

MANITOBA CLEAN ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

LAKE WINNIPEG REGULATION REVIEW  
UNDER THE WATER POWER ACT

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Transcript of Proceedings  
Held at Ashern Legion  
Ashern, Manitoba  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 2015  
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APPEARANCES

CLEAN ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

Terry Sargeant - Chairman  
Edwin Yee - Commissioner  
Neil Harden - Commissioner  
Cathy Johnson - Commission Secretary  
Joyce Mueller - Administrative Assistant  
Bob Armstrong - Report Writer  
Melissa Hotain - Community Liaison

MANITOBA HYDRO

Dale Hutchison

MANITOBA CONSERVATION AND WATER STEWARDSHIP

Bob Matthews

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1 THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 2015

2 UPON COMMENCING AT 3:30 P.M.

3

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon, why  
5 don't you all take seats up here and we will get  
6 the proceedings going? Good afternoon, my name is  
7 Terry Sargeant, I'm the chair of the Clean  
8 Environment Commission, as well as the chair of  
9 this panel. With me on the panel are Edwin Yee on  
10 my right and Neil Harden on my left. We also have  
11 some Commission staff with us; Cathy Johnson, the  
12 Commission secretary, Joyce Mueller, the  
13 Commission administrator and Melissa Hotain, our  
14 community liaison person, Bob Armstrong who is the  
15 report writer, and Cece Reid who is our recorder.

16 We are here today because in 2011 the  
17 Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship  
18 asked us to hold meetings to hear evidence from  
19 members of the public who might have concerns  
20 about the impact of Manitoba Hydro's regulation of  
21 Lake Winnipeg. The Minister asked us to hold  
22 meetings in communities around the north and south  
23 basins of Lake Winnipeg, as well as in the City of  
24 Winnipeg.

25 What we -- we have held a few meetings

1 now. We have been on the road now -- is this our  
2 third or fourth week? But we were in the north in  
3 Thompson for a week. We were in Grand Rapids last  
4 week, and we have been traveling around this part  
5 of the Interlake the last few days. And we carry  
6 on in other parts of the Interlake and the east  
7 side of the lake, and back up north, and the City  
8 of Winnipeg in March. So we are going to have a  
9 number of meetings before we are concluded this  
10 process.

11                   When we are outside the city, in  
12 particular, we like to keep the process as  
13 informal as possible in order to encourage as many  
14 of you as would like to say your piece, or tell us  
15 your stories. Our meetings are recorded, it is  
16 required by the Environment Act. We produce a  
17 daily transcript, which is posted on our website  
18 within a couple of days or a few days of today's  
19 session.

20                   Anyone can make a presentation if they  
21 wish. What we would like to hear from you, we  
22 would like you to tell us who you are, how Lake  
23 Winnipeg Regulation has impacted you or your  
24 family or your community, give us your views on  
25 what decisions you think the panel should make,

1 and what recommendations you think we should make.  
2 Our normal length of time for a presentation is  
3 about 15 minutes, but we really haven't been  
4 enforcing that strictly out in the community  
5 meetings. Often it comes about that people will  
6 make a few minute presentation, and then somebody  
7 else, and then that first person will come back  
8 and say more, and that's quite fine. We also have  
9 options if people don't wish to make an oral  
10 presentation, or if you know other people who  
11 would like to give us a piece of their minds and  
12 they are not able to come today, you can write us.  
13 That can be as simple as sending us a letter or  
14 email and posting it to our address or posting it  
15 to our email account online.

16 That's all I have to say for opening  
17 comments. Dale Hutchison from Manitoba Hydro is  
18 here. He will take a few minutes and just explain  
19 a bit about what Lake Winnipeg Regulation is all  
20 about. So, Dale, over to you.

21 MR. HUTCHISON: Okay. Thank you  
22 Commissioner Sargeant. My name is Dale Hutchison.  
23 Thank you for inviting me to your community. I  
24 understand that we have got representatives from a  
25 couple of different community councils, I guess

1 Dauphin River Community Council. There is another  
2 community close to Lake Manitoba as well and, of  
3 course, Ashern community.

4 I have been working with Manitoba  
5 Hydro for 15 years to understand their impacts on  
6 the waterway and on the people who we share them  
7 with. My presentation today will cover the  
8 Manitoba Hydro system, Lake Winnipeg and our Lake  
9 Winnipeg Regulation project. And I will use these  
10 banners, which I will keep set up afterwards as  
11 well.

12 I will just mention that I'm joined  
13 today by Bryce Mackinson, who is with our customer  
14 service operations office here in Ashern.

15 So a huge area from the west to the  
16 Rocky Mountains, to the edge of Lake Superior in  
17 the east, and south into the Red River Valley of  
18 the United States flows into Lake Winnipeg. And  
19 the shape of the land is like a million square  
20 kilometre bowl, and that's what makes hydro  
21 electrical development possible on a large scale  
22 in Manitoba. There are 15 generating stations  
23 that take advantage of this water that flows  
24 through the province, and these stations -- it  
25 might be tough for you to see here -- these

1 stations are shown by the blue dots on the map.  
2 And the size of the dot, sort of small, medium and  
3 large, shows how much electricity they can  
4 produce. Is this coming through good?

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

6 MR. HUTCHISON: Okay. There are six  
7 small generating stations on the Winnipeg River.  
8 On the Saskatchewan River there is a medium sized  
9 station at Grand Rapids. Now the Nelson River  
10 flows -- it is the only outlet of Lake Winnipeg  
11 and it flows into Hudson Bay. We have a small  
12 generating station at Jenpeg. Now north of the  
13 Nelson is the Churchill River, and it also flows  
14 into the Hudson Bay. Rather than building  
15 generating stations on this far northern river,  
16 its waters were diverted through the Churchill  
17 River Diversion project. This project involved  
18 placing a dam at the outflow of South Indian Lake,  
19 raising the level of the lake nine feet, and then  
20 diverting most of the waters into the Nelson River  
21 at Split Lake. Wuskwatim, our newest generating  
22 station, is on this stretch of the Churchill River  
23 Diversion group. The main advantage of the  
24 Churchill River Diversion from a hydroelectric  
25 standpoint is that from Split Lake downstream the



1 Nelson has the advantage of two rivers. And you  
2 can see our largest generating stations, Kettle  
3 Long Spruce and Limestone are located downstream  
4 of Split Lake. These three stations alone produce  
5 70 per cent of all electricity in Manitoba.  
6 Keeyask is currently being constructed on this  
7 stretch of river as well, and it will be a medium  
8 sized station.

