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VIA Email, RESS and Courier

October 01, 2019

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

Dear Ms. Walli:

**Re: Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas)
Ontario Energy Board (Board) File No.: EB-2019-0006
St. Laurent Pipeline Project (Project)**

On September 26, 2019 the Board issued its Decision and Order for the above noted proceeding which included, as Schedule C, several Conditions of Approval.

Per section 2. (b) i. of the Conditions of Approval, Enbridge Gas is to provide the Board with notice in writing of the commencement of construction, at least five days prior to the date construction commences. Enbridge Gas is therefore advising the Board that construction of the Project is expected to commence on October 7, 2019.

Per section 3 of the Conditions of Approval, Enbridge Gas is to file an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP). Enclosed please find a copy of the EPP.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

(Original Signed)

Alison Evans
Advisor Rates
Regulatory Application

St. Laurent Pipeline Project: Environmental Protection Plan

Purpose & Scope

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) has developed this Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) for the installation of a natural gas pipeline on St. Laurent Boulevard, in the City of Ottawa.

This EPP outlines the required environmental protection measures and commitments to avoid and/or reduce the potential for construction to result in adverse effects upon the environment. These environmental protection measures apply to the right-of-way (ROW), temporary work space (TWS), permanent or temporary access roads, staging areas, construction yards and pipe storage areas and shall be carried out by Enbridge, their Contractor and sub-contractors during construction (pre-construction, construction and post-construction).

Background

Enbridge has developed this EPP for an approximately 1.7 kilometre (km) nominal pipe size (NPS) 6-inch Intermediate Pressure (IP) polyethylene natural gas pipeline in the City of Ottawa (the Project). Construction of the Project is scheduled to begin in October 2019. The Project has been proposed due to the age and condition of the current Extra High Pressure pipeline, and to better service 140 customers by transferring them to the IP system.

This EPP includes both general and site-specific environmental protection measures which have been developed based on past project experience and current industry best management practices and consistency with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) Environmental Guidelines (2016): Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario, 7th Edition (2016).

Sources

The EPP is based on information gathered through a combination of desktop review, field work, professional experience and the following reports:

- St. Laurent Pipeline Project: Environmental Report (Dillon 2019)
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: St. Laurent Pipeline Project (TMHC 2019)

Industry guidelines and regulations have also been considered in the creation of this EPP:

- Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario, 7th Edition (2016).
- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Waste Management Regulations (O. Reg 347)

This report has also been prepared in accordance with OEB Decision and Order EB-2019-0006 (September 26, 2019).

Limits and Dispute Resolution Process

There may be a need to revise specific measures outlined in the EPP stemming from ongoing consultation and landowner discussions, permitting requirements or to address unforeseen site-specific conditions that may arise during construction. If this were to occur, Enbridge will resolve the issue with the Project Manager, the Construction Manager, the Enbridge Environment Advisor and the Environmental Inspector in consultation with the appropriate regulators. The resolution and/or revision will be documented and communicated to the appropriate parties.

Environmental Setting

The environmental setting of the Project Area is described in the St. Laurent Pipeline Project: Environmental Report (Dillon Consulting Limited, 2019).

Environmental Compliance and Responsibilities

Enbridge will designate an Environmental Advisor for the Project with an Environmental Inspector made available to assist with maintaining environmental compliance during work around sensitive areas. The Enbridge Environmental Advisor and the Environmental Inspector are responsible for overseeing that environmental commitments, undertakings and conditions of authorizations are met. In addition, the Enbridge Environmental Advisor and the Environmental Inspector will monitor that work is completed in compliance with applicable environmental regulations and Enbridge policies, procedures and specifications in the most efficient and effective way possible.

The EPP will be distributed to Enbridge inspection staff and responsible construction personnel prior to construction. Should updates be required, the Enbridge Environmental Advisor will distribute as necessary.

OEB Conditions of Approval

This report has also been prepared in accordance with the OEB Decision and Order for the EB-2019-0006 (September 26, 2019) proceeding. As per Schedule C – Conditions of Approval:

4. Enbridge shall advise the OEB of any proposed change in the project, including but not limited to changes in: OEB-approved construction or restoration procedures, the proposed route construction schedule and cost, the necessary environmental assessments and approvals, and all other approvals, permits, licences, certificates and rights required to construct the proposed facilities. Except in an emergency, Enbridge shall not make any such change without prior notice to and written approval of the OEB. In the event of an emergency, the OEB shall be informed immediately after the fact.
6. Both during and after construction, Enbridge shall monitor the impact of construction, and shall file with the OEB each of the following:

(a) A post construction report, within three months of the in-service date, which shall describe any impacts and outstanding concerns identified during construction; describe the actions taken or planned to be taken to prevent or mitigate any identified impacts of construction; include a log of all complaints received by Enbridge Gas, including the date/time the complaint was received, a description of the complaint, any actions taken to address the complaint, as well as the rationale for taking such actions

(b) A final monitoring report, no later than fifteen months after the in-service date, or, where the deadline falls between December 1 and May 31, the following June 1, which shall describe the condition of any rehabilitated land; describe the effectiveness of any such actions taken to prevent or mitigate any identified impacts of construction; include the results of analyses and monitoring programs and any recommendations arising therefrom; and include a log of all complaints received by Enbridge Gas, including the date/time the complaint was received, a description of the complaint, any actions taken to address the complaint, the rationale for taking such actions.

For a complete listing and description of the requirements set out as part of the conditions of approval, please see the OEB Decision and Order EB-2019-0006 Schedule C – Conditions of Approval (September 26, 2019).

Mitigation Measures

This section provides the assessment of the potential impacts associated with the Project on the physical, natural and socio-economic environment, as well as recommended mitigation measures (Table 9), and has been modified from the St. Laurent Pipeline Project: Environmental Report (Dillon Consulting Limited, 2019).

Table 1: Potential Construction Effects & Mitigation Measures

Component	Potential Construction Effects	Mitigation Measures
Physical Environment		
Physiography, Topography, and Surficial Geology	Soil removal, soil erosion.	Existing topography along the PR will be returned to as close to pre-construction condition as possible following construction; the pipeline will be buried underground and back-filled to existing grade.
Groundwater	It is understood that construction will involve the installation of a pipeline with typical depth (top of pipe) of approximately 1.2 m. The pipeline will be installed for the most part using open-cut trenching techniques. Should sections of the pipeline trench encounter the groundwater table, groundwater will likely exfiltrate into the trench and may require dewatering to facilitate construction. Tie-in pits (if required) can also reach depths greater than 5 m.	<p>Should the groundwater table or other wet areas be encountered during construction, the following mitigation measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Store all fuels, chemicals, and other lubricants away from drainage features and on relatively flat areas in contained storage areas. Re-fuelling activities should be undertaken a minimum of 100 m away from drainage features and other sensitive environmental features. Should a spill occur, contact Enbridge's Environment Department should also be notified (1-855-336-2056), who will also notify the MECP Spills Action Centre (1-800-268-6060) immediately. Containment should occur as soon as practical; ▪ Register under the EASR where dewatering in excess of 50,000 L/day and up to 400,000 L/day is required. Excess water should be directed away from sensitive natural features. ▪ Obtain a PTTW from the MECP where dewatering in excess of 400,000 L/day is required. Excess water should be directed away from natural features; ▪ Groundwater should be redirected back to the ground surface when dewatering to maintain infiltration and should be discharged in a flat vegetated area and into a filter system (such as filter bags) a minimum of 30 m from the nearest watercourse, unless otherwise approved by the MECP. <p>Additional mitigation measures specific to dewatering and discharge are as follows:</p> <p>Management of water from construction sites often requires more than one form of treatment. The primary method that should be used is to discharge through a silt bag or filter bag. The location of the silt/filter bag should be at least 30 m away from a watercourse, unless otherwise approved by the MECP, away from slopes, and on a vegetated surface to prevent additional silt loading as the water is discharged (as possible).</p> <p>Beyond this primary treatment, a series of treatments (called a "treatment train") may need to be employed if the quality of the water being discharged is still impaired relative to the receiving water. In general, groundwater that is being de-watered should be directed towards a vegetated flow path or depression. Other measures in the treatment train include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pumping to upland vegetated areas; ▪ Small temporary holding ponds; ▪ Vegetated swales and check dams; ▪ Bio-log retention areas; and, ▪ Erosion control blankets. <p>Additional measures are provided in Section 32.10: Spills Response and Reporting, and Section: 8.6.3.1 Dewatering of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.</p>
Bedrock	Because this a replacement of an existing pipeline, bedrock is unlikely to be encountered during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rock excavation is not anticipated; however, if required, excavation should be completed in accordance with Section 8.8 Rock Excavation of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.
Natural Environment		

Component	Potential Construction Effects	Mitigation Measures
<p>Atmospheric Environment</p>	<p>Air emissions associated with construction generally include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide (including greenhouse gases) from construction equipment exhaust. Air emissions may also be produced through pipeline welding activities. Pipeline construction will likely result in the creation of dust that may be carried away from the site during dry conditions.</p>	<p>Good equipment maintenance practices will be encouraged during construction. Emissions produced through welding cannot be mitigated; however, these emissions will be short-term and localized. It is not anticipated that this will be a significant contributor to air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Construction dust should be mitigated by limiting the area of open trenches (where possible) and protecting spoil piles. Water and other environmentally friendly suppressants are recommended to control dust during dry and windy conditions. The amount of excavated soil remaining will be minimized and cleaned up immediately following construction. Dust control measures should be monitored regularly to increase efficiency. Additional mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equip vehicles with emission controls, as applicable, and operate within regulatory requirements; ▪ Limit long-term idling; ▪ Use appropriate earth moving practices; and, ▪ Limit construction activities during high wind events.
<p>Terrestrial Habitat and Vegetation</p>	<p>The pipeline will be installed primarily within an existing road ROW. Any vegetation encountered will likely consist of common roadside vegetation of minor ecological value (vegetation capable of colonizing new roadside edges). However if construction activities (e.g., temporary laydown areas, equipment encroachment) extend into vegetated areas, activities could result in the alteration or removal of terrestrial habitat and could adversely impact trees and other vegetation by causing soil compaction, damaging roots and the structural integrity of vegetation. Construction activities could also result in invasive species and/or weed introduction and spread.</p>	<p>General mitigation measures recommended during construction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimize the width of the construction area so that minimal vegetation is affected; ▪ Limits of the workspace should be clearly marked to avoid encroachment into adjacent areas and to avoid unnecessary tree removals; ▪ Where feasible, construction traffic should be limited to the existing road allowance to avoid potential compression to tree root zones; ▪ Protect vegetation adjacent to the working area from construction traffic and/or materials storage; ▪ If required, obtain permits from the municipalities for tree removal. Consultation with these agencies to ascertain appropriate measures for tree removal or injuries should be undertaken and may include compensation. An Arborist Assessment should be conducted to ascertain potential removal in the temporary working space and permanent easement and used to support permitting; ▪ Native topsoil should be preserved through proper topsoil handling and storage; ▪ Ontario native seed mixes that are free of weed species should be used for revegetation, and should be appropriate for the habitat type and existing land use; ▪ Upon completion of construction, replace all vegetation removed or damaged with appropriate native species as required; ▪ Undertake construction in a manner consistent with Section: 8.2 Clearing of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>; ▪ Follow guidelines set out by the appropriate conservation authorities and local municipality; ▪ Grade only where necessary; ▪ All equipment will arrive to the site clean and free of soil and/or vegetation to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species and weeds; ▪ Monitor for invasive vegetation and weeds during construction and implement controls as necessary (e.g., mowing, spraying); and, ▪ Implement tree protection zones once vegetation removal is complete. The tree drip line plus an additional 1 m demarcated by fencing should be established around remaining edge vegetation to avoid soil compaction.

Component	Potential Construction Effects	Mitigation Measures
<p>Wildlife, Significant Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk</p>	<p>The following are potential effects during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The removal of trees and shrubs can impact nesting birds if conducted during known breeding bird timing windows (generally between April 1 and August 31); ▪ Noise from construction activities can cause some temporary disturbance to local wildlife; and, ▪ Trenching activities have the potential to cause physical harm to wildlife that may fall in any open trenches, particularly if the trenches are left exposed overnight. 	<p>The following provides the recommended general mitigation measures with respect to wildlife and SAR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake environmental awareness training for all workers onsite to highlight issues specific to the Project. Training should focus on protocols for injured wildlife and the identification of SAR that may be encountered; ▪ Provide SAR identification sheets to workers that outline habitat, identifying characteristics and mitigation measures; ▪ All wildlife encountered should be handled by a qualified professional using approved MNRF handling protocols and relocated away from the construction area to prevent incidental harm; ▪ Nuisance and large wildlife encounters or incidents involving wildlife should be reported to the MNRF; ▪ Food waste and debris should be removed from the site daily to an approved waste facility; ▪ Conduct preconstruction planning that includes a review of the areas of potential habitat; ▪ Narrow construction footprint if possible; ▪ Suspend activity if active habitat is discovered that cannot be adequately setback from; and, ▪ Document SAR encounters. <p>Abide by regulatory timing windows (generally April 15 to August 31) and setback distances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct pre-construction nest sweeps if construction will occur in migratory bird restricted activity period (April 1 – August 31). Nest sweeps are valid for 7 days; and, ▪ Protect active nests by flagging or fencing off an appropriate setback distance as determined by a qualified professionals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Barn Swallow nest in man-made structures such as barns and culverts. If a Barn Swallow nest must be removed, it must be removed prior to May 1 or after August 31. A notice of activity form must be submitted to the MNRF and a mitigation and restoration record developed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 242/08. ▪ Conduct pre-construction nest sweeps if construction will occur in restricted activity periods for SAR birds (May 1 – August 31). Nest sweeps for SAR birds are valid for 2 days. ▪ Protect active nests by flagging or fencing off an appropriate setback distance (30 m). ▪ Monitor active nests during the implementation of work to identify what level of disturbance the work is having on the nesting birds. Nests will be monitored to determine when a nest is no longer active and the protective buffer can be removed.
<p>Soils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grubbing, stripping, excavation. ▪ Open trenching. ▪ Loss of topsoil through wind erosion. ▪ Loss of topsoil through surface water erosion. ▪ Soil compaction and rutting. <p>Impacts to soils will be minimized as the Project will be located within an existing, previously disturbed municipal road ROW.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, there is potential for minor impacts to fringe areas, specifically the treed and manicured lawn median strips that occur intermittently along the centerline of St. Laurent Boulevard.</p>	<p>Any topsoil that is excavated is a valuable resource that should be salvaged and replaced following the completion of pipeline construction. If the contractor cannot effectively salvage topsoil, an application of topsoil should be applied during re-seeding. The following mitigation measures are recommended to minimize impacts on soils including actively farmed areas, as well as those provided in the Section 8.3 Topsoil Handling of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suspend or limit construction during wet soil conditions; ▪ Restrict grading and stripping to temporary work areas; ▪ Use lightweight and wide-tracked equipment to minimize soil compaction, where possible; ▪ Segregate topsoil within the construction easement prior to trenching to avoid compaction and soil mixing; ▪ Use plywood or tarpaulins to store topsoil and avoid topsoil loss; ▪ Implement a mitigation strategy to control accelerated erosion if necessary; ▪ Use topsoil in areas where the subsoil covers the trench and is relatively infertile; ▪ Verify that all construction equipment used is mechanically sound to avoid leakage of oil, gasoline, hydraulic fluids and grease; ▪ Maintain proper spill management equipment (i.e., spill kit) on-site at all times; and, ▪ Restore the areas to as close to pre-construction condition as possible.
<p>Socio-Economic Environment</p>		

Component	Potential Construction Effects	Mitigation Measures
Construction Activities – Noise	Construction activities have the potential to disturb residents along the pipeline route, particularly in proximity to the intersections on St. Laurent Boulevard. Construction-related noise effects are expected to be minor, temporary and localized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction activities will be carried out in compliance with municipal noise by-laws with respect to noise and construction equipment usage. No construction activities will occur on Statutory Holidays, Sundays and at night as stipulated in respective noise by-laws without applicable noise by-law exemptions. General noise control measures will be implemented during construction (i.e., proper maintenance of equipment, muffling systems, minimum idling of equipment and vehicles).
Construction Activities – Access Modifications and Restrictions	Access to entrance ways (i.e., driveways) will be maintained as best as possible during the construction period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate signage and flag personnel will be used should detours be necessary; ▪ Vehicle traffic should also be managed in accordance with Section 3.9: Traffic Control and Protection Plan, Section 18: Road and Railway Crossings, Section 31.4: Pipeline Depth of Cover Survey, Section 8.5: Trenching/ Excavating, Section 8.6: Trenching, Section 8.7: Paving Excavation and Repairs of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>; and, ▪ An appropriate Traffic Control Plan will be developed and implemented in accordance with Ontario Traffic Manual (OTM) Book 7 – Temporary Conditions.
Construction Activities – Traffic Disruption	The Project has the potential to affect vehicle traffic in the Study Area. There may be an increase in the amount of truck traffic during Project construction; however, truck traffic impacts will be localized and temporary. Road crossings may be completed using the open-cut method which would have impacts on road users. Trenchless installations may be pursued where open-cut is not possible. In addition, traffic reductions to one-lane or detours for roads that will be open-cut may be necessary during construction. Parking may be a concern to nearby commercial and industrial facilities. Vibration may be produced by heavy equipment movement along the pipeline route, soil excavation, and trenchless (HDD) activities, however it is expected to be minimal and not exceed vibration caused by typical construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic access will be maintained where possible during construction. However, a lane closure and traffic detours may be required to allow construction equipment and materials passage, or where open-cut construction is planned. Good management and best practices will be implemented during construction to minimize traffic disruption. If required, temporary detour routes will be provided to reduce potential impacts to commuters; ▪ Enbridge is encouraged to consult with municipal staff to develop an appropriate traffic management plan to assist with maintaining traffic flow. Consultation with local transit providers and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) may also be required if temporary detours and/or bus stop relocations are deemed necessary; ▪ A common parking area may also be established for construction crews to reduce traffic and better manage parking congestion. ▪ Enbridge will respond to any construction complaints promptly (if any); and, ▪ Vehicle traffic should also be managed in accordance with Section 3.9: Traffic Control and Protection Plan, Section 18: Road and Railway Crossings, Section 31.4: Pipeline Depth of Cover Survey, Section 8.5: Trenching/ Excavating, Section 8.6: Trenching, Section 8.7: Paving Excavation and Repairs of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>. ▪ An appropriate Traffic Control Plan will be developed and implemented in accordance with OTM Book 7 – Temporary Conditions.
Construction Activities – Vibration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enbridge will monitor areas considered to be susceptible to vibration damage and take appropriate steps, if required. Enbridge or its contractor will provide compensation for any property damage in relation to the Project should it occur.

Component	Potential Construction Effects	Mitigation Measures
Construction Activities – Construction Waste	Waste produced during the construction period may include non-hazardous wastes (packaging, spent lubricating cartridges, coffee cups) and hazardous wastes (pneumatic oils from hydraulic systems, gasoline and other lubricants/oils).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid waste should be collected and disposed of appropriately in accordance with applicable regulations at a licensed waste facility; ▪ Hazardous wastes should be transported by MECP licensed waste haulers to a MECP registered disposal site. Good management practices are recommended to prevent spills and contamination during construction. Any temporary storage of wastes on-site should include the use of secured containers in designated sites away from sensitive areas; and, ▪ All construction waste should be disposed of in accordance with Section 4.1: Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.
Construction Activities – Bentonite Slurry	Bentonite slurry will be generated during construction if trenchless methods are used. There is potential for bentonite slurry to seep into porous formations subsurface, reduce groundwater quality, and leave the tunnel along a preferential flow pathway and inadvertently seep into a nearby watercourse, or interfere with nearby structures (i.e., roadways).	<p>Bentonite slurry, when not managed appropriately, is considered an industrial waste and so requires specific handling. Bentonite slurry generation can be reduced by using a centrifuge to screen out unwanted solids and fines, allowing the bentonite to be reused on-site to a certain extent. Prior to disposal, bentonite slurry can be treated by solidification methods and removed from the site under the appropriate waste classification. Other mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the composition of the bentonite slurry should be determined based on the geotechnical conditions of the site; ▪ the application of bentonite slurry should be monitored frequently by the contractor; and, ▪ extra caution should be exercised near drainage features, natural features, and nearby structures that could be impacted. <p>Additional measures are provided in Section 12: Trenchless Installations of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.</p>
Existing Linear Infrastructure Corridors and Other Infrastructure	There is minimal potential for the Project to interfere with existing infrastructure and associated corridors during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to existing linear infrastructure corridors will be maintained throughout the construction period; ▪ Utilities should be identified early on in the planning process if locations are anticipated to be impacted by Project construction. Contact with Ontario One-Call should be made as well as follow-up with other operators in the area; and, ▪ Additional information is provided in Section 18: Road and Railway Crossings, Section 31.4: Pipeline Depth of Cover Survey, Section 8.5: Trenching/Excavating, Section 8.6: Trenching, Section 8.7: Paving Excavation and Repairs of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.
Tourism and Recreation	The Project has the potential to restrict access to recreational facilities located along the route (St. Laurent Complex) during the construction period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to recreational facilities will be maintained to the extent possible during construction. In the event that access modifications are required, discussions will be held with facility owners and appropriate signage will be installed.
Indigenous Communities	Project construction could potentially result in the finding of indigenous artifacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are discovered during construction, a Heritage Resource Discovery Contingency plan will be implemented; and, ▪ Work undertaken in, and around, areas with known archaeological potential will be completed in accordance with Section 8.15: Archaeological Areas of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>.

Component	Potential Construction Effects	Mitigation Measures
Archaeological and Heritage Resources	Discovery of archaeological resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are discovered during construction, a stop work procedure will be implemented and MTCS will be advised along with Indigenous communities; ▪ Work undertaken in and around areas with known archaeological potential will be completed in accordance with Section 8.15: Archaeological Areas of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>; ▪ The results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment indicate that the Project area should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment was recommended. ▪ If human remains are discovered during construction, a stop work procedure will be implemented and the appropriate agencies (e.g., police, coroner) will be contacted as well as Indigenous communities, if applicable.
Community Resources	No effects are anticipated during construction of the pipeline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic studies will be developed and approved by the appropriate authority prior to construction to ensure that EMS, police and fire are aware of any road detours or lane closures.
Waste Disposal and Potentially Contaminated Sites	There is limited potential to encounter contaminated sites during construction.	<p>The contractor should proceed with construction cautiously and be aware of the potential for contaminated soils. If contaminated soils are suspected, Section 8.13: Suspect Soil Excavation and Disposal Requirements of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i>, should be followed as suspect soils must be safely handled and disposed of in a manner consistent with regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Generally, when an excavation results in the discovery of suspect soil, there must be safe handling and disposal of the soil in compliance with regulatory requirements. Additional subsurface investigations (confirmatory and waste classification samples) should also take place in areas suspected of having soil contamination. Enbridge's Suspect Soil Procedure provides direction for managing contaminated sites that are encountered during construction. Should suspect soils be encountered, third party consultants are on-call twenty-four hours, seven days a week to provide support. Suspect soils are typically identified based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An odour emanating from the excavation; ▪ A significant change in colour, oil sheen, texture or stunted vegetation condition; ▪ The presence of coloured, odorous or non-water like liquid seeping into the excavation; and, ▪ The presence of solid wastes including drums, containers or tanks. <p>If suspect soils are identified, implement the Suspect Soils Procedure (see Section 8.13 of Enbridge's <i>Construction and Maintenance Manual, 2017</i> for further details).</p>

References

Dillon Consulting Ltd. (Dillon). 2019. St. Laurent Pipeline Project: Environmental Report. Prepared for Enbridge Gas Inc. April 2019.

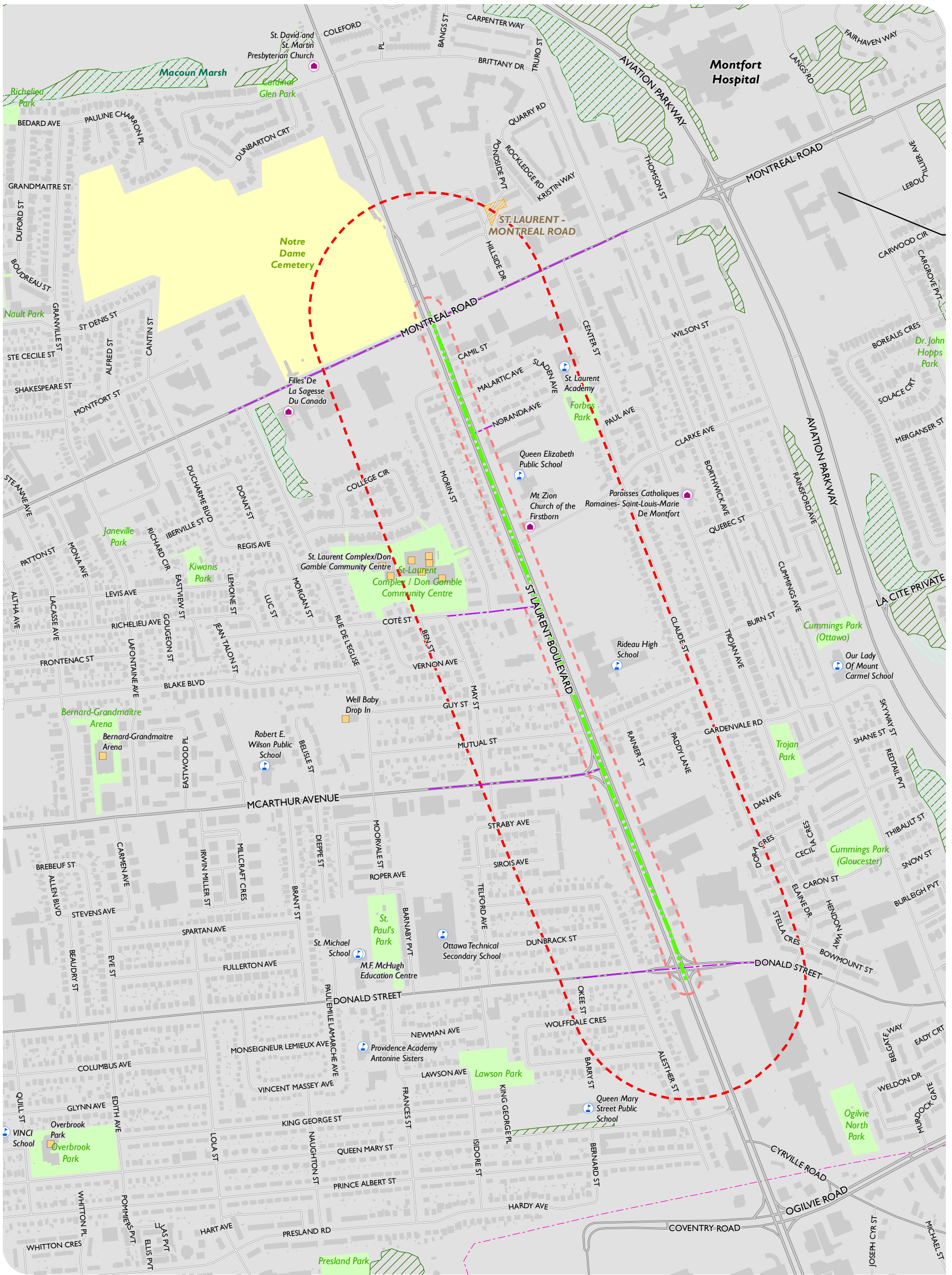
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). Waste Management Regulations (O. Reg 347).

Ontario Energy Board (OEB). 2016. Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario, 7th Edition.

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants (TMHC). 2019. Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: St. Laurent Pipeline Project. Prepared for Enbridge Gas Inc., on behalf of Dillon Consulting Ltd. August 2019.

Appendix A

Natural Environment & Socio Economic Features



**ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
ST. LAURENT
PIPELINE PROJECT**

**PREFERRED ROUTE,
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES
FIGURE 1**

- Field Work Study Area (30 m radius around Preferred Route)
- Study Area (250 m radius around Preferred Route)
- Place of Worship
- City Facility
- School
- Preferred Route
- Existing Enbridge Distribution Line
- Electrical Transmission Line

- Unevaluated Wetland
- ANSI, Earth Science
- Building Footprint
- Woodland
- Park
- Cemetery



MAP DRAWING INFORMATION:
DATA PROVIDED BY MNRF, CITY OF OTTAWA

MAP CREATED BY: GM
MAP CHECKED BY: WM
MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N



PROJECT: 18xxxx STATUS: DRAFT DATE: 2019-04-08