

Page 1

MANITOBA CLEAN ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

LAKE WINNIPEG REGULATION REVIEW
UNDER THE WATER POWER ACT

* * * * *

Transcript of Proceedings

Held at Ashern Legion

Ashern, Manitoba

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 2015

* * * * *

Page 2

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

Page 3

INDEX OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening by the Chair	4
Hydro Presentation	6
Presentations:	
Tim Adamson	17, 29
Helgi Einarsson	21, 27
Eric Olson	25
Karen Kristinansson	33
Dale Einarsson	35

Page 4

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

Page 5

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,

Page 6

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

Page 7

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

Page 8

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

Page 9

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

Page 10

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

Page 11

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

Page 12

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,

Page 13

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

Page 14

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

Page 15

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

Page 16

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 witatosketowin -- 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

Page 17

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

Page 18

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

Page 19

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

Page 20

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

Page 21

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

Page 22

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

Page 23

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?

Page 24

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.

Page 25

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.

Page 26

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.

Page 27

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

Page 28

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

Page 29

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

Page 30

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

Page 31

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

Page 32

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.

Page 33

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

Page 34

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.

Page 35

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

Page 36

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

Page 37

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

Page 38

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 fisherman 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 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

Page 39

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

Page 40

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?

Page 41

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

Page 42

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

Page 43

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

Page 44

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

Page 45

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

Page 46

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 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

Page 47

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

Page 48

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

Page 49

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.)

22

23

24

25

Page 50

1 OFFICIAL EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE

2

3

4

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

11

12

13

14

15 Cecelia J. Reid

16 Official Examiner, Q.B.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>.
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.
This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.