9           To get the power, the electricity from  
10 these stations down to the south there is a  
11 converter station near Gillam, and there is a  
12 thousand kilometres of high voltage bipole line  
13 that take it to another converter station just  
14 outside of Winnipeg. There is a third bipole  
15 line, that you have probably heard about in the  
16 papers at some point, that's currently being  
17 constructed. From this converter station near  
18 Winnipeg there are 100,000 kilometres of  
19 distribution lines that take electricity to homes  
20 and businesses throughout Manitoba.

21           We can also produce electricity using  
22 natural gas at our stations in Brandon and  
23 Selkirk, and in an emergency we can burn coal at  
24 our station in Brandon. We purchase electricity  
25 from wind farms at St. Leon and St. Joseph. You

1 may have seen these if you travel south to the  
2 United States.

3 Altogether the Manitoba Hydro system  
4 uses water to produce 95 per cent of all of the  
5 electricity made.

6 Now we will look at Lake Winnipeg.  
7 Lake Winnipeg is the tenth largest freshwater lake  
8 in the world. It is Manitoba's great lake. There  
9 are over a dozen rivers that flow into the lake,  
10 although there is only one natural outflow, the  
11 Nelson River. This makes it easy for the lake to  
12 flood. The mouth of the Nelson is wide, but it is  
13 very shallow, so during the winter ice can block  
14 the flow of water out of the lake. This has  
15 caused problems for people living around the lake  
16 to the point where highways were closed, farmers  
17 aren't able to get their crops in, homes and  
18 cottages were damaged.

19 This next banner shows pictures and  
20 Winnipeg Free Press headlines of recent flooding  
21 events on Lake Winnipeg. Here is like 1927, 1954,  
22 1955, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970. All of this  
23 flooding put a lot of -- had people putting  
24 pressure on government to do something about it.  
25 And in 1970, the Premier of Manitoba announced

1 plans to proceed with Lake Winnipeg Regulation for  
2 flood relief on Lake Winnipeg and power production  
3 on the Nelson River.

4           So now I will talk about the Lake  
5 Winnipeg Regulation project, which I will call  
6 LWR, so I can not say it so many times. Before we  
7 could build LWR, first we had to get a licence  
8 from the province under the Water Power Act. This  
9 is similar to getting a building permit before you  
10 build a house. So we applied for an interim  
11 licence, that's what this initial licence is  
12 called from the province. And in order to get it  
13 we had to provide information on what we were  
14 planning to build and the effect it would have on  
15 water levels and flows.

16           Now, the province in 1970 granted us  
17 an interim licence which gave us the approval to  
18 build LWR. They also provided us with some  
19 operating rules. There are three types of rules.  
20 The first was operating ranges for Lake Winnipeg  
21 in some of the downstream lakes. For instance,  
22 between elevation 711 and 715 above sea level  
23 Manitoba Hydro can decide how much water to flow  
24 through Jenpeg. If the elevation gets above 715  
25 feet on Lake Winnipeg, we have to let as much

1 water as possible out of the lake. This is called  
2 maximum discharge. And if the water level goes  
3 below elevation 711, the Minister of Conservation  
4 and Water Stewardship tells us how much water flow  
5 to let out of the lake.

6 The second rule is that there had to  
7 be a minimum flow of water through Jenpeg all of  
8 the time, or out of the lake.

9 And the third rule is we couldn't  
10 change the rate of water flow too fast at Jenpeg.

11 So I will go back here. LWR involved  
12 digging a second outflow out of Lake Winnipeg,  
13 plus two other channels, to increase the amount of  
14 water that could flow out of the lake. Now if you  
15 just had these channels alone, you would drain the  
16 lake, so it was necessary to put a dam or control  
17 structure at the Jenpeg, which is on the west  
18 channel of the Nelson River.

19 I'm getting better at this, but I  
20 still am not perfect on my notes. Okay. So using  
21 an example of a faucet, tub and drain, if all of  
22 these rivers entering the lake in a flood are  
23 represented by the water droplet under this  
24 faucet; this drain represents the natural outflow  
25 to the Nelson River, and the water drop under it,

1    how much water can flow out of the Nelson River.

2    So you can see that the water droplet under the  
3    drain is not as big as the water droplet near the  
4    faucet. This means that in floods more water  
5    enters the lake than can leave it, which causes  
6    the water to rise and the lake to flood.

7                    You can see in the lower diagram there  
8    is a second drain, and this represents the LWR  
9    channel. Now it is half the size of the regular  
10   channel. And you can see that these two water  
11   droplets together still aren't as big as the water  
12   droplet on the faucet. This means that even with  
13   these two outflows available on Lake Winnipeg,  
14   during a flood more water will enter the lake than  
15   can leave it. However, now the difference is that  
16   floods won't -- the water levels won't get as high  
17   and floods won't last as long.

18                   And because of this difference between  
19   inflows, water going into the lake and water  
20   flowing out of the lake, LWR can influence the  
21   water level of the lake, but it can't control it.

22                   People have different ideas of how the  
23   Lake Winnipeg Regulation project affects water  
24   levels on Lake Winnipeg. Some people think we  
25   keep the water level high all of the time, other

1 people think we keep it lower. Well, the Federal  
2 government has been keeping water level data on  
3 Lake Winnipeg for over 100 years. And what this  
4 water level data tells us is that the lake is  
5 still behaving now like it always did. In the  
6 spring and summer, the water level rises, and  
7 during the fall and winter, the water level goes  
8 down. When there is a drought in the watershed,  
9 the water level at Lake Winnipeg gets low. When  
10 there is a flood in the watershed the water level  
11 of Lake Winnipeg gets high.

12                   However, since 1976 when the LWR  
13 project was built there is one noticeable  
14 difference. No one likes a chart, I appreciate  
15 that, but it is the only way to demonstrate water  
16 levels over time.

17                   So what this chart shows is that Lake  
18 Winnipeg Regulation has reduced flooding on Lake  
19 Winnipeg. On the one side you have got the  
20 elevation above sea level, on the bottom of the  
21 chart you have got the years from 1977, which was  
22 the first full year of operation up until now,  
23 2015. The blue line, that represents the actual  
24 or with -- the actual water level with Lake  
25 Winnipeg Regulation. And the red line represents

1 an estimate of what the water level would be  
2 without Lake Winnipeg Regulation.

3 Now, it has been -- as you probably  
4 noticed the last decade has been quite wet in the  
5 Lake Winnipeg watershed, with a lot of water  
6 flowing into Lake Winnipeg and down to the Nelson  
7 River. What this chart shows is that in years  
8 like 1997, 2005, 2011 and 2014, the level of the  
9 water would have gotten two feet higher and the  
10 flood would have lasted much longer if LWR did not  
11 exist. So, according to this data, it is  
12 demonstrating that LWR is providing its goal of  
13 flood relief on Lake Winnipeg.

14 Now, what happens downstream of Lake  
15 Winnipeg? Well, there are 20,000 people that live  
16 along the Nelson River. Land and water are  
17 extremely important to their identity and to their  
18 livelihoods. People around -- people in the  
19 province have benefited from having reliable low  
20 cost electricity. People around Lake Winnipeg  
21 have benefited because of the flood relief  
22 provided by LWR. However, people downstream of  
23 Lake Winnipeg have suffered by having more water  
24 flow out of the lake during the winter and during  
25 times of flood, and this additional water has

1 caused significant impacts on these people.

2 Normally over the course of the -- in  
3 a natural state over the course of the winter,  
4 water levels, river levels and lake levels  
5 decrease over the course of the winter. However,  
6 with LWR water levels are higher in the winter, up  
7 to 50 per cent higher, and this additional water  
8 causes -- makes travel on waterways more  
9 hazardous. Also it negatively affects aquatic  
10 mammals like beaver, mink, muskrat and otter.

11 Working together, in Cree it is called  
12 witasosketowin -- I was doing that better  
13 earlier -- with the people who live and work along  
14 the Nelson River, Manitoba Hydro is working to  
15 address these impacts downstream by entering into  
16 agreements with communities and First Nations  
17 through projects like the Cross Lake Weir, and  
18 through programs for harvesting, for resource  
19 harvesting, access and navigation, archaeology and  
20 heritage resources and recreation, as shown by all  
21 of the pictures in the banner.

22 That's my presentation. I hope you  
23 have a productive meeting with the Commissioners  
24 of the Clean Environment Commission. And Bryce  
25 and I will be available after the meeting to



1 answer any questions or talk with you further.

2 Thank you.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thanks, Dale. Okay.

4 Now it is your turn. And anybody who would like  
5 to be the first? Tell us your concerns, why you  
6 came out here this afternoon and what your  
7 concerns are. Yes, sir, at the back of the room.

8 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Hi, my name is Tim  
9 Adamson from Dauphin River, Manitoba. I'm a  
10 commercial fisherman in the area over there. And  
11 this flood we have had since 2011, our whole area  
12 has been evacuated out going on four years  
13 already. We have tried fishing a couple of times,  
14 it is just -- boy, it is hard. I tell you, you  
15 don't realize the impact this has. People who are  
16 not from there, it is easy for them to say, you  
17 know, it can't be bad. There was houses there, it  
18 didn't look too bad.

19 But this diversion that they made, I  
20 will tell you the dirt, just the millions of  
21 metres of mud that's clogged our bay has really,  
22 really affected our fishing, and it is going to be  
23 for years and years to come, not just a few years.  
24 The trees dying along the river are coming down,  
25 it is just a big mess. I don't know -- it is easy

1 for Manitoba Hydro to point out what they have  
2 done for the good, but for the bad they never  
3 would show it. I'm sorry, but I really have bad  
4 feelings about all of this water diversion stuff.  
5 It is not good for the livelihood of our  
6 fishermen. Thank you.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Tim, can you just  
8 describe a little bit for me, I have been to  
9 Dauphin River a few times, but not for many years,  
10 can you describe just a little bit what the  
11 flooding looks like, or how much it has come up  
12 and --

13 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Yes. We used to be  
14 able to ice skate on the river. Now it is so  
15 rough in high water that, it is called frazil ice,  
16 it backs up all the way to Lake St. Martin. They  
17 have another channel there they cut into Buffalo  
18 Lake, and Buffalo Creek comes out up above my  
19 house and it is like a river. The channel that's  
20 cut into that creek is just phenomenal. If you  
21 ever seen it at the beginning, I'm sure those  
22 banks are 30 feet high where the earth all went  
23 into our bay, Sturgeon Bay. It is just -- it has  
24 changed. I know we have to adapt, but it is very  
25 hard, it is very, very tough. It is going to be a

1 tough situation. I don't know how we are going to  
2 make out for the best.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: So this was caused by  
4 the -- by that diversion from Lake St. Martin?

5 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Yes, sir, this was  
6 caused by that diversion, Lake St. Martin to Lake  
7 Winnipeg. Now they are talking about another one.  
8 I don't know what is going to happen with that.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Now is the one that  
10 they built in, I guess it was the fall of 2011,  
11 which was done on an emergency basis, it is not  
12 operating anymore, is it?

13 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Sure, it is  
14 operating right now as we speak.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: It is? I thought it  
16 had been plugged off.

17 MR. TIM ADAMSON: No. We tried to  
18 stop them from opening it, but there is no luck in  
19 that either.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: And it is bringing mud,  
21 it is bringing mud with it as well as carving mud  
22 out of the banks?

23 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Oh, yeah, like  
24 debris and mud, like you wouldn't believe. You  
25 wouldn't believe where you set nets where you used

1 to fish, now it is aquatic life, everything is  
2 green moss and sticks. It is just a real mess.  
3 It is not even too safe to even go out in the  
4 mouth of the river there because the current has  
5 changed. It is two weeks ago I was on my  
6 snowmobile going to Hay Point, and I had to turn  
7 around because I was sinking. Who would ever  
8 dream that would happen in January?

9 THE CHAIRMAN: So, now --

10 MR. TIM ADAMSON: It is all because of  
11 this flood, so called man-made flood. It is  
12 not -- this is not a natural disaster, this is a  
13 man-made.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Now when you said Hay  
15 Point, when we were in Fisher River the other day,  
16 they talked about a Hay Point. That wouldn't be  
17 the same one, would it? Because their Hay Point  
18 is right across from their community, yours would  
19 be up near Dauphin River somewhere?

20 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Yes, it is just to  
21 the north.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, and is the  
23 water permanently higher or is it just at times  
24 or --

25 MR. TIM ADAMSON: It seems to be

1 permanently higher, I don't know, the river is  
2 high. I mean, I don't know, it is very  
3 frustrating, very, very frustrating.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: And have you talked to  
5 people at the province? I'm sure you have. Okay.

6 MR. TIM ADAMSON: No, they talk to us.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: And is there any kind  
8 of -- well, one, compensation for you, and is  
9 there any plans to fix what has happened?

10 MR. TIM ADAMSON: I don't know what  
11 the outcome -- it doesn't look too good, I will  
12 tell you that. It doesn't look very good at all.  
13 Thank you. That's all I have to say.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tim.  
15 Anybody else want to say any more about this  
16 issue? State your name, please.

17 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Helgi Einarsson,  
18 I'm the mayor of Dauphin River community. This  
19 time of year, we should only have about 5,000 to  
20 5,500 cubic feet per second of water coming  
21 through. And now what was it? I think it was  
22 7,500 down the river, plus we have 3,500 coming  
23 through the reach one drain.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Just a second, I'm  
25 scribbling notes here, and I want to ask a

1 question. So this time of year should be about  
2 4,500 you said?

3 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Between 45 and  
4 55.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: And right now it is  
6 7,500 in the river?

7 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: In the river,  
8 yep.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: And what is the reach  
10 one drain, is this the --

11 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: The reach one  
12 drain is the emergency channel that they made in  
13 2011.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: It is called a reach  
15 one drain. I haven't heard that term. And it is  
16 about 3,500?

17 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: And this is all going  
19 through your community?

20 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yes.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

22 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: They also made a  
23 reach three, was it -- yeah, reach three, reach  
24 three drain that they were not using at all, that  
25 was supposed to go out to the bottom end of Willow

1 Point, that's just south of Dauphin River  
2 community and Dauphin River First Nation, but they  
3 haven't used it since --

4 MS. DALE EINARSSON: They didn't use  
5 it all.

6 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: They used it for  
7 a while -- that's right, they didn't use it at  
8 all.

9 MS. DALE EINARSSON: They built it and  
10 then they blocked it off.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: So that's the one  
12 that's blocked off.

13 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Built and never used.

15 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep. Now they  
16 are talking about making the reach two drain,  
17 that's from Lake Manitoba to Lake St. Martin.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Lake Manitoba to Lake  
19 St. Martin.

20 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep. Which is  
21 also going to affect us again, once they open  
22 those there is going to be that much more debris  
23 and mud and water coming into the water system.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: And where will reach  
25 two empty?

1 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Into Lake St.  
2 Martin.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: And then it will go  
4 through to --

5 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Down the river  
6 and down the reach one.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Right. So  
8 ultimately this all comes through your community?

9 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep.

10 MR. TIM ADAMSON: They call Dauphin  
11 River sacrificial ground.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Who called it that,  
13 Tim?

14 MR. TIM ADAMSON: The government.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: The government did.

16 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Yeah.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Was it a particular  
18 person in government or just a general term that's  
19 used?

20 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Just a general term  
21 they are using.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. A general term.  
23 Thank you. Any more, Helgi?

24 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: It was MIT that  
25 called Dauphin River a sacrifice.



1 THE CHAIRMAN: They are the ones that  
2 are doing the channels.

3 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep. Maybe I  
4 will think of something else after.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Anybody else?  
6 Okay. Anybody else? Did you gentleman have  
7 anything from your neck of the woods you wanted to  
8 bring up?

9 MR. ERIC OLSON: Eric Olson from  
10 McCallum Point, I live on Lake Manitoba. And we  
11 are flooded as well, and that water has to go  
12 through them. And the reason we are flooded is  
13 the Portage Diversion. The water is being  
14 unnaturally diverted on to us. So the water has  
15 to unnaturally go through the Dauphin River and  
16 flood them out. So our lake is affected by what  
17 they can take. So we are affected indirectly, I  
18 feel. That's the reason we are here to see what  
19 is going to happen there.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. I think we are  
21 all pretty aware of the controversy over the  
22 Portage Diversion, particularly in 2011, or was it  
23 '13 or '14?

24 MR. ERIC OLSON: This summer we lost  
25 all of our land production again.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Again?

2 MR. ERIC OLSON: Yes.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: I have to be honest  
4 with you, most of these issues are outside of our  
5 mandate, but part of our mandate is just to look  
6 at the water on Lake Winnipeg, and it is certainly  
7 open to us to make comments on some of the issues  
8 around all of the diversions of water that do go  
9 through the lake, through Lake Winnipeg. And it  
10 is complicated, and I'm sure you are well aware of  
11 this, it is complicated by the increase in inputs  
12 in the last few years, the heavy rains in some  
13 parts of the country, but it doesn't make your  
14 life any easier, especially when there are systems  
15 in place to move the water faster away from one  
16 area, and not quite so fast through your areas.

17 And one thing that we have heard in a  
18 number of communities already and that we've --  
19 the commission has talked about as we prepared for  
20 these hearings is just the issue of, or the matter  
21 of looking at all of Manitoba waters, because  
22 there has been so many diversions built in various  
23 parts, there is almost no natural waterways  
24 anymore. They are all affected by a number of  
25 different things.

1 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: This water  
2 that's coming through is affecting Lake Winnipeg.  
3 It has already affected the fish. There is no  
4 more clean water in the north basin. All the  
5 whitefish have moved to the south basin. And that  
6 leaves us fishermen in the north with nothing to  
7 catch.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: We heard the same thing  
9 the other day, that whitefish had moved. Can you  
10 tell me a little bit more about that? When was  
11 the big move or has it happened gradually or  
12 quickly or --

13 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: No, the big move  
14 only happened this fall, this past year.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: This past year. And  
16 they moved south.

17 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: And they have  
18 moved south, yep. Where we used to catch, this  
19 time of year, we used to catch three to five tubs  
20 of whitefish to a net. Now they are not catching  
21 nothing, they are getting 13, 15 fish, that's it.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Wow.

23 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: And in the south  
24 basin down by Manigotagan and Hecla Island they  
25 are catching the three to five tubs of whitefish

1 that we usually caught.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: We were on Hecla the  
3 other day and we noticed just off shore a number  
4 of fishermen hauling boxes in with four by fours,  
5 four wheelers.

6 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: And we were  
7 talking to some fishermen from Poplar River and  
8 the debris that was coming out of us, and the  
9 dirty water is across to them already too, last  
10 fall.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Across how far?

12 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: To Poplar River.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Right across the lake.

14 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yep.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: And this dirty water,  
16 has this all come since the emergency drain?

17 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yes.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Would the whitefish  
19 have moved just because of the dirty water? Is  
20 this typical behaviour for whitefish, or do you  
21 know?

22 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Would you stay  
23 some place where you can't breathe?

24 THE CHAIRMAN: That's true. So this  
25 dirt in the water is different than just sort of

1 the natural green colour that the south basin has  
2 always had.

3 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: Yes, totally, it  
4 is gray water now.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: It is gray water.  
6 That's different.

7 MR. TIM ADAMSON: I want to ask a  
8 question about Lake Winnipeg. I know a few years  
9 back one of the great lakes had a big problem like  
10 Winnipeg is having this big algae bloom, Lake Erie  
11 I think it was.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

13 MR. TIM ADAMSON: And it took 11  
14 years, but they cleaned it up, it took them eleven  
15 years, but they cleaned it up. They are fishing  
16 there. They have got -- I mean better fishing  
17 there than they have had for 25 years. But  
18 because of that, I mean, the whole lake, all  
19 around the whole lake, all of the great lakes,  
20 they have banned all of the dish soaps with the  
21 phosphorous in them. And a lot of the golf  
22 courses, they put restrictions on nitrogen and  
23 phosphates that they use in fertilizers. All of  
24 these farmers -- they are getting tougher I know  
25 in the States. It seems like they are getting

1 heavier here, up north, you never seen fertilizers  
2 but they are all coming, it all has to do with the  
3 lake. If we ruin the water, without water there  
4 is no life. I don't understand why there wouldn't  
5 be a more direct, faster, you know -- I don't know  
6 what I'm trying to say -- why don't people act on  
7 it faster instead of heehawing around meetings and  
8 meetings, just do it. It has to be done.  
9 Somebody has to put their foot down. Who is that  
10 person?

11 THE CHAIRMAN: In small part we tried  
12 a few years ago. The province has done some of  
13 those things that you talked about, they have  
14 banned phosphorous from dish soap. I think it is  
15 just coming into effect this year. A limitation  
16 on a lot of the phosphorous fertilizers on golf  
17 courses, and I think even public or even personal  
18 yards, it has been banned. It is hard to find  
19 stuff like Round-up or Weed and Feed anymore.  
20 There are new non-phosphorous substitutes.

21 But some of the stuff and, you know, I  
22 made a crack about we tried to be the one. A few  
23 years ago now, we did a review of the City of  
24 Winnipeg's sewage treatment system. And we made  
25 some pretty strong recommendations about

1 phosphorous and nitrogen, and the city was  
2 supposed to have that in place by the end of 2014.  
3 Well, they have barely started the north end  
4 plant, and that's the biggest plant. It is about  
5 60, 70 per cent of the City of Winnipeg's poop  
6 goes through that plant. And, you know, when we  
7 did that review and we wrote our report, it was  
8 pretty maddening, because some of the stuff had  
9 been talked about 35 years ago, late '70s early  
10 '80s. In fact, I think it was about '81 or '82,  
11 that the then Clean Environment Commission had  
12 made recommendations about the City of Winnipeg  
13 sewage treatment that still hasn't been put in  
14 place.

15                   The Clean Environment Commission, you  
16 know, certainly not me all of the time, but other  
17 people on the Clean Environment Commission in the  
18 past have done three or four reports, or four or  
19 five reports, I think, on the city sewage  
20 treatment, and we are still waiting for the city  
21 to do the north end plant. And in the south end  
22 plant they have been -- it is coming, but it is  
23 slow. You know, when we did this review they told  
24 us it would be in place in two years, and it is  
25 about five now, Cathy? And it still hasn't been

1 done.

2 MR. TIM ADAMSON: That's why I don't  
3 understand, everybody heehaws around, well, who  
4 drops the ball, because I will tell you without  
5 water, there is no life. And people have to wake  
6 up and realize that. You go to Winnipeg, I know  
7 there is a million people there that are  
8 contributing to Lake Winnipeg's water problem,  
9 everywhere around the lake also, but without  
10 knowledge right at home, I mean, if it has to  
11 start in a classroom or something, I don't know,  
12 but it has to -- there has to be something done  
13 because without water there is no life.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that  
15 you are correct in that. And I think, you know,  
16 starting in the classroom is one important area,  
17 but it is only one. And part of the problem too  
18 is that almost 50 per cent of the phosphorous and  
19 nitrogen that goes into the lake comes from south  
20 of the border through the Red River, and we don't  
21 have any control over that. Although just a  
22 couple of weeks ago the State of Minnesota signed  
23 on to this lake friendly accord, so that will be a  
24 small piece. But it is one important step and it  
25 will take time.



1 I would also note that there were  
2 stories in the media this past summer and fall  
3 about Lake Erie, and it is starting to get fairly  
4 polluted again. And there is a fair bit of algae  
5 back in Lake Erie just within the last year. In  
6 part -- in part, because they didn't crack down as  
7 much on nitrogen, but also just lax enforcement.  
8 And, again, I don't know what is happening in the  
9 northern states, but half of Lake Erie, their  
10 shoreline is in the States, so it is a huge  
11 problem.

12 MS. KAREN KRISTINANSSON: The city is  
13 not playing step up, why isn't it mandated or  
14 something done about it?

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Can we get you the mic  
16 so it is on the record?

17 MS. KAREN KRISTINANSSON: Karen  
18 Kristinansson.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: With a K or CH?

20 MS. KAREN KRISTINANSSON: K. You do  
21 the reports, you put them in place, regardless of  
22 whether it is about Lake Winnipeg or Winnipeg  
23 itself, but nobody enforces it. You said that the  
24 City of Winnipeg is not doing what they are  
25 supposed to -- they were mandated in 2014. Now

1 what is happening? Did they get their hands  
2 slapped? So, everybody along the way, well, you  
3 can do all of these environment friendly stuff,  
4 but if nothing is being enforced, then what is the  
5 point?

6 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Just like the  
7 emergency channel, the province files a state of  
8 emergency so they don't need any Environmental Act  
9 and environmental studies done at all because they  
10 can do what the hell they want, they can dig  
11 wherever they want, it don't matter because it is  
12 in the state of emergency. That's a line of crap  
13 if you ever give me one, but I will tell you, they  
14 use it all of the time.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: You are exactly right,  
16 that's what happened when they built that outlet.

17 MS. DALE EINARSSON: I would like to  
18 speak on that.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Let me just address  
20 Karen's point, we find it just as frustrating as  
21 you do, because we put a lot of time and work into  
22 our reports. We've talked with people on Broadway  
23 in high positions, and told them what we think.  
24 And we believe that our stuff is pretty soundly  
25 scientifically based. But it just keeps slipping.

1 You know, and in part it is politics, nobody is --  
2 you know, it is going to cost 5 or 600 million to  
3 do that plan, but the longer they put it off, the  
4 higher it gets. Even five or six years ago the  
5 cost was only about 400 million, now it is up to  
6 six or more. And those costs will just keep  
7 climbing.

8           The cities to the west of us, Edmonton  
9 and Calgary and Saskatoon, I think almost Regina,  
10 Regina is on the way to getting there, they have  
11 all put in modern, state of the art, sewage  
12 treatment systems. Winnipeg hasn't. And it is a  
13 problem. We try to convince the Americans to  
14 clean up their act, they say, well, the City of  
15 Winnipeg hasn't cleaned up its act, so why should  
16 we?

17           MS. DALE EINARSSON: My name is Dale  
18 Einarsson, I am the president of the Dauphin River  
19 Commercial Fishers Association. I just want to  
20 touch on some of the things that Helgi and Tim  
21 talked about, and one of the things is that what  
22 happened in 2011, when all of that water came  
23 through, there was breaches in the lagoons  
24 along -- around Lake Manitoba and through the  
25 First Nations, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little

1 Saskatchewan, all of their lagoons were breached.  
2 There was a major, major fish kill in the fall  
3 when the waters began to recede, and when they  
4 used the emergency channel there was a huge fish  
5 kill that was never reported. We reported it to  
6 the North South Consultants that were doing the  
7 biological stuff for KGS group at the time. We  
8 sent in samples of fish that we found along the  
9 side of the road that were dead. And they came  
10 out and they did a little bit, and then they were  
11 mandated to do a fish count. They had to do what  
12 was caught in the channel, in that reach one  
13 channel, what had -- like, the fish that had been  
14 caught in there when the water receded. And there  
15 was a major fish kill in there. And like they  
16 touched on the debris, the mud and the trees and  
17 stuff that is still coming down.

18 But there is, you know, all of this  
19 lagoon breaches, everybody's septic fields, like  
20 in Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan they  
21 use septic fields, and all of that got breached.  
22 And nobody has ever said anything about Lake  
23 Pineimuta that was also flooded and all of that  
24 came down, like the farmers fields all around  
25 there, it has all come through into our bay, into

1 Dauphin River, into the Sturgeon Bay area.

2           They have done monitoring and used  
3 sediment traps and everything in the Dauphin River  
4 area, but they haven't gone beyond the Sturgeon  
5 Bay, out past the islands where all of this debris  
6 is still going and cumulating. We have had  
7 reports from fishermen who go out to Reindeer  
8 Island and they say the debris out in that area is  
9 just tremendous. So when we get reports from  
10 Poplar River saying they are seeing the debris on  
11 the east side of the lake, we can understand that,  
12 because there is so much of it that has come  
13 through and is still going through.

14           And we have got mountains of frazil  
15 ice in Dauphin River right now, like it is just  
16 huge, and the ice at the bottom is all black. So  
17 we know what is going through, you know, there  
18 is -- and there is trees stuck in it, so we know  
19 it is taking off the shoreline, and all around the  
20 whole bay, the pile of debris and trees, and the  
21 nets that were lost last spring when they opened  
22 the channel to try and relieve some of the  
23 pressure on Lake St. Martin and Lake Manitoba.  
24 They opened that emergency channel and we lost all  
25 of our fishing nets. We had 22 fishermen that

1 were trying to fish, and the province said try and  
2 go out and fish, so we did.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Is that the reach one  
4 drain?

5 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yes, they opened  
6 that the first week in July, and we had started  
7 fishing already. We were two weeks into the  
8 season, and within 24 hours we had lost all of our  
9 nets. And each fishermen sets a minimum of, you  
10 know, they are allowed to set, depending on what  
11 size of quota they have, up to 14 nets per  
12 fishermen. So when you have got 22 fishermen, and  
13 you go out to lift your nets and you have got a  
14 60-foot tree stuck in it, there is nothing that  
15 you can do it about, it is gone. You can't  
16 salvage it. So, you know, it has been an economic  
17 loss to us, it has been a social loss. Nobody is  
18 home, everybody is still evacuated.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Where are you all  
20 living?

21 MS. DALE EINARSSON: We live at home  
22 because we don't live on the First Nation.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: But it is the First  
24 Nations --

25 MS. DALE EINARSSON: The First Nation

1 is evacuated.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: At Dauphin River.

3 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yes. We were  
4 told we weren't part of the flood, so we weren't  
5 eligible for any assistance or compensation or  
6 anything. We have negotiated with the province  
7 and gotten a little bit of compensation for the  
8 commercial fishermen. But for the residents  
9 themselves, like we have lost our docks, we have  
10 lost our equipment that was flooded in our yards,  
11 our houses are falling apart because we had water  
12 sitting in them for months. But we still have to  
13 live in them because we weren't part of the flood.

14 I mean, as far as Lake Winnipeg goes,  
15 the amount that this -- you know, the amount of  
16 debris and destruction that this flood has caused  
17 has destroyed our whole area in Lake Winnipeg, and  
18 prior to that we had good fishing.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Um-hum. It sounds like  
20 it -- it was four or five boxes of whitefish?

21 MS. DALE EINARSSON: And in the spring  
22 time pickerel. Dauphin River is a natural  
23 spawning area for both species. In the spring it  
24 is pickerel and in the fall it is whitefish. They  
25 don't come in there anymore to spawn. And we used

1 to have spawning areas along the sand shores,  
2 along the lake, and they can't spawn there any  
3 more either. So they are going wherever they can  
4 find clean water to spawn in.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Where have they gone,  
6 do you know?

7 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Apparently the  
8 whitefish has gone to the south basin, we hear  
9 that every day.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Somebody told us the  
11 other day, one of the communities, they thought  
12 all of the pickerel are spawning up north at Long  
13 Point, which is a long way away.

14 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yes, that's very  
15 possible. The big pickerel will come in, they can  
16 tolerate it a little better, but the medium size  
17 and the smaller ones, the ones that need to grow  
18 up to spawn, they stay away from the area. One of  
19 the conservation fellows asked Helgi about a month  
20 ago, and he said they come into that area, they  
21 get the smell of the water and they are gone, they  
22 don't like that water.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: This loss of pickerel  
24 spawning ground is also at the same time as the  
25 drain?



1 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yes, yes, it is  
2 all since 2011, yes. And prior to 2011, you know,  
3 we always kept an eye on the algae bloom, because  
4 we do fish all the way out to Reindeer Island, and  
5 in the hot summer we can see the bloom way out  
6 there, but it has never ever come into our area.  
7 Now we have our own bloom, thanks to this.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Reindeer Island is the  
9 fairly big one there?

10 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yes, that's the  
11 one in the middle there. We fish at the south  
12 end, and then we have the whitefish league that  
13 fishes around the whole island and out towards  
14 Georges, in that area there. But we have 67  
15 commercial fishermen that just fish out of Dauphin  
16 River. They are from Gypsumville, Lake St.  
17 Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Fairford, Dauphin  
18 River, and they are not there, they don't have any  
19 place to live.

20 So last spring we had 22 fishermen.  
21 This fall we had maybe 15 because it was already  
22 too cold to stay in a tent or trailer.

23 And now everything is under water  
24 again because of the frazil ice back up. It has  
25 changed the whole course of the river, and it has

1 created a reef in the front of the mouth of the  
2 river, all of that debris and sand build up, silt,  
3 it fills up there and it holds the water back. So  
4 in front of our place the frazil ice is probably  
5 about 20 feet high.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Really?

7 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yes, and it has  
8 carved its own little channel through the ice  
9 because there is too much pressure. Like, it  
10 pushes through. And it has made it unsafe  
11 conditions on Lake Winnipeg for the fishermen to  
12 go out and try and fish. A couple of -- like Tim  
13 said, he went to Hay Point and just about sunk,  
14 which is unnatural.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: After the weather we  
16 have had.

17 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Not even the  
18 weather, this is when it was 20 below, it is  
19 because the water has no place to go.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: The few days of warm  
21 weather --

22 MS. DALE EINARSSON: No, that didn't  
23 have any effect. All of the ice that went through  
24 and now we have got great big chunks of ice that  
25 are breaking off and going down this little

1 channel that it has created in the river, and as  
2 soon as it hits the bay it goes underneath and it  
3 destroys the structure of the ice underneath then.  
4 So it makes it unsafe, and you can't tell because  
5 there is ice on top and snow cover and you can't  
6 tell if it is safe or not.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Um-hum. It sounds like  
8 you are having fun.

9 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Don't get me  
10 started.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Anybody else have  
12 anything you wish to add to this? Well, I want to  
13 thank you for coming out and sharing this with us.  
14 As I said, it is outside of our mandate, but we do  
15 report on what we hear, and we will make some  
16 comment. What that might be, I don't know, but we  
17 will certainly report on what we heard.

18 MS. DALE EINARSSON: What exactly is  
19 your mandate?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Our mandate is just to  
21 look at the effects of Lake Winnipeg Regulation  
22 period. And those effects are on Lake Winnipeg  
23 and also downstream on the Nelson River from  
24 Jenpeg as far as -- well, actually from the top of  
25 Lake Winnipeg as far as more or less the Kelsey

1 dam, Sipiwesk Lake. This stuff is outside of our  
2 mandate, but we are concerned about the whole  
3 water structure in Manitoba, and the more that we  
4 hear from people on this review, the more we  
5 realize that somebody has to start looking at all  
6 of the waters of the province.

