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April 30, 2012

VIA RESS and COURIER

Ms. Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary
Ontario Energy Board
2300 Yonge Street, Suite 2700
Toronto, ON M4P 1E4

**Re: Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. ("Enbridge") – EB-2010-0302 Dow Moore,
Corunna and Seckerton Pipeline Project (the "Project")
Interim Monitoring Report**

On March 21, 2011, the Ontario Energy Board (the "Board") issued the Decision and Order for the above noted proceeding, which included the Conditions of Approval for the Project. As part of the Conditions of Approval, Enbridge is required to file an interim monitoring report for the Project, 6 months after the in-service date. The final in-service date for the project was October 31, 2011 and would require Enbridge to file the interim monitoring report by April 30, 2012.

The interim monitoring report for the Project is enclosed for the Board's review.

In review of Appendix A, paragraph 3.1 of the Board's Conditions of Approval, Enbridge is required to file the final monitoring report within fifteen months of the in-service date, which would make the report due to the Board in January 2013. As it will be difficult to conduct a proper assessment during winter months and verify that there are no outstanding issues related to the project, Enbridge is requesting an extension to the filing date for the final monitoring report, until June 2013.

If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

[Original signed by]

Lesley Austin
Regulatory Coordinator

cc: Neil McKay, Manager, Natural Gas Applications, OEB
Zora Crnojacki, OPCC Chair
Rick Wintjes, Engineering Project Manager, Enbridge (via email)

**ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC.
POST-CONSTRUCTION
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT NO.1**

**DOW MOORE, CORUNNA AND SECKERTON PIPELINE PROJECT
EB-2010-0302**

Prepared by
Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.
April 30, 2012

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1. Introduction

In March 2011, the Ontario Energy Board (“OEB”) under docket number EB-2010-0302 granted Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (“Enbridge”) Leave to construct and operate three segments of Nominal Pipe Size (“NPS”) 20 (“inch”) diameter pipeline and one segment of NPS 16 pipeline in existing designated natural gas storage areas to enhance the connections between the Dow Moore, Corunna and Seckerton natural gas storage pools. These pipelines are part of the ongoing expansion of the natural gas storage system in St. Clair Township, and are required to meet increasing demand for natural gas storage service in the area.

Prior to obtaining approval, Enbridge conducted the following studies to identify potential impacts resulting from construction, and prepare mitigation measures to minimize environmental and socio-economic impacts.

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Date</u>
Memo - NEXUS Construction Clean-up Procedures	Stantec Consulting Limited	September 02, 2011
Project Nexus Phase 1 Environmental Protection Plan - Rev 1	Stantec Consulting Limited	May 2, 2011
Nexus Pipeline Project – Soybean Cyst Nematode Test Results and Mitigation Plan	Stantec Consulting Limited	April 13, 2011
Addendum to the Environmental Report	Stantec Consulting Limited	December 17, 2010
Dow Moore, Corunna And Seckerton Pipeline Project Environmental Report	Stantec Consulting Limited	November 2010
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Dow Moore, Corunna and Seckerton Pipeline Project	D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.	November 22, 2010
Stage 2-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Dow Moore, Corunna and Seckerton Pipeline Project, NEXUS Project, Lots 16-19, concessions 8, 9 and 10, Township of St. Clair, Lambton County, Ontario	D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.	May 19, 2011

Construction of this pipeline began on June 20, 2011 and was completed in October 2011. All four segments of the pipeline were energized by October 31, 2011.

This report has been prepared in accordance with OEB EB-2010-0302 Board's Conditions of Approval as described below:

- 1.1 Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. ("Enbridge") shall construct the facilities and restore the land in accordance with its application and the evidence filed in EB-2010-0302 except as modified by this Order and these Conditions of Approval.
- 3.1 Both during and after construction, Enbridge shall monitor the impacts of construction, and shall file four copies of both an interim and a final monitoring report with the Board. The interim monitoring report shall be filed within six months of the in-service date, and the final monitoring report shall be filed within fifteen months of the in-service date. Enbridge shall attach a log of all complaints that have been received to the interim and final monitoring reports. The log shall record the times of all complaints received, the substance of each complaint, the actions taken in response, and the reasons underlying each action.
- 3.2 The interim monitoring report shall confirm Enbridge adherence to Condition 1.1 and shall include a description of the impacts noted during construction and the actions taken or to be taken to prevent or mitigate the long-term effects of the impacts of construction. This report shall describe any outstanding concerns identified during construction.
- 3.3 The final monitoring report shall describe the condition of any rehabilitated land and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures undertaken. The results of the monitoring programs and analysis shall be included and any recommendations made as appropriate. Any deficiency in compliance with any of the Conditions of Approval shall be explained.

This report is limited to items that have been identified prior to April 27, 2012. Items addressed after this date will be identified in the final Post-Construction Environmental Monitoring Report. The Post-Construction report will summarize the actual restoration procedures and identify any significant deviations from proposed activities.

2. Project Description

The Project comprises two pipelines and two small tie-in sections of pipe. These four segments are summarized in Table 1 and described in more detail below. A map of the segments is provided in Appendix A.

Table 1 Pipeline Segments

Segment	Size	Operating Pressure	Length of New Pipeline
Interconnect Pipeline	NPS 20	1700 psig (11730 kPa)	1900 m
Seckerton Gathering Line	NPS 20	1700 psig (11730 kPa)	1500 m
Seckerton Pool Line Station Tie-In	NPS 20	1700 psig (11730 kPa)	50 m
Corunna Pool Line Station Tie-In	NPS 16	1350 psig (9310 kPa)	50 m

The Interconnect pipeline is approximately 1900 metres of NPS 20 diameter steel pipeline with a maximum operating pressure of 1 700 psig (11 730 kPa). It connects to the existing Dow Moore Pool Line via a new metering station ("Dow Moore Metering Station"), and then to two metering stations at the Seckerton and Corunna storage reservoir sites ("Seckerton Metering Station" and "Corunna Metering Station", respectively).

The Seckerton Gathering Line is approximately 1500 metres of NPS 20 steel pipeline with a maximum operating pressure of 1700 psig (11730 kPa). This pipeline connects to the gas wells in the Seckerton storage reservoir through new lateral connections, and ties-in to the Seckerton Metering Station.

The Seckerton Pool Line Station Tie-In pipeline is approximately 50 metres of NPS 20 steel pipeline, with a maximum operating pressure of 1 700 psig (11 730 kPa). This

tie-in connects the existing NPS 20 steel Seckerton Pool Line to the Seckerton Metering Station.

The Corunna Pool Line Station Tie-In pipeline is approximately 50 metres of NPS 16 steel pipeline with a maximum operating pressure of 1 350 psig (9 310 kPa). This tie-in connects the existing NPS 16 steel Corunna Pool Line to the Corunna Metering Station.

3. Environmental Inspection

A full-time inspector was onsite during construction to confirm environmental commitments were honoured and that the best industry practices were used. In general, the duties of the inspector included the following items:

- provide advice to the Project Manager, Construction Inspector, and all construction personnel regarding compliance with environmental legislation, regulations and industry standards;
- provide advice regarding adherence to environmental specifications and commitments made in the previously mentioned documents and to regulatory agencies, including the OEB;
- provide advice on erosion protection measures to be taken in sensitive locations in vicinity of watercourse crossing;
- act as a liaison with environmental regulators, government agencies and interest groups;
- provide immediate advice regarding spill prevention and contingency; and,
- ensure appropriate waste disposal of any hazardous construction wastes.

4. Construction Effects and Mitigation Measures

Construction effects and mitigation measures which were implemented to minimize the potential effects of the construction of the Dow Moore, Corunna and Seckerton Pipeline Project are summarized in Table 2. All activities were conducted in adherence to the contract documentation and Enbridge Construction Policies and Procedures.

