

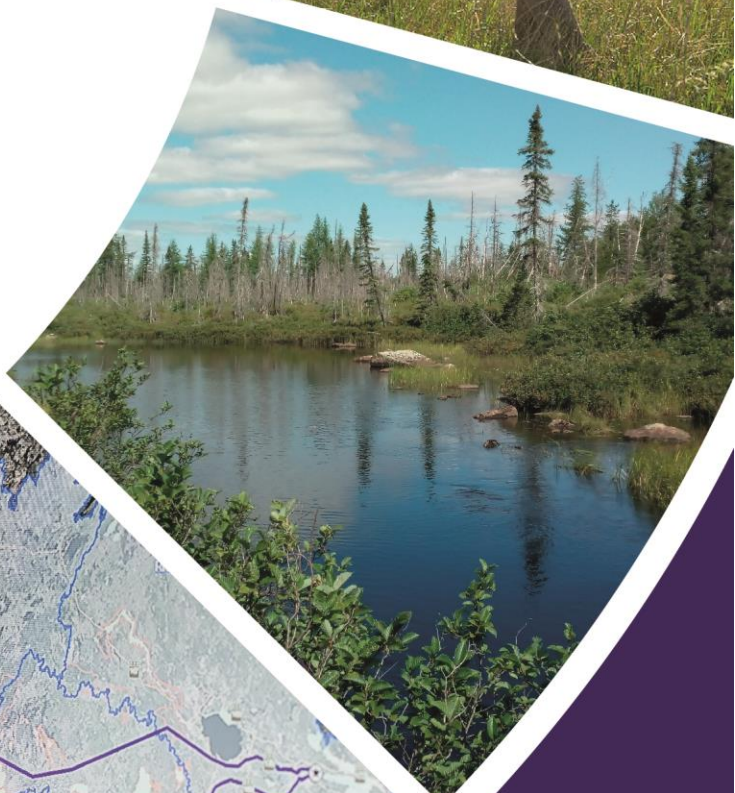
Gazoduq Project

Detailed Project Description - Summary

January 2020

Submitted to:

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada



gazoduq[®]

GAZODUQ INC.

Gazoduq Project

Note to readers:

This document is an unofficial translation of the original version in French for information purposes only. In case of a discrepancy, the original official document in French shall prevail.

Glossary

Detailed Project Description (DPD)	The Detailed Project Description contains updated information about the Project and a «notice» (i.e. responses), that sets how the proponent intends to address the summary of issues provided by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, as prescribed by the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> and the <i>Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations</i> .
Énergie Saguenay	The Énergie Saguenay project being developed by GNL Québec Inc. is a future natural gas liquefaction, storage, and export facility near Saguenay, QC.
Gazoduq Inc. (Gazoduq)	Gazoduq is a company incorporated in the province of Québec under the <i>Business Corporations Act</i> (CQRL c S-31.1) and whose shareholder is a limited partnership formed of investors with extensive worldwide experience in the design, development, building and operation of natural gas transmission lines, as well as strong expertise in financing. It is the proponent of the Gazoduq Project.
Indigenous Group	The expression “Indigenous group” is used by the Crown in its correspondence to Gazoduq in relation to consultation. The same expression is used in the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> , for example where the act refers to consultation with “any Indigenous group that may be affected by the carrying out of the designated project” (section 12 of the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i>). Gazoduq therefore tries to use that expression in its correspondence and filings pursuant to the Act, including in the initial description of a designated project and detailed description of a designated project. However, to refer to a specific Indigenous group, Gazoduq uses the name of that Indigenous group as used on the list provided by the Crown. The expression “Indigenous communities” is used in the Initial Project Description, most often to refer to the physical settlement of a specific Indigenous group. It should also be noted that the term “Aboriginal community” is the most commonly used term in Quebec (in French), particularly in the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> and the regulations adopted under it.
Initial Project Description (IPD)	The Initial Project Description is consistent with the original description of the Project submitted to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada in October 2019, by the proponent under the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> , which includes the information requirements set out in the <i>Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations</i> about the Project.
Impact Statement	Detailed technical document prepared by the proponent as per the requirements set out in the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines.
Pre-Application Project Description (PAPD)	A preliminary document that the proponent submitted on November 20, 2018, under the National Energy Board’s former regulatory regime, that describes the general features of the Project in the same manner as the Project Notice submitted to the MELCC on the same date.
Preferred Planning Area (PPA)	As part of its route selection process, Gazoduq defined a preferred planning area (PPA) within the Study Corridor which has an average variable width of approximately 400 metres.
Preferred Route	The route within the Study Corridor that will be preferred from an environmental, social, economic, and technical standpoint.
Project	The Gazoduq Project consists of the construction and operation of more than 780 km of natural gas transmission line between northeastern Ontario and Saguenay, Québec. The Project will supply natural gas from Western Canada to its primary customer, GNL Québec, for its project Énergie Saguenay, a natural gas liquefaction plant that is being developed.

Project Notice	A document that the Proponent filed with the <i>ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques</i> on November 20, 2018, which describes the general characteristics of the Project and is equivalent to the Pre-Application Project Description filed with the National Energy Board on the same date.
Shapefiles	A file format that contains geometric location information and attributes of geographic features.
Study Corridor	The proposed delineated area within which several route alternatives have and continues to be analyzed.

Abbreviations

ATRIS	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System
BAPE	Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement
CER	Canada Energy Regulator
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPTAQ	Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
ERP	Emergency and Preparedness Response Plan
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
ERP	Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GNLQ	GNL Québec Inc.
ha	Hectare
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
km	Kilometre
kt	Kilotonne
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LDC	Local Distribution Company
MELCC	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques
MERN	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
NEB	National Energy Board
NPS	Nominal Pipe Size
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM	Particulate Matter
PPA	Preferred Planning Area
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SO₂	Sulphur dioxide

Table of Contents

GLOSSