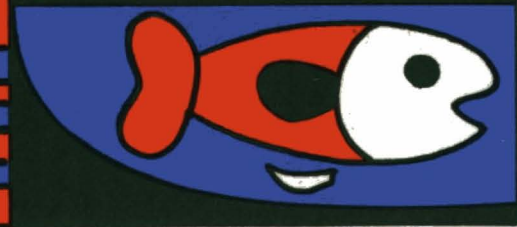
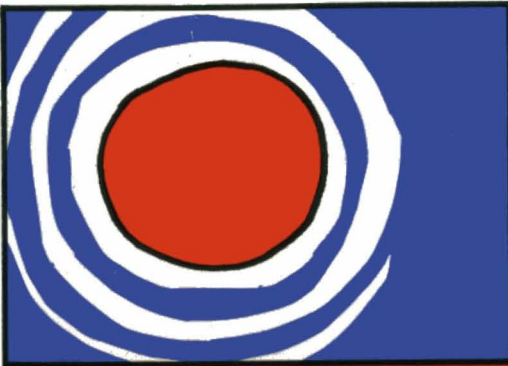


1972 PIPELINE GUIDELINES



Expanded Guidelines for Northern Pipelines

**as tabled in the house of commons June 28, 1972
by the honorable Jean Chrétien**

Available on request
from the Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

No. 72-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Preamble | 1 |
| Pipeline Corridor Guidelines | 7 |
| Environmental Guidelines | 13 |
| Social Guidelines | 25 |
| Appendix 1 - Guidelines of August 13, 1970 (Superceded) | 31 |

FOREWORD

The Government is today making known its current views on expanded guidelines for the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. The proposed guidelines deal with the corridor concept, the environment, and social implications, and are a further elaboration of those announced in August 1970 by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Government's purpose in expressing these latest views is to give further guidance to industries engaged in research and planning in connection with northern pipelines and to afford the opportunity to northern residents, and all others concerned to make observations on the guidelines proposed.

In particular, the Government is ready to sit down with the representatives of the native peoples involved, invite their views on the guidelines proposed, and reflect these views wherever possible.

It is the Government's intention, after making any such modifications, to bring these expanded guidelines into force on or about December 31, 1972.

Preamble

Initial Canadian government guidelines for construction and operation of northern pipelines, were announced by the Ministers of the Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources and Indian Affairs and Northern Development in August 1970. At that time, it was stated that further guidelines might be issued. As a result of further studies, research and investigations that have been carried out since 1970, it appears timely to issue expanded guidelines as quickly as possible. Proposed new guidelines on the corridor concept, the environment, and social implications (items 2, 6 and 7 of the August 1970 guidelines) are set out hereunder. These guidelines are Government's current views on what should be included in the northern pipeline guidelines. The Government's purpose in expressing these latest views is to give further guidance to those engaged in research and planning in connection with northern pipelines and to afford the opportunity to northern residents and all others directly concerned to make observations on the proposed guidelines. In particular, the Government is ready to sit down with representatives of the native peoples involved, invite their views on the guidelines proposed, and reflect these views wherever possible. It is the Government's intention, after taking into consideration any observations that may be made, to bring these expanded guidelines into force on

or about December 31, 1972. It should be emphasized that the guidelines may be further revised after that date should further pertinent and significant information become available.

Items 2, 6 and 7 of the August 1970 guidelines read as follows:

"2. Initially, only one trunk oil pipeline and one trunk gas pipeline will be permitted to be constructed in the North within a "corridor" to be located and reserved following consultation with industry and other interested groups.

"6. The National Energy Board will ensure that any applicant for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity must document the research conducted and submit a comprehensive report assessing the expected effects of the project upon the environment. Any Certificate issued will be strictly conditioned in respect of preservation of the ecology and environment, prevention of pollution, prevention of thermal and other erosion, freedom of navigation, and the protection of the rights of northern residents, according to standards issued by the Governor General in Council on the advice of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

"7. Any applicant must undertake to provide specific programs leading to the employment of residents of the

North both during the construction phase and for the operation of the pipeline. For this purpose, the pipeline company will provide for the necessary training of local residents in coordination with various government programs, including on-the-job training projects. The provision of adequate housing and counselling services will also be a requirement."

General

Public comments on the guidelines that follow are invited. Specific comments and suggestions are invited from both the general public and industry with respect to the concept and design of a transportation corridor that might include in the long run not only trunk pipelines, but also a highway, a railroad, electric power transmission lines, telecommunication facilities, etc. Comments and suggestions should be addressed to:

Director,
Environmental-Social Program,
Northern Pipelines,
Room 365D,
Centennial Tower,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0H4.

These guidelines refer only to trunk pipeline systems over land and associated bodies of fresh water on the mainland north of 60⁰ and do not apply to pipelines that may be proposed for the Arctic Islands and intervening marine areas.

These guidelines apply to all aspects of oil or gas pipeline pre-construction, construction, operation and abandonment, including not only the actual right-of-way, but also all associated and ancillary facilities such as roads, docks and landing areas, storage areas, airstrips, pumping or compressor stations and communication and maintenance structures.

The term "Applicant" refers to the pipeline applicant, its agents, contractors and subcontractors.

The term "Native People" refers to Indian, Eskimo and Métis people in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

In order to translate the intent of these guidelines into action, where this is appropriate, the Applicant will be required to enter into agreements containing covenants that detail specific undertakings. Two general undertakings in each agreement or contract will be: that the Applicant shall be required to post a performance bond respecting the execution of the contractual undertakings, and the security deposit for the bond will be in the form of (a) a promissory note guaranteed by a chartered bank, payable to the Receiver General, or (b) a certified cheque drawn on a chartered bank payable to the Receiver General, or (c) bearer bonds issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, or (d) a combination of the securities mentioned in (a), (b) and (c);

and that the Applicant shall cooperate with the monitoring service set up by the government to ensure contract compliance, and the cost of the monitoring service will be a charge to the operation.

These guidelines are not to be construed as substitutes for the requirements of applicable acts, ordinances or regulations.

Pipelines "Corridor" Guidelines

Introduction

The 1970 Guidelines made provision for the establishment of a "Corridor" to enclose trunk oil and gas pipelines. The following comments and proposals relate to the application and implementation of this corridor concept.

Purpose and Use of "Corridor" Concept

Control of pipeline routes is required to minimize environmental and social disturbance, to ensure maximum benefits to northern residents and communities, and to channel resource development in accordance with governmental priorities. In approaching the concept of a pipeline "corridor", the Government of Canada recognizes the need for flexibility in the choice of pipeline routing in consideration of resource and market locations, economics, engineering and construction requirements, and the severity and sensitivity of Arctic terrain conditions.

The concept of "one trunk oil pipeline and one trunk gas pipeline" within a "corridor" was enunciated with the intention of confining environmental and social disturbance resulting from trunk pipelines to a narrow zone, thus limiting insofar as possible the geographic area involved in these disturbances and leaving as much as possible of our northern lands in an undisturbed state. On the other hand, it is recognized that restriction of both oil and

gas pipeline construction activities to a narrow "corridor" would lead to increased intensity of land use and the possibility of unacceptable environmental and social disruption. The routing of oil and gas pipelines close to other transportation-communication systems (and the probability of subsequent development of such systems adjacent to pipelines) may add to problems of maintaining the environment. Even minor disturbances arising from adjacent developmental activities may reinforce one another to produce cumulative ecological disruptions. Moreover, local shortages of gravel or other granular materials may result from close spacing of construction projects. In addition, the differing terrain requirements of oil and gas pipelines may prevent adjacent routings under some circumstances. Thus, caution will be required in defining specific routes or "corridor" boundaries.

"Corridor" for Trunk Pipelines in Yukon Territory and Mackenzie Valley Region

Information is presented here concerning the general routing of pipeline "corridors" and applications for pipeline permits across the northern portion of the Yukon Territory and through the Mackenzie Valley region of the Northwest Territories, to carry oil and gas to southern markets from sources in this part of Canada and/or from the Alaska north slope. The present comments apply only

to trunk pipelines in the area outlined above, and do not apply to pipelines or "corridors" that may be proposed for other parts of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

1. The Government of Canada is prepared to receive and review applications* to construct one trunk oil pipeline and/or one trunk gas pipeline within the following broad "corridors":

- i) Along the Mackenzie Valley region (in a broad sense) from the Arctic coast to the provincial boundary;
- ii) Across the northern part of the Yukon Territory either adjacent to the Arctic coast or through the northern interior region from the boundary of Alaska to the general vicinity of Fort MacPherson, and thus to join the Mackenzie "corridor";

2. To confine the environmental (and social) disturbance arising from pipelines and their construction to a limited area, trunk oil and gas pipelines within the corridors outlined in 1. above are to follow routes that are as close together as is consistent

* Applications are to be filed with the National Energy Board for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, and with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, under the Territorial Lands Act, for tenure of land comprising the pipeline right-of-way.

with the differing engineering constraints and environmental hazards of the two types of pipelines, but not so close together as to bring about undesirable environmental interaction between the two lines. The same principle is also to apply where the trunk pipeline route lies parallel and near to a present or proposed highway or other overland communication system.

3. In view of the influence of the first trunk pipeline in shaping the transportation corridor system and in moulding the environmental and social future of the region, any applicant to build a first trunk pipeline within any segment of the corridor system outlined in 1. above must provide with his application:
 - i) assessment of the suitability of the applicant's route for nearby routing of the other pipeline, in terms of the environmental-social and terrain-engineering consequences of the other pipeline and the combined effect of the two pipelines; (fully engineered proposals concerning the other pipeline are not necessarily required);
 - ii) assessment of the environmental-social impact of both pipelines on nearby settlements or nearby existing or proposed transportation systems; and

- iii) comparison of the applicant's proposed route with alternative pipeline routes, in terms of environmental and social factors as well as technical and cost considerations; (fully engineered proposals concerning alternative routes are not necessarily required).
4. In relation to the pipeline corridors identified in 1. above, the Government will identify geographic areas of specific environmental and social concern or sensitivity, areas in which it will impose specific restrictions concerning route or pipeline activities, and possibly areas excluded from pipeline construction. These concerns and restrictions will pertain to fishing, hunting, and trapping areas, potential recreation areas, ecologically sensitive areas, hazardous terrain conditions, construction material sources, and other similar matters. Statements announcing the above will be released through the office of the Director, Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines.
5. If and when an applicant has received governmental authorizations to construct and operate any trunk pipeline, it is contemplated that Land Management Zones under the Territorial Lands Act and/or

Development Areas under the Area Development Ordinances would be established to encompass the pipeline route and the additional lands required for ancillary facilities such as roads, staging areas, gravel and borrow pits, construction camps, etc.

Environmental Guidelines

Introduction

Guideline No. 6 of August 1970 required that any applicant "must document the research conducted and submit a comprehensive report assessing the expected effects of the project upon the environment". The amplification of this guideline presented below registers some current environmental concerns of government and is intended to indicate to potential applicants some of the major topics that should be included in such an environmental assessment. These concerns are registered in general terms but applicants are to respond in some detail in their environmental assessment with specific engineering design data and proposals that take into consideration the conditions encountered along their particular route. In responding to these concerns, applicants also are to provide documented evidence that they possess not only the necessary knowledge, but also the capability to carry out the specific proposals. As indicated in the 1970 guidelines, applicants will have available, and may be required to submit, all background data upon which the environmental assessment is based. However, the focus should be on specific responses to the concerns outlined below. In connection with these environmental concerns, government may impose restrictions or

exclusions on pipeline activities in specific geographic areas that are environmentally sensitive, as outlined in Section 4 of the Pipeline "Corridor" Guidelines.

Guidelines: Some Current Environmental Concerns of Government

Any applicant for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and for right-of-way and other related land requirements, must submit a comprehensive assessment, based upon documented research, of the expected effects of the project upon the environment. Any certificate issued will be strictly conditioned with respect to applicable statutes providing for the protection of the environment and the following environmental concerns of government:

1. that a pipeline be constructed*, operated and abandoned in keeping with good engineering practice to ensure its safety and integrity, in the interests of good environmental management and the reduction of environmental damage;
2. that construction, operation and abandonment of a pipeline will be done so as to avoid or minimize adverse effects upon the surrounding terrain, including vegetation, and aesthetic damage to the landscape;
3. that rivers and other waterbodies will be approached and crossed, either overhead or underground, in a way that will minimize environmental disturbance to the

* Where the words 'construction' or 'constructed' are used they are meant to include preconstruction activities of a pipeline project.

- waterbody itself, to its bed and banks, and to the adjacent land or vegetation during construction, operation, and abandonment of a pipeline;
4. that a pipeline will be constructed, operated and abandoned with a minimal disruption to river and lake regimes, water quality, and feeding, reproduction and migrating stages of fish and other aquatic organisms;
 5. that a pipeline will be constructed, operated and abandoned with minimal interference to the lands and vegetation that serve as feeding, reproduction and migrating areas for mammals and wildfowl, and with maximum protection to rare or endangered species and their habitats;
 6. that adequate provision be made for disposal of sewage, garbage and various gaseous, liquid and solid wastes and all toxic materials during construction, operation or abandonment phases of the project.
 7. that adequate provision be made for preservation or salvage-excavation of archaeological and historical sites, and that minimal damage to such sites will result from pipeline activities.
 8. that effective plans be developed to deal with oil leaks, oil spills, pipeline rupture, fire and other hazards to terrestrial, lake and marine habitats, that such plans be designed to minimize environmental

disturbances caused by containment, clean-up or other operations and to bring about adequate restoration of the environment, that they be designed to deal with minor and major incidents, whether they are single-event or occur over a period of time and that they include contingency plans to cope with major hazards or critical situations.

9. that an effective plan be developed for implementation of specific environmental safeguards through an educational program for field personnel prior to and during construction and operation of the pipeline;
10. that an effective pipeline performance monitoring system of inspection and instrumentation be established to ensure operational performance in keeping with the above-stated environmental concerns.

Suggested Topics for Response to Environmental Concerns

Examples of the kinds of topics that could be included in an applicant's environmental assessment in response to these environmental concerns of government are presented below. The items are numbered to coincide with the arrangement of the ten environmental concerns in the foregoing section. The listing of topics is not complete and the material is not intended for use as a formal checklist.

It is suggested that specific proposals or information be presented regarding the following:

1. Safety and integrity of the pipeline (items applicable to this concern are incorporated in concerns 2 - 10 immediately below).
2. Terrain and vegetation
 - a) methods of handling potential problems in relation to earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, or terrain changes resulting from thawing of frozen ground;
 - b) methods of minimizing removal of vegetation and the organic mat in permafrost areas with high ice content;
 - c) methods of minimizing interference with the movement or quality of water on and in the ground with particular attention given to the expected boundary or limit of influence: where drainage disruptions are expected, the boundary of influence may be well beyond the actual area of construction;
 - d) methods of minimizing the loss of strength and volume of soil as a result of melting of ground ice, particularly if the ice occurs in segregated masses; if such melting cannot be entirely prevented then there should be indications of how consequent instability and differential thaw-settlement is to be minimized;
 - e) safeguards to be taken against potential dangers to a pipeline from differential vertical movement

caused by uneven settlement from thawing of permafrost materials or from "growth" of permafrost; where soil collapse over ice masses and differential flotation and sinking over liquified soil could deform or rupture pipe, proposed safeguards should be identified;

- f) methods of maintaining slope stability in general;
- g) methods of construction and location of permanent facilities in a way that will harmonize with their natural setting;
- h) removal and/or appropriate disposal, of debris created by construction activities and plans for buffer strips of natural vegetation between public roads and pipeline facilities;
- i) quantity and quality of aggregate or borrow materials required, details of the geographical distribution of the requirements and proposals as to sources of the required material, including proposed access routes from pit or quarry to point of use, and restoration of pits and quarries;
- j) plans to carry out assisted revegetation or alternative methods of providing and insulating cover on which natural revegetation can occur;

3. River and lake crossings

- a) for river or stream crossings to be installed beneath the watercourse, depth of maximum anticipated scour and depth of proposed placement of pipe, supported by bore-hole logs and other data indicating the scour depth;
- b) design of approaches to river crossings so as to maintain stability of valley walls and river banks and to minimize changes that could lead to slope failures; gullying and related disturbances;
- c) design of underground crossings of rivers and streams that could withstand the effects of runoff, bank erosion, meander cutoffs, lateral migration of stream channels, ice jams, and icings, the magnitudes of which should be calculated according to reasonably expected extremes for a particular stream crossing area;
- d) design of approaches to and crossings of ponds or lakes, with particular reference to degradation or growth of ground ice, and shore or bank regression or collapse through thermokarst or other processes;

4. River and lake regimes

- a) methods for construction of stream and river crossings in a way that will minimize interference

- with fish passage or degradation of aquatic habitats through erosion and sedimentation;
- b) alternative fish passage structures in cases where the proposed project requires stream channel modification that would obstruct migrating fish;
 - c) schedules of construction activities and evidence that the project contains the flexibility to allow pipeline, road, or other construction to cease for periods of time when important areas critical to fish, wildlife, or waterfowl are temporarily threatened;
 - d) methods of minimizing the addition of sediment and introduction of oils and greases into water bodies as a result of preconstruction or construction activities, particularly in respect to access roads and ice-bridges;
 - e) proposed location, volume, composition and disposal of pipeline test fluids;
 - f) plans to restore fish and wildlife habitats that are damaged by pipeline activities;
 - g) dates and proposed methods of construction within 300 feet of any water body frequented by fish;

5. Wildlife

- a) methods of minimizing the restriction of movement of wild animals such as caribou;
- b) methods of protection of wetland areas used as feeding, breeding, or staging areas by migratory waterfowl or as habitat for fur-bearers;
- c) methods of minimizing harassment and other impact upon wildlife populations from greatly increased human intrusions and the operation of boats, ground vehicles, aircraft, and compressor or pumping stations;
- d) safeguards proposed and alternatives that were considered for the habitats of rare or endangered species;
- e) control of possession of firearms in construction camps and on construction operations;

6. Waste and toxic material

- a) methods of waste disposal to avoid health hazard to humans and animals as well as aesthetic pollution; information should be provided on use of water from streams, springs or lakes for domestic, camp or construction purposes and on location of camps and sewage disposal systems relative to local drainage patterns;

- b) how ice fog accumulation and air pollution will be minimized;
- c) the nature, transportation and use of any pesticides, herbicides, pipe coating materials, anti-corrosion materials, flushing agents, or other toxic substances, proposed for the project, and information on their expected persistence and mobility in surrounding ecological systems;

7. Archaeological sites

- a) archaeological surveys to identify prehistoric sites prior to and during construction phases of a pipeline project;
- b) procedures to promote recognition, reporting, and assessment of archaeological materials encountered in pipeline activities, including orientation of construction personnel;
- c) arrangements for preservation or salvage-excavation of sites judged to be of archaeological significance;

8. Contingency plans

- a) how the possible loss of oil or gas through pipeline leaks would be routinely detected and stopped quickly (the maximum potential undetected loss from the pipeline should be specified and evidence provided. This value is to be as low as is technologically feasible);

- b) how oil which has escaped into the terrestrial, lake or marine environment would be detected, how it would be disposed of and how the elements of the environment affected by the oil would be rehabilitated;
- c) methods to prevent burning of vegetation and proposals for a general contingency plan for fire prevention and suppression on the right-of-way, on the immediately surrounding land, and on lands involved in ancillary activities during preconstruction, construction, operation, and abandonment phases of the project;

9. Environmental briefings

how the applicant intends to carry out environmental briefings to ensure that personnel are fully aware of all environmental restrictions for each construction section and each construction and operational phase of the project, and the reasons for such restrictions;

10. Monitoring

- a) continuous surveillance and maintenance programs along the pipeline right-of-way;
- b) plans to monitor the environmental side effects during and after construction, including downstream sampling of sediment and potentially toxic materials.

Social Guidelines

Introduction

Guideline No. 6 of August 1970 reads in part as follows: "Any certificate issued will be strictly conditioned in respect of ... the protection of the rights of northern residents, ...". Government recognizes the concerns of the Indian people of the Territories with regard to the construction and operation of northern pipelines. Government is prepared to discuss with the Indian people their land claims and Treaty rights whenever they express their willingness to meet on the matter, and any decisions made concerning northern pipelines will be without prejudice to Indian land claims and Treaty rights. Guideline No. 7 of August 1970 requires the applicant to undertake specific training programs, to employ residents of the North during the construction and operational phases of the pipeline, and to provide adequate housing and counselling service. The following social guidelines are an elaboration of those issued in 1970. They are consistent with Canada's policy on northern development. They give priority to a higher standard of living and equality of opportunity for northerners by means compatible with their own preferences and aspirations. In addition, they seek to minimize the adverse social and economic consequences associated with rapid large-scale development, where these adverse affects can be predicted with some degree of certainty.

Guidelines:

1. The Applicant must undertake specific programs leading to the employment, at all occupational levels, of residents of the territories - and in particular native people, during the construction and operation of the pipeline. Such programs or projects shall include but not be limited to: advance information on all jobs in a manner that ensures that the information reaches potential workers; skills required for various occupations and anticipated duration of employment; upgrading and skill training; other forms of integrated training that include on-the-job work experience; and counselling for those unfamiliar with industrial jobs or wage style living. All training, orientation and counselling courses will be planned and carried out in co-operation with the various agencies of government responsible for these matters. The pipeline companies shall have particular responsibility for on-the-job work experience.
2. Priority placement in jobs shall be accorded native people of the territories in keeping with the tenor of Article 5 of the International Labour Organization Convention 111, 1958, ratified by Canada, and the government's intent to increase employment opportunities for members of disadvantaged minority groups. During

the consultation between government, unions and employers as outlined in the Convention, ways and means will be found to ensure access for these employees into the appropriate union locals and hiring halls where there is a requirement. In addition, in accordance with the principle of employment of local workers which is accepted by organized labour, the Applicant will employ labour from the locality where work is being executed to the extent it is available. The Applicant shall comply with the above Convention and employment principles, and cooperate with government's effort to operate an effective recruitment, placement and counselling service.

3. The collective agreements signed by the Applicant and organized labour shall not distinguish between residents of the territories and others respecting special benefits and allowances, including housing for operational staff, and the nature of these benefits shall be in no way inferior for employees from the territories. In addition, in situations where special measures are required to ensure the employment of native people as outlined in the International Labour Convention 111, the Applicant shall negotiate special agreements related to the employment of native people, in consultation with the native people and government.

Related to the above matters but not restricted thereto is the requirement for the Applicant to set up special orientation and consultation machinery to familiarize its staff and employees with the culture and aspirations of native people and of territorial residents generally. Conversely, this orientation and consultation will acquaint employees from the territories with the pipeline industry and the work habits and life style of non-territorial employees. The orientation and consultation activity shall be planned and operated with the participation of native people, other northern residents, organized labour, the Applicant and the appropriate governmental agency that will coordinate and monitor the various functions performed.

4. Contracts and sub-contracts shall be so designed and publicized as to invite and encourage bids from native organizations, settlement councils and local contractors. In addition, the businesses and commercial organizations of the territories shall be invited and encouraged to supply goods and services required for the pipeline development and operation.
5. A substantial number of native people depend on trapping and hunting as a principal means of livelihood, and many derive a real satisfaction from being on the land and being master of a familiar environment. Therefore, the

pipeline will be constructed, operated and abandoned with minimal interference to traditional trapping, hunting and fishing areas. In addition, where the pipeline construction is planned to be located in proximity to a settlement--particularly a native settlement or localized area subject to intensive use, then the location of construction camps, associated activities and the detailed siting of the pipeline will be decided by government after consultation with the Applicant, and the settlement council, or local government body, or the native organization.

6. Where the construction, operation or abandonment of a pipeline results in loss or damage to the undertakings or property of territorial residents - and native people in particular - then the Applicant shall deal promptly and equitably with all reasonable claims.
7. In order to ensure that the social and economic benefits outweigh the costs, the Applicant shall make a conscious effort to contribute to the social and economic development of the territories. This objective shall have particular relevance regarding; locating permanent infrastructure and maintenance facilities so that their presence will be to the benefit of communities; preserving scarce resources such as aggregate and forest products required by communities - both present and future demands;

assuring residents reasonable access to transportation and communication facilities associated with the pipeline system; making gas energy available to selected territorial communities at places and costs to be negotiated between the Applicant and the appropriate governmental agency; and the Applicant shall give prior consideration to the territorial governments - concerning the disposal of all surplus facilities, equipment, or infrastructure, at a place to be negotiated between the Applicant and the respective government.

8. The pipeline construction activity shall be self-sufficient with respect to certain services such as sewer and water, power, roads, fire prevention, recreation services and emergency health services unless there is a prior agreement to the contrary. With respect to other public services that by their nature must remain under public control such as police protection, base hospitals and like services, there will be early consultation with the appropriate level of government to ensure adequate preparation and continuing liaison during the construction and operation phases to ensure maximum coordination and cooperation.

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,
MINES AND RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

For Immediate Release

OTTAWA (August 13, 1970) - Canadian government guidelines for construction and operation of northern oil and gas pipelines were announced jointly today by the Honourable J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, and the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Knowledge of northern Canada's petroleum potential has been quickly expanding and major companies in the industry have publicly expressed interest in constructing pipelines. Some already have plans and research underway.

It is vital to Canadian economic growth and the protection of our northern environment that the Government of Canada's policies relating to this major economic development be made known now to the public and the industry, the Minister said. Government leadership in policy and direction of this potential major economic contribution will be maintained and, if required, new guidelines will be issued, they added.

The guidelines relate to pipelines tapping oil and gas resources north of the 60th degree of latitude in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories and from Alaska. They establish requirements ranging from environmental protection, pollution control and Canadian ownership and

participation to training and employment of residents of the north. Initially, only one trunk line each for oil and gas will be permitted in the north within a "corridor" to be established at a future date.

Mr. Greene and Mr. Chrétien met in Ottawa today with the National Advisory Committee on Petroleum to discuss these requirements with its members and bring the guidelines to the attention of the oil and gas industry as a whole.

The new guidelines for northern pipelines are as follows:

1. The Ministers of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Indian Affairs and Northern Development will function as a point of contact between Government and industry, acting as a Steering Committee from which industry and prospective applicants will receive guidance and direction to those federal departments and agencies concerned with the particular aspects of northern pipelines.
2. Initially, only one trunk oil pipeline and one trunk gas pipeline will be permitted to be constructed in the north within a "corridor" to be located and reserved following consultation with industry and other interested groups.
3. Each of these lines will provide either "common" carrier service at published tariffs or a "contract" carrier

service at a negotiated price for all oil and gas which may be tendered thereto.

4. Pipelines in the north, like pipelines elsewhere which are within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, will be regulated in accordance with the National Energy Board Act, amended as may be appropriate.
5. Means by which Canadians will have a substantial opportunity for participating in the financing, engineering, construction, ownership and management of northern pipelines will form an important element in Canadian government consideration of proposals for such pipelines.
6. The National Energy Board will ensure that any applicant for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity must document the research conducted and submit a comprehensive report assessing the expected effects of the project upon the environment. Any certificate issued will be strictly conditioned in respect of preservation of the ecology and environment, prevention of pollution, prevention of thermal and other erosion, freedom of navigation, and the protection of the rights of northern residents, according to standards issued by the Governor General in Council on the advice of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

7. Any applicant must undertake to provide specific programs leading to employment of residents of the north both during the construction phase and for the operation of the pipeline. For this purpose, the pipeline company will provide for the necessary training of local residents in coordination with various government programs, including on-the-job training projects. The provision of adequate housing and counselling services will also be a requirement.

The Federal Government will maintain a continuing review of proposals for the construction of northern pipelines and has underway a general review of foreign ownership and control. Further guidelines may be issued as a result of such reviews and would apply to all applications for such pipelines.

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