Construction Effects and Mitigation Measures

Table 2

Activity	Duration	Potential Effect	Mitigation Measures
Archaeological Monitoring	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance and potential destruction of archaeological artifacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc conducted Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments prior to construction to identify areas of high potential for artifacts. • A Stage 3 assessment was conducted at one site and the site was subsequently avoided by construction activities.
Vegetation Clearing	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent removal of vegetation • Aesthetic degradation • Changes in surface drainage patterns affecting amount of water available • Changes to sunlight or wind exposure regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limits of the work area were marked to minimize encroachment into vegetated areas. • Where possible, specimen trees and/or stands of trees were saved by narrowing-up the RoW and avoiding these specimens. • Minimal tree removal was required. Tree removal was only required on Seckerton Farm. • The majority of construction was completed within agricultural fields, on edge of woodlots, or in existing cleared rights-of-way. • Replacement trees (seedlings) calculated on a 2 for 1 area basis will be used to compensate for tree removals in the woodlot. • Tree replacement is scheduled for July and August 2012.
Soil Management – <i>Topsoil and Subsoil</i>	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive passes on agricultural fields with heavy equipment can damage topsoil • Disruption of surface and subsurface soils may occur • Locally dominant clay soils can be susceptible to rutting and compaction which can reduce agricultural productivity • Soil mixing may also result in loss of productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor stripped the topsoil and stockpiled it separately from subsoil. Good separation (~ 1 m) of topsoil from subsoil was generally achieved and mixing of soils was minimized. • Construction activities were suspended or altered during wet soil conditions. • Segregated topsoil was replaced on surface following construction in limited areas. A harrowgator was used to alleviate compaction, break up lumps, and smooth the surface. • A Soil Testing Program to sample agricultural lands for nutrients and bulk density was carried out pre-and post-construction with the intent to confirm subsoil compaction is not altered. Post-construction testing will continue when reclamation resumes.

Activity	Duration	Potential Effect	Mitigation Measures
Soil Management - <i>Soybean Cyst Nematode Impacted Fields</i>	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soybean Cyst Nematodes (SCN) are microscopic organisms that can impact soybean yields • They can be transported in topsoil that moves from one property to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-construction soil sampling was conducted to identify fields infested with SCN. • An SCN Mitigation Plan was developed, which dictated that no topsoil should be moved, by any means, from one field to another. Equipment and foot ware were thoroughly cleaned, pressure washed and inspected to ensure all topsoil was removed before leaving a SCN impacted field.
Noise	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbances to sensitive receptors including residents, seniors' homes, and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction equipment conformed to guidelines for sound and emission levels. • Equipment and vehicles were equipped with mufflers and were maintained to ensure that they were in good repair.
Climate	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall may result in flooding of trench lines, adjacent lands, increase in water levels, erosion and compaction and rutting (if construction persists) • High winds may erode loose soil material, including topsoil and create nuisance dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During wet soil conditions construction on agricultural lands were suspended. Work resumed only upon approval by Chief Inspector or Construction Project Manager. • There were no identified rutting issues due to wet weather. • Nuisance dust was controlled by applying water to the right-of-way and access routes as required. • Tackifying topsoil windrows was not required as the heavy clay soils encountered were not susceptible to wind erosion.
Municipal Drain Crossing	During crossing at three municipal watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of watercourse through siltation and sedimentation • Erosion of channel banks and loss of vegetation cover • Contamination of surface water • Interruption of subsurface drainage along pipeline trench 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment fencing was installed where required to prevent sedimentation and siltation. • Riparian buffer zones were respected and extra workspaces were allowed for adequate setbacks. • Crossings were completed using trenchless methods and no disturbance occurred instream or to the riparian vegetation. • All watercourses were dry at the time of crossing.
Road Crossings	During crossing at intersecting roadways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open cut roads are an inconvenience to motorists and traffic flow • Restricted access to residences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rokeby Line, a Township road, was crossed by trenchless techniques. • Warning signs and barricades were set up to increase visibility and prevent public access.

Activity	Duration	Potential Effect	Mitigation Measures
Trenching and Excavation	June 30 - August 28, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open trenches present a hazard to vehicular and pedestrian traffic • Restricts access • Dewatering could lower local groundwater supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective barricades including snow fence and concrete barriers were erected around trenches and excavations during construction activities.
Trenching and Excavation - <i>Artificial Drainage (drainage tiles)</i>	June 30 - August 28, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage tiles encountered during excavation of the trench could be severed • Temporary disruption of drainage and subsurface water flow could result in soil erosion or crop loss due to flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing tile drains severed during trenching were recorded, flagged, and repaired as soon as possible. • Tile drains that were not repaired in 2011 will be repaired during restoration work in 2012.
Trenching and Excavation - <i>Coal Tar Coating Removal</i>	During replacement activity along the Seckerton Gathering Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns with coal tar pipe coating related to asbestos, PCB's and hydrocarbons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For this project, lab analysis results revealed coal tar coating contained concentrations of > 50ppm of PCBs' and no indication of asbestos. • The coal tar pipe was treated as hazardous material containing PCB's. • Removal was conducted as per the approved coal tar removal procedures and transported by Enbridge's waste management service provider Aevitus (under agreement with NewAlta) to an approved Aevitas facility under their Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval (CofA).
Trenching and Excavation - <i>Utility Crossings</i>	Throughout Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum distance separation from buried or above-ground services may not provide sufficient room within the ROW for the installation of a gas pipeline • Damage to utilities may inconvenience landowners • Where hydrovac trucks are involved in day-lighting, the waste material must be handled in an appropriate manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with the Enbridge Policies and Procedures, locates were obtained prior to any excavation work. • Warning signs were posted in vicinity of overhead power lines.
Spills	Five localized spills between July 23 and October 12, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of air, soil, surface water or ground water • Inconvenience to landowners and public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Spill Contingency Plan was prepared emphasizing prevention and preparedness and outlining safe practices. • The Plan described equipment shut

Activity	Duration	Potential Effect	Mitigation Measures
			<p>down and spill containment procedures, contaminated soils removal, bagging and temporary storage, and final disposal at an approved waste receiving facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 100m buffer zone was enforced where practical for mobile equipment for fueling and maintenance at all watercourses. • Four of the five spills were of hydraulic oil. Oil was soaked up with absorbent pads. Any impacted soil was removed from site and disposed of offsite. • One spill was of drilling mud into a dry watercourse channel bed. The drilling mud was easily contained and removed via vac truck. • Reportable spills were communicated as required to appropriate regulatory agencies.
Hydrostatic Testing	August 21 to October 12, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of water supply to landowners or emergency services • Uncontrolled discharge of water could cause erosion, sedimentation and contamination of surface water supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source water supply was potable chlorinated water provided by the St. Clair Public Works on Moore Line Road. • Water was de-chlorinated prior to use. • Water was released under a approval to discharge to a local ditch. • No evidence of adverse environmental impacts associated with these dewatering operations was noted.
Pipe Energizing	October 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconvenience and/or negative health effects to nearby landowners and the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energizing was completed in accordance with Enbridge Policies and Procedures. • No evidence of adverse environmental impacts associated with energizing were noted.
Clean-Up	August 30 2011 – ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough clean-up activities include access removal, opening topsoil piles for drainage, erosion control measures, and general garbage removal. • Final clean up includes subsoil preparation such as grading, compaction relief, leveling and topsoil replacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up activities were conducted in accordance with the Enbridge Construction and Maintenance Manual. • Final clean-up was performed on the Corunna Pipeline segment and sections of the Interconnect Pipeline. • During October and November 2011, adverse weather conditions greatly impeded final cleanup activities. • The remainder of clean-up will be completed in Spring 2012.

5. Residual Issues

Overall, construction activities were carried out with a high level of respect for the environment and residents. Due to adverse conditions encountered during October and November 2011, final cleanup activities along the majority of the pipeline ROWs were postponed to Spring 2012. The following unresolved issues remain at the time of completion of this report. They will be addressed in the upcoming months prior to the final monitoring of the pipeline route.

- Final clean up activities
- Resume topsoil testing program
- Tree seedlings planting
- Drainage tile repair

A photo log documenting site conditions on April 19, 2012 is presented in Appendix B. The work associated with the residual issues that will be undertaken in 2012 is summarized below.

a. Final Clean Up Activities

Final clean-up was performed on the Corunna Pipeline segment and sections of the Interconnect Pipeline. During October and November 2011, adverse weather conditions greatly impeded final cleanup activities, and the remainder of the work was postponed to Spring 2012.

Final clean up includes subsoil preparation such as grading, compaction relief, leveling and topsoil replacement. Since the end of the construction period in 2011, some regrading has occurred in isolated areas to prevent water from ponding. Temporary irrigation trenches were installed as an interim measure at these locations. Silt fencing has been removed in preparation for final clean up activities along the right of way.

Final clean-up will be completed in Spring 2012 in accordance with the established clean up procedures for the project, with approved modifications as requested by landowners. All final clean up work is expected to be completed by May 31, 2012.

Results of this restoration work will be examined in the Spring of 2013 and detailed in the Post-Construction Environmental Monitoring Report.

b. Soil Management

The bulk density soil sampling program on agricultural lands will be resumed during restoration work. Sample locations will reflect the pre-construction sampling locations to allow comparison to baseline data. A soil specialist will conduct compaction testing of the subsoil, NPK (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) testing, and pH levels testing on and off the work area. Samples will be taken during reclamation activities, after subsoil de-compaction and prior to topsoil re-introduction.

Work will be conducted to avoid transference of topsoil between fields in line with the soybean cyst nematodes (SCN) mitigation plan. Equipment and foot ware will be thoroughly cleaned, pressure washed and inspected to ensure all topsoil is removed before transferring equipment to new fields.

c. Tree Seedlings Planting

A total of 71 trees were cut down from the Seckerton Bush Lot. Enbridge has a commitment through the County of Lambton Reforestation Agreement (June 2, 2011), to replant on a 2:1 (replanted:removed) ratio. The replanting effort will be implemented within an overall naturalization plan that Enbridge is developing with the St. Clair Region Conservation Authority ("SCRCA").

d. Drainage Tile Repair

Some drainage tiles were severed during trenching. These were recorded, flagged, and repaired as soon as possible. Tile drain restoration was completed in areas where topsoil was restored in 2011, as drains are completed subsequent to topsoil restoration. In areas awaiting final clean up, some mitigation measures to reduce flooding potential were carried out including uncapping damaged tile drain ends to allow flow through,

regrading ponded areas, and installation of temporary irrigation trenches. Assessments were conducted during and subsequent to rain events to confirm there is a low risk of flooding in areas where tile drains are awaiting repair.

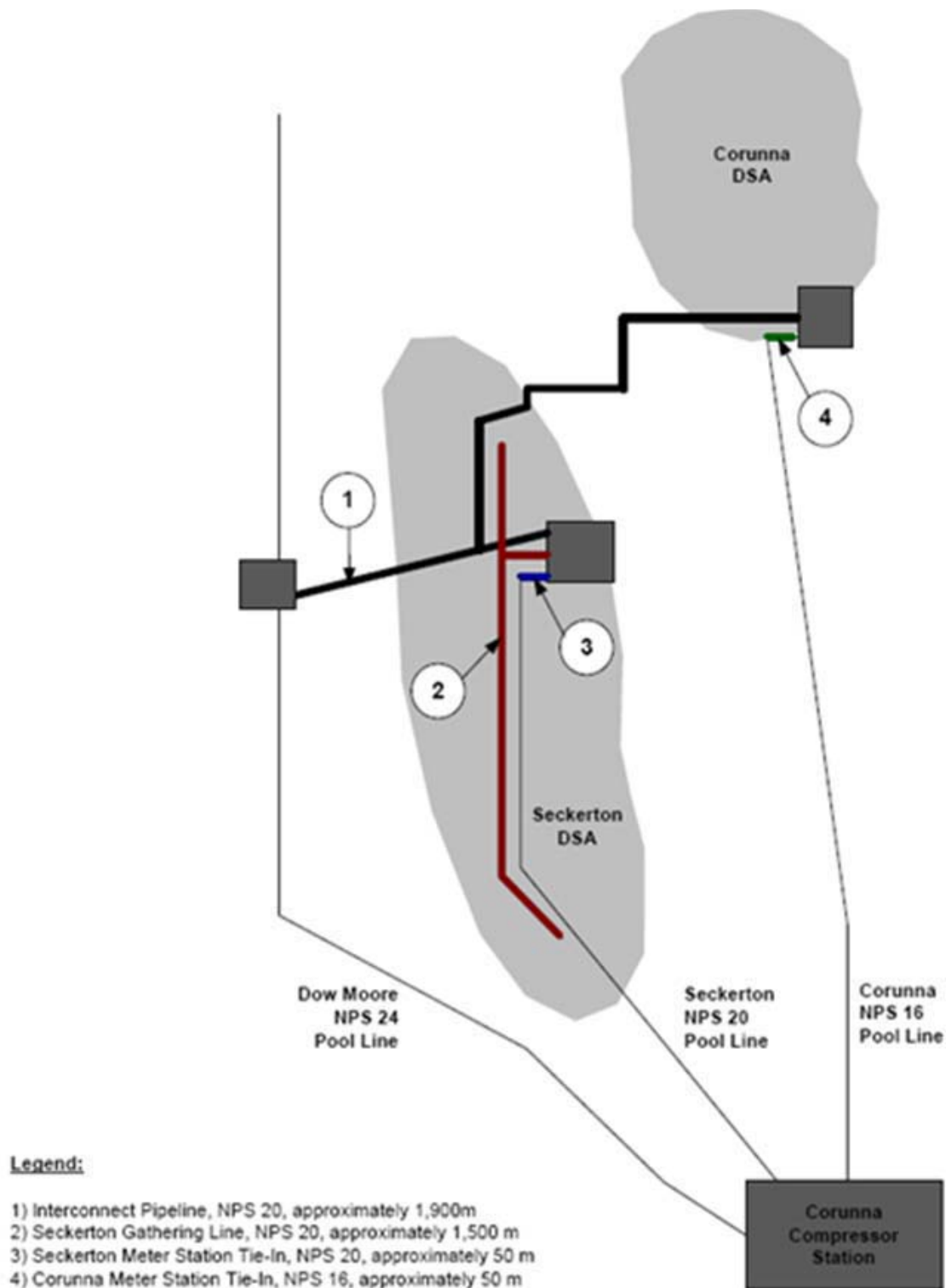
The remaining drainage tile repair will be completed once topsoil replacement, final grading, and topsoil settling has occurred. This work will be completed Summer 2012, possibly commencing in July.

6. Summary

This Interim Post-Construction Environmental Monitoring Report has been prepared in accordance with the OEB Decision for EB-2010-0302. The Decision documents construction and clean-up activities between the fall (2011) and spring (2012). In general, measures that were implemented during construction and clean-up have been successful. Final clean up will resume in Spring and Summer 2012. The outstanding issues summarized above will be addressed in the Final Post-Construction Environmental Monitoring Report. This report will document continued remediation activities, and address additional issues should they arise.

APPENDIX A

MAP OF DOW MOORE, CORUNNA & SECKERTON PIPELINE PROJECT



Dow Moore, Corunna & Seckerton Pipeline Project

APPENDIX B

PHOTO LOG, APRIL 19, 2012



Photo 1 – Looking north along Corunna Pipeline from Interconnect Pipeline intersect



Photo 2 – Looking west along the Interconnect Pipeline from Corunna Pipeline intersect



Photo 3 – Looking north along Interconnect Pipeline towards Petrolia Line



Photo 4: Looking west along Interconnect Pipeline towards Ladysmith Line



Photo 5: Looking south along Interconnect Line towards Seckerton Pool Line Station Tie-In



Photo 6: Looking southeast along Seckerton Pipeline from Interconnect Pipeline intersect



Photo 7: Looking northwest along Seckerton Pipeline from Interconnect Pipeline intersect



Photo 8: Looking east towards Seckerton Pool Line Station Tie-In



Photo 9: Looking east along Interconnect Pipeline from Seckerton Line intersect



Photo 10: Looking east along Interconnect Pipeline at Dow Moore Metering Station



Photo 11: Looking northwest along Seckerton Line from Rockeby Line



Photo 12: Looking southeast along Seckerton Line towards Rockeby Line