

Surface water monitoring and management

What is surface water monitoring?

Surface water monitoring is the way Imperial collects and analyzes rainwater, snow melt, and runoff to avoid adverse environmental impact like flooding, erosion, or contamination.



How is surface water monitoring planned?

Water that collected in areas around site is managed and reported as per Sahtu Land and Water Board water license requirements. There are two main ways water is monitored based on where in the operation is.

Category A locations (no impacts expected)

Samples are collected and tested on-site by trained environmental professionals looking for:

- Visible oily sheen
- pH (acidity)
- Salts and minerals



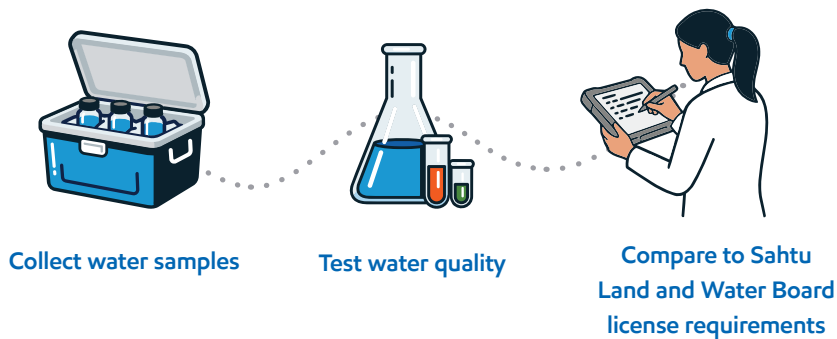
Category B locations (impacts could be present)

Samples are collected and sent to an independent third-party laboratory for testing of:

- Petroleum products (gas, diesel, oil)
- Salts and minerals
- pH (acidity)
- Turbidity (water clarity)



How does Imperial manage surface water monitoring?



If it meets criteria,
discharge to environments, confirm test results throughout release process.



If it does not meet criteria,
complete additional sampling to confirm.



If it still does not meet criteria,
the water is trucked to select injection wells to be injected into the reservoir.



Findings are documented in monthly and annual water use reports which are submitted to the Sahtu Land and Water Board and Crown Indigenous Relations Northern Affairs Canada Inspector.



Why is surface water monitoring important?

- Helps identify potential changes in surface water quality and supports actions to protect people and the environment, including the Mackenzie River and Bosworth Creek.
- Provides information to communities, Indigenous governments and regulators about environmental conditions.
- Supports long-term surface water management, including Imperial's commitment to continue to meet regulatory standards throughout the Interim Care and Maintenance phase, and through site closure and remediation.