7 MS. DALE EINARSSON: I have a question  
8 for you then. Can you shed any light on the  
9 rumour that we have been hearing that Manitoba  
10 Hydro has an interest in the channels that are  
11 being built in our area, and the water that will  
12 be going through them into Lake Winnipeg?

13 THE CHAIRMAN: I haven't heard that.  
14 I would be surprised, because Manitoba Hydro  
15 really has enough water with the Lake Winnipeg  
16 waters. In fact, the last three or four years  
17 they have had more water than they need and they  
18 have had to spill an awful lot of it. So I'm not  
19 sure that they would particularly need the water  
20 coming through those channels. And the other  
21 thing is, as far as Manitoba Hydro is concerned,  
22 those waters would eventually get to Lake  
23 Winnipeg, whether they go through those channels  
24 or whether they just go through the Assiniboine or  
25 Red Rivers. So I can't speak for Hydro, but that

1 would be my guess. And I'm not sure whether Dale  
2 has any knowledge on that, I suspect not, because  
3 I don't think that's his field.

4 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: If you look at  
5 the report that was put out in 1965, all of those  
6 drains that they put on, they are making -- is  
7 part of the Manitoba Hydro, where the channels  
8 would be.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Which 1965 report is  
10 that, Helgi?

11 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: I forget the  
12 name of it.

13 MS. DALE EINARSSON: I have a copy of  
14 it. Is it Lake Winnipeg Regulation?

15 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: No, it is not  
16 Lake Winnipeg.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: If you have an email --

18 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: I forget what it  
19 is. It is Lake Manitoba?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Study board? Well,  
21 there was one in 1958 then this one.

22 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: This one that  
23 I'm talking about was 1965.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: If you could get it --

25 MS. DALE EINARSSON: We were looking

1 at it, and the channels that they made, the  
2 emergency channels that they built in 2011, match,  
3 like they are exactly -- they must have pulled  
4 that file up and said, okay, this was looked at  
5 way back when, and this is where we can go to it, so  
6 I don't know. I will find the name of it and --

7 THE CHAIRMAN: If you could email it  
8 to us, that would be good, we can check it out.  
9 Anything more?

10 MS. DALE EINARSSON: I should have  
11 brought my book, it is like this.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: I will bet it is. But  
13 again, thank you for coming out and telling us  
14 about this. I didn't know about a lot of this  
15 stuff. A lot of this stuff doesn't make it in the  
16 media. And I suppose if you guys are -- how did  
17 you put it, Tim, sacrificial ground, they try and  
18 keep it quiet.

19 MS. DALE EINARSSON: One of the  
20 ministers actually thanked us for being quiet.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Oh really?

22 MS. DALE EINARSSON: That's when I  
23 started to make noise.

24 MR. TIM ADAMSON: You wait to watch it  
25 on TV, there is nothing on there. Turn the

1 channel, it don't matter.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you, and we  
3 can't solve your problems, but if we can spread  
4 the word a little bit, that may help.

5 MS. DALE EINARSSON: I think it is  
6 important that the committee is aware of that,  
7 that that exists.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Yep. I agree.

9 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Because it does  
10 have a big effect on Lake Winnipeg.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: And we did hear in both  
12 Fisher River and Peguis in the last few days about  
13 some of those issues, and they specifically talked  
14 about Dauphin River, and they talked about the  
15 mud.

16 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Yep.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: They talked about the  
18 dirt and the excess water. They were aware of it,  
19 not many of them were living with it, but it is  
20 good to hear from you folks who are living with  
21 it.

22 MR. TIM ADAMSON: I would like to say  
23 one more thing, they call it, this so called dirt  
24 in Lake Winnipeg, years ago when Tom (inaudible)  
25 was coming into office, he was all with Lake

1 Winnipeg, with a Conservation officer from  
2 Gypsumville, and he asked me if I had any trouble  
3 with this so called dirt. I asked him, Tom, what  
4 do you mean dirt? He said they say there is dirt  
5 in the lake. And I said no, Tom, there is dirt in  
6 the bottom of the lake, that's raw sewage. Dirt  
7 sinks, as simple as that.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: But it floats --

9 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Yes, this dirt  
10 floats. Your nets, it takes them down so hard you  
11 can't even lift your nets.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Yeah.

13 MS. DALE EINARSSON: When you pull  
14 that weight, you think you have a good catch.

15 MR. TIM ADAMSON: It is sad to see the  
16 water being destroyed so fast. It is really  
17 something.

18 MR. HELGI EINARSSON: In the next  
19 little while we are going to have another problem  
20 that's also going to affect the fish in Lake  
21 Winnipeg, is we are going to have a big, I don't  
22 know if you call it a bloom or whatever, of  
23 mercury. Every time you dig, mercury is leached  
24 out of the soil and that's what is going to  
25 happen. North South Consultants have found



1 already last fall that mercury is already  
2 affecting Sturgeon Bay.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Yeah. Is some of that  
4 from the peat operations?

5 MS. DALE EINARSSON: No, no, it is  
6 from the channel.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, right, the  
8 erosion of the channel, okay.

9 MR. TIM ADAMSON: If any of you are  
10 soon to retire, become government consultants, you  
11 will do better.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Tim, when I retire I am  
13 going to retire. Not too long from now.

14 MR. TIM ADAMSON: Become a consultant  
15 and you will be all right.

16 MS. DALE EINARSSON: Don't become a  
17 fisherman.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. It is  
19 quarter to 5:00. We will take a dinner break and  
20 see what happens.

21 (Concluded at 6:45 p.m.)

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OFFICIAL EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE

I, CECELIA J. REID, a duly appointed Official  
Examiner in the Province of Manitoba, do hereby  
certify the foregoing pages are a true and correct  
transcript of my Stenotype notes as taken by me at  
the time and place hereinbefore stated, to the  
best of my skill and ability.

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Cecelia J. Reid  
Official Examiner, Q.B.

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