

GLOSSARY

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Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK): Aboriginal traditional knowledge is knowledge that is held by, and unique to, Aboriginal peoples. It is a living bit of knowledge that is cumulative and dynamic and adapted over time to reflect changes in the social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political spheres of the Aboriginal knowledge holders. It often includes knowledge about the land and its resources, spiritual beliefs, language, mythology, culture, laws, customs and medicines (Canadian Environmental Assessment Act).

Analytical Detection Limit: The lowest concentration of a substance that can be confidently measured using a particular analytical procedure.

Agreement-in-Principle (AIP): The agreement in principle made between Manitoba Hydro and TCN dated October 17, 2000.

Anchor ice: Ice that forms below the surface of a body of water that attaches either to a submerged object or to the bed of the waterbody bottom.

Apprenticeship: Apprenticeship is a system of training and certification in established trades—a way for people to obtain the credentials required for work in many important skilled trades. Apprenticeship is also a training model that combines on-the-job training with the learning of theory.

Area of Special Interest (ASI): An official designation of the Province of Manitoba that identifies “candidate sites” which have not been protected in any formal manner but have a high potential to protect groupings of enduring features and associated natural and cultural values.

Bioaccumulate: The accumulation of substances, such as methylmercury, in an organism or part of an organism. Bioaccumulation occurs when a substance is absorbed by an organism at a greater rate than it is lost.

Biomagnification: The increasing concentration of a substance, such as a toxic chemical, in the tissues of organisms at successively higher levels in a food chain.

Border ice: Ice that forms along the bank or shoreline where velocities are low (also referred to as shore ice).

Burntwood Nelson Agreement (BNA): The Burntwood Nelson Agreement (BNA) is the collective agreement between the Hydro Project Management Association (HPMA), representing Manitoba Hydro management, and the unions of the Allied Hydro Council (AHC), representing workers, that will be in effect during the construction of the Project.

Churchill River Diversion (CRD): The diversion of water from the Churchill River to the Nelson River via the Rat River and the impoundment in Southern Indian Lake as authorized by the CRD licence.

Construction Support: Jobs that are needed during the Project construction, but do not involve actually building the Project. Catering and clerical staff are examples of construction support positions. Training and work experience requirements can range from on-the-job training for entry level positions to more than 3 years of formal training and professional experience for the most highly-skilled positions.

Cost of living: The amount of money needed to sustain a certain level of living, including basic expenses such as housing, food, taxes, and healthcare.

Deleterious: Harmful often in a subtle or an unexpected way.

Designated Trade: Occupations that have formal apprenticeship programs that provide supervised training leading to certification as a fully-qualified journeyman in the trade. Apprenticeships in the designated trades typically entail four or more years of in-class technical training and on-the-job work experience. Carpenters and electricians are examples of occupations in the designated trades.

Direct Negotiated Contract (DNC): A type of contract that is non-tendered and directly negotiated between parties of interest.

Employment Rate: The percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over that was employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (June 4, 1991; May 15, 2001; May 16, 2006).

Environmental assessment (EA): Process for identifying project and environment interactions, predicting environmental effects, identifying mitigation measures, evaluating significance, reporting and following-up to verify accuracy and effectiveness leading to the production of an Environmental Assessment report. EA is used as a planning tool to help guide decision-making, as well as project design and implementation.

Fictive kinship: People who are regarded as being part of a family even though they are not related by either blood or marriage bonds. Fictive kinship may bind people together in ties of affection, concern, obligation, and responsibility.

Frazil ice: Fine, small, needle-like structures of thin, flat circular plates of ice formed in super-cooled, turbulent water.

Furbearer: Refers to those mammal species that are trapped (*e.g.*, marten, fox) for the useful or economic value of their fur.

Gathering: Collecting plants for medicinal and dietary purposes and other natural products such as firewood, driftwood or feathers for cultural purposes.

Gross Domestic Product: The gross national product excluding the value of net income earned abroad.

Hanging ice dam: A deposit of ice, typically at the downstream end of rapids that builds up through the winter by accumulating frazil ice, which then partially blocks the flow of water and causes water levels upstream to rise.

Hydraulic Zone of Influence: Reach of the river over which water levels and water level fluctuations caused by the operation of a particular project are measurable within the accuracy required for operation and licence compliance.

Ice Boom: A floating structure, anchored at opposite shorelines and/or the river bottom, designed to help form and hold an ice cover in place.

Ice Regime: A description of ice on a water body (*i.e.*, river or lake) with respect to formation, movement, scouring, melting, daily fluctuations, seasonal variations etc.

Impoundment: The containment of a body of water by a dam, dyke, powerhouse, spillway or other artificial barrier.

In situ: In place; undisturbed. An *in situ* environmental measurement is one that is taken in the field, without removal of a sample to the laboratory.

Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA): An agreement between Tataskweyak Cree Nation and War Lake First Nation operating as Cree Nation Partners, and York Factory First Nation, and Fox Lake Cree Nation, and the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board regarding the partnership, ownership, development and operation of the Keeyask Project.

Journey person: Someone who has completed an apprenticeship and is fully educated in a trade or craft, but not yet a master.

Keeyask Environmental and Regulatory Protocol (the Protocol): The environmental and regulatory protocol for the finalization of the Environmental Impact Assessment and the EIS and the submission of the EIS to Regulatory Authorities, substantially in the form attached as Schedule 3-1 to the JKDA.

Key Person Interview (KPI): Interview with an individual whose knowledge, creativity, inspiration, reputation, and/or skills are critical to the viability of a study.

