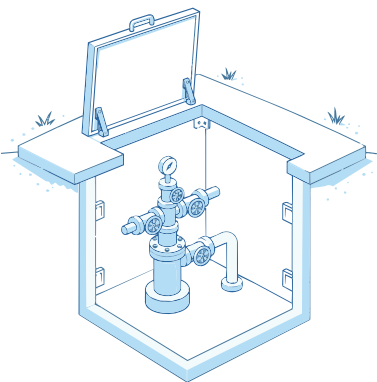


Oil production at Norman Wells relied on a network of wells and facilities that worked together to collect, process, store, and transport oil and gas.

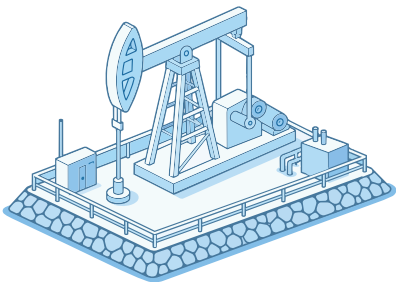
Each type of infrastructure played a different role in the production process.

Production wells brought oil, water, and natural gas from the underground reservoir to the surface to be collected.

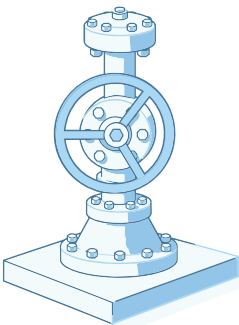
Some of the production wells are in **underground bunkers** drilled from onshore and island locations that reached oil beneath the Mackenzie River and sent production fluids to the processing system.



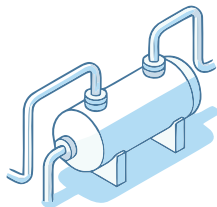
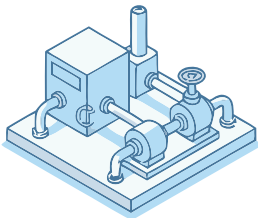
Some of the production wells are on **artificial islands**.



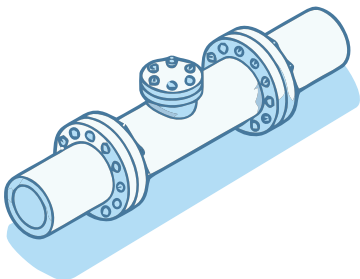
Injection wells received produced water and make up water (fresh water) from the Central Processing Facility to recycle back into the reservoir to maintain pressure.



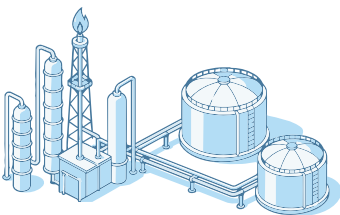
Battery facilities collected fluids from nearby wells and, as well some provided additional separation and storage of production, before sending to the Central Processing Facility. There are two batteries with separation at Norman Wells, one on the Goose Island and one on Island 3.



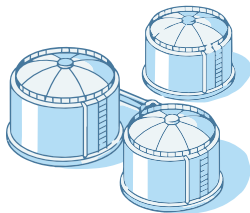
Flowlines transported oil, gas, and water between wells and facility infrastructure and may have been located above or below ground.



The **Central Processing Facility (CPF)** was the hub of the Norman Wells operation, where oil, water, and gas were separated, treated, and prepared for use, shipment and disposal.



The Imperial Norman Wells **tank farm** is a collection of storage tanks used to store and manage crude oil and other petroleum liquids produced and handled at the facility.



What happens after production ends?

After production ends, Imperial plans to remove remaining oil, water, and chemicals from facilities and flowlines, clean equipment, permanently seal wells with cement and steel plugs, remove infrastructure that is no longer needed, remediate contamination and monitor the environment over time.

