirements must be submitted to DFO for review and approval prior to program commencement.

Water source identification

- 1) Primary and secondary access routes with water source locations should be clearly identified on a map.
- 2) Consistency in water-source identification is to ensure that your crews and other operators in the area using the same water-source will not be in conflict by using the same source independently.
- 3) Streams, excluding the Mackenzie River and channels, should be avoided as a water-source unless site specific permission is given by DFO.
- 4) Document how and whether there is watercourse connectivity (permanently flowing or seasonal) between the proposed water-source to any other water body.
- 5) Any water bodies that are less than 1.5m in depth with no connectivity may be used since the potential for fish over-wintering habitat would be low.
- 6) No water should be removed from water bodies that are between 1.5 and 3.7 m in maximum depth.

Bathymetric Determination:

- 7) For all water bodies: One 'e-line' transect regardless of size done in open water conditions using an echo sounder with continuous depth recording capabilities to the bottom sounded from shore to farthest opposing shore.
- 8) For lakes less than 1km in length: Two transects (dissecting the water body into thirds) perpendicular to the 'e-line' and regardless of size, done in open water conditions using an echo sounder with continuous depth recording capabilities to the bottom.
- 9) For lakes 1km or greater in length, at least one 'e-line' transect (shore to farthest opposing shore) should be run with an echo sounder and perpendicular transects (shore to shore) done at maximum intervals of 500m.
- 10) Depth of lake requires the incorporation of the depth that the transducer is positioned below the water surface.
- 11) Regardless of lake size, additional transects be run as required to include irregularities in water body shape (e.g., fingers or bays) or irregular basin depths.

Volume Calculations:

- 12) Document how surface area was calculated. If aerial photos were used, provide the date (month/year) that the photo was taken as surface area may change depending on the time of year. Provide the year of damn if maps were used. Detail how volume was determined, incorporating the field bathymetry.
- 13) Use 2.0m ice thickness in volume calculations (total volume minus 2.0m of ice cover) to account for water volume that will be unavailable. 2.0 m is the maximum expected ice thickness expected and will represent end of winter conditions.
- 14) Total seasonal water removal per waterbody should not exceed 5% of the free water (under ice volume using 2.0m ice thickness) available in the water body, regardless of the amount of operators utilizing the waterbody.

Water Withdrawal:

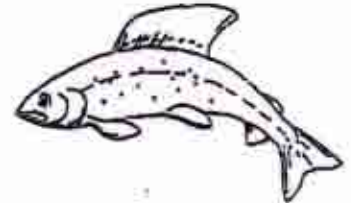
- 15) Water removal should take place in the deepest portion of the lake reasonably and safely accessible, avoiding removal of oxygenated water and minimizing the potential for fish entrainment.
- 16) 2.54 mm (1/10") screened mesh size on intake end of pipe is recommended. Other dimensions for intake screens may be determined following calculations outlined in DFO's *Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines* and ensuring that these calculations, complete with pump specifications, are maintained on-site at the pumping location.

Any deviations from the above recommendations must be submitted to DFO and will be dealt with on a site-specific basis (e.g. additional bathymetric data collected during the winter).

For more information contact DFO at (867) 777-7520/7521, or (867) 669-4931.



DFO Protocol for Temporary Winter Access Water Crossings for Oil & Gas Activities in the Northwest Territories



Rational:

The construction and subsequent removal of temporary winter access water crossings have the potential to negatively impact fish and fish habitat. The clearing of bank vegetation can remove overhead cover and lead to bank instability. When the banks of watercourses are disturbed, erosion can result, depositing sediments on important fish habitat such as spawning areas.

The same habitat disturbance could result from using materials other than ice or snow to make the crossings. Crossings that are not removed prior to spring freshet could create impassible barriers for fish movements such as migrations to critical spawning or nursery grounds. Also, bank and bed erosion can occur when the spring freshet waters are forced around any blocked watercourse.

Therefore, it is imperative that winter access water crossings are constructed and removed properly to protect fish and fish habitat.

Mitigation for Snow and Ice Crossings:

1. Access routes should follow existing trails, winter roads or can lines wherever possible to minimize the unnecessary clearing of additional vegetation and prevent soil compaction.
2. Winter crossings should not impede water flow at any time of year and be minimally v-notched if made of snow and ice, or completely removed prior to spring break-up.
3. No material should be left on the ice when there is the potential for that material to enter the water (i.e. spring break-up).

Unless authorized (in writing) by a Fishery Officer, the use of material other than ice or snow to construct a temporary crossing over an ice-covered stream is prohibited under Section 11 of the *Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations*.

Alternative Crossing Material:

Brush and slash from seismic line clearing that is free of any other material (i.e. dirt) may be used if adequate snow is unavailable, so long as the following conditions are adhered to:

4. DFO is notified of the intent to use slash from seismic access routes (not riparian cover) to supplement snow and ice to make a crossing and is provided updated lists of crossings as the season progresses and more crossings are added.
5. Every water crossing, including ones constructed using ice and snow, should be documented and their location (Lat, Long, UTM and identified on map) provided to DFO as well as the length of crossing.
6. The number of crossings should be minimized to the furthest extent possible, as should the number of instances where materials other than ice or snow are used to make crossings.
7. All crossings be removed carefully before spring freshet and documented with before and after removal photos.
8. DFO should be kept advised on the status of removal.

Any requests deviating from the above will be dealt with on a case by case basis.

For more information contact DFO at (867) 777-7306 or (867) 777-7520.



**FISHERIES JOINT
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

September 03, 2002

Linda Graf
EISC
Box 2120
Inuvik, NT
X0E 0T0

Dear Linda

Re: EISC September Meeting "Screenable Items"

Once again thank you for making available copies of submissions to the EISC that will be screened at the September meeting, and for circulating a copy of the EISC's agenda. While we were unable to carry out a full FJMC review of the submissions, I would like to offer the following comments. First, on a related matter, Committee members were pleased to see Pete Cott's August 1, 2002 memo on temporary water crossings and water withdrawal protocols. These protocols, if observed by developers, will go some distance in allaying concerns that our Committee has identified in the past. However, we are mindful of the fact that we can only be confident in their effectiveness if an appropriate monitoring and inspection programs are conducted.

The Committee would like to comment on the following agenda items:

- 6.1 Commander Resources Ltd. (Gill), *Proposed Diamond Exploration Program, Victoria Island, NT* [06/02-01]
Received: 24 Jun 2002 Start: 30 Jul 2002 Deferred from July meeting

Given the relatively small footprint of the project, its aviation-based support, and the fact that no support camps will be located in the ISR, we can see little potential for impact on aquatic or marine renewable resources at this stage.

- 6.2 Mackenzie Delta Partnership (Butcher), *Chevron Canada Resources Winter 2003 North Langley Drilling Program* [07/02-01]
Received: 29 Jul 2002 Start: Jan 2003

The project summary that was available for review did not identify water sources for road and drill pad construction or for process water during the

drilling phase. I expect that by this time the EISC will have more complete information. Whatever the case, the FJMC expects compliance with the August 1, 2002 water withdrawal protocol circulated by DFO.

6.4 Petro-Canada (Kerkhoven), *Nuna Winter 2002/2003 Drilling Program* [08/02-02]

Received: 1 Aug 2002

Start: late Oct 2002

While I do not wish to convey the impression that I have a one-track mind, I was pleased to note the identification of water sources and calculations related to volume impacts. Based on those, the potential impacts do not appear to be of concern. However, the importance of the sources as "fish lakes" as identified by the HTC should be taken into consideration.

Have a good meeting.

Yours truly,



Robert K. Bell

Cc: Pete Cott
Ron Allen

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

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File-	1788



Environment Environnement
Canada Canada

Environmental Protection Branch
5204 - 50th Avenue
Suite 301
Yellowknife, NT X1A 1E2



DATE: September 3, 2002

TO: Mardy Semmler
Land Management Officer
Inuvialuit Land Administration

FROM: Ron Bujold
Aquatic Environmental Technician

PHONE: _____

PHONE: (867) 669-4744

FAX: (867)- 977-2467

FAX: (867) 873-8185

Number of pages including cover: 3

Subject: Petro-Canada Resources - Nuna Drilling Program (Winter 2002/2003) - ILA02T40A file number

MESSAGE:

Linda Graf: (867)-777-2610

Dave Milburn: (867)-669-2719

TM Baker: (403)-292-5503





Environment Environnement
Canada Canada

Environmental Protection Branch
5204 - 50th Avenue
Suite 301
Yellowknife, NT X1A 1E2

September 3, 2002

Our File: 4709 002 022

Mardy Semmler - Land Management Officer
Inuvialuit Land Administration
P.O. Box 290
Tuktoyaktuk, NT
X0E 1C0

Fax: 867-977-2467

Re: Petro-Canada Resources - Nuna Drilling Program (Winter 2002/2003) - 1LA02T40A file number

On behalf of Environment Canada, I have reviewed the information provided in support of the winter 2002/2003 drilling program application. Environment Canada's (EC) contribution to your request for specialist advice is based primarily on the mandated responsibilities of Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*.

Comments and Recommendations

- Meeting the requirements of the Federal *Fisheries Act* is mandatory, irrespective of any other regulatory or permitting system. Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* specifies that unless authorized by federal regulation, no person shall deposit or permit the deposit of deleterious substances of any type in water frequented by fish, or in any place under any conditions where the deleterious substance, or any other deleterious substance that results from the deposit of the deleterious substance, may enter any such water.
- Waste tracking, or "manifesting," should be implemented to ensure proper use, storage, and management of materials. Manifests provide detailed information to first responders in the event of an accident and serve as a tool for confirming that shipments of dangerous oilfield wastes (hazardous waste) are properly handled, transported, and disposed of.
- To help ensure compliance with Subsection 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*, the applicant shall not locate the in-ground drilling sump or fuel caches within the normal high water mark of any water body or drainage system. To minimize surface disturbance within a continuous/discontinuous permafrost zones, as found in the Mackenzie Delta, in-ground sumps should be excavated deeper rather than wider with an adequate freeboard.
- Companies operating in the Mackenzie Delta should consider the closed loop drilling fluid system as an alternative option to sumps. A closed loop drilling fluid system involves substituting a conventional drilling sump (an unlined pit) with a series of storage tanks. The use of tanks is more expensive but precludes the need for constructing and reclaiming a pit, prevents the releases of drilling waste contaminants to soil and groundwater, and results in more efficient use and re-use of drilling fluids. This practice is particularly applicable in cases where low volumes of drilling fluids are needed, or where the site does not have suitable subsoil material to contain sump materials.
- Winter stream crossings shall be constructed entirely of ice and/or snow materials, and stream crossings shall be removed or notched prior to spring break-up. To minimize linear disturbance and habitat fragmentation, the average width of the right-of-way lines should be restricted. Existing lines and right-of-ways should be used where possible thus reducing the environmental impacts and recovery period of disturbed areas.
- Vanessa Charwood, Environmental Assessment Coordinator (Environmental Conservation Branch, ECB) has also reviewed Petro-Canada's proposal for the Nuna Drilling Program and has no major concerns with it at this time. However, ECB would like to suggest that if clean-up is scheduled for the summer months, that August (rather than July) is probably

the best time to avoid most disturbances. Birds are still found within the vicinity, but nesting is finished and the young of all species are sufficiently developed.

Ed Collins, Head Engineer has also reviewed the Emergency Response Plan for this application, and has one comment. Section 5.0 lists all of the duties for the personnel involved with the project however. It is uncertain as to who will be responsible for reporting spills to the Spill Line, and this should be included in someone's duties. Generally, the plan appears to be comprehensive to enable an effective response to hazardous material spills.

Should you have any comments or questions, I can be contacted at (867) 669-4743 (by e-mail at paula.pacholek@ec.gc.ca) for any questions or comments with regard to the foregoing.

Yours truly,

Paula Pacholek
Northern Environmental Assessment Coordinator

Environmental Protection Branch - Northern Division

cc: Linda Graf - Environmental Impact Screening Committee -Submission No. 08/02-02.
T.M. Baker - Chief Conservation Officer, NEB - NEB File: unknown
Greg Cook - NWT Water Board - Water Registrar N7L1-1788
Vanessa Charlwood, Environmental Assessment Coordinator, ECB -Yellowknife
Ed Collins, Head, Engineering and Emergency Science, EPB - Yellowknife

Linda Graf - Secretary
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