Labour Force: The employed are persons having a job or business, whereas the unemployed are without work, are available for work, and are actively seeking work. Together the unemployed and the employed constitute the labour force. Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets (this includes persons who were full-time students currently attending school).

Lake Winnipeg Regulation (LWR): The Lake Winnipeg Regulation project to regulate outflow from Lake Winnipeg to the Nelson River, including three excavated channels, and the Jenpeg generating station and control structure, as authorized by the LWF Licence.

Limited Partnership: The Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership to be created pursuant to the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement for the purposes of carrying on the business and affairs of the Limited Partnership.

Methylmercury: An organic form of mercury that is able to concentrate in animal (including fish) tissue.

Migration: The movement of an individual or group of individuals from one area to another.

Mitigation: In respect of a project, the elimination, reduction or control of the adverse environmental effects of the project, and includes restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means (*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*).

Mitigation monitoring: A type of monitoring program that may be used to verify that mitigation measures were properly implemented and that such measures effectively mitigate the predicted adverse environmental effects.

Monitoring: Continuing assessment of conditions at and surrounding an activity. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted.

Non-Designated Trade: Jobs that are directly involved with the construction of the Project, but do not have formal apprenticeship programs leading to a Journeyman certification. Examples of non-designated trades are labourers, heavy equipment operators, vehicle drivers (teamsters), rebar workers and cement masons. Training and work experience requirements can range from basic on-the-job training for entry level positions to more than 3 years of formal training and professional experience to be fully qualified for the most highly-skilled positions.

Northern Aboriginal Residents: Is a defined term in the Burntwood Nelson Agreement (BNA) generally referring to status Indians, Métis, non-status Indians and Inuit who qualify as **Northern Residents**. Northern Residents are defined as a person who has resided in northern Manitoba (north of the boundary set out in Schedule 12-5 to the BNA for (a) a period of five years accumulatively or more; and (b) a period of six consecutive months or more, immediately prior to being referred to employment or re-employment.

Northern Flood Agreement (NFA): An agreement signed in 1977 by Manitoba Hydro, the governments of Canada and Manitoba, and the Northern Flood Committee on behalf of five affected Cree Nations regarding the effects of the Churchill River Diversion and Lake Winnipeg Regulation.

Off-system: Water body or waterway outside of the Nelson River hydraulic zone of influence.

Participation Rate: For the purposes of the EIS, the percentage of the potential labour force that was in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (June 4, 1991; May 15, 2001; May 16, 2006).

Percentage Point: the unit for the arithmetic difference of two percentages (i.e., there is a 5 percentage point difference between 5% and 10%).

Person-years: A person-year is a measure of the amount of work that could be available during a specific time period or for a specific type of work. One person-year approximates the amount of work that one worker could complete during twelve months of full-time employment.

Potential Labour Force: in general, the number of individuals in a population 15 years of age and older.

Public Involvement Plan (PIP): A plan developed by Manitoba Hydro and the KCNs that outlines their approach to public involvement for the Keeyask Generation Project. The purpose of the PIP is to provide the public, particularly those who may potentially be affected by the Project, with early and ongoing opportunities to review information about the Project and to provide it with subsequent input.

Registered Trapline (RTL): In the 1940s, the Province of Manitoba developed the registered trapline system which divides most of the province into relatively large RTL Districts that are subdivided into individual registered traplines. Manitoba Conservation allocates registered traplines to specific trappers who maintain an individual right to trap within the designated boundary of the trapline. Where Registered Trapline Districts are operated as community trapping blocks (such as at Nelson House), a local fur council recommends to Manitoba Conservation the allocation of specific trapping areas to members of the local trapping community. The RTL system makes each RTL trapper responsible for managing the harvest of all fu-bearers in the trapper's trapline area to ensure sustained production over the years.

Resident: For the purposes of the EIS, a person living in Manitoba for the last consecutive six months (BNA).

Residual effect: An actual or anticipated Project effect that remains after considering mitigation and the combined effects of other past and existing developments and activities.

Resource management area (RMA): An area to be jointly managed by a Resource Management Board established by agreement between Manitoba and a First Nation or a local Aboriginal community.

Riverine: Along the banks of rivers or streams.

Socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA): Provides detailed information about effects, both positive and negative, that a proposed project may have on people, their lifestyles and their communities.

In particular, effects that flow from biophysical effects are included. Often, effects that flow from other aspects of a project (e.g., employment and business opportunities) are also discussed. An SEIA also provides ways to address effects that are likely to be adverse, from the point of view of an affected population, and to enhance those effects perceived to be positive. Residual effects, cumulative effects and monitoring are also included. An SEIA is often part of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) for a proposed project.

Study area: The geographic limits within which effects on a VEC (valued environmental component) or key topic is assessed.

Subcutaneous tissue: Subcutaneous tissue, or hypodermis, is the innermost layer of skin which consists primarily of fat. It lies between the dermis and muscles or bones, containing blood vessels which help to maintain the body's temperature at constant rate. The subcutaneous tissue also provides protection to the body's vital inner organs.

Tendering: Providing different groups and companies with an opportunity to bid on a job. "Open tendering" means that anyone can bid. "Restricted tendering" means that select companies can bid.

Unemployment Rate: The percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (June 4, 1991; May 15, 2001; May 16, 2006) that was unemployed.

Wage Economy: Portion of the economy dominated by the monetary flows and the exchange of money for labour and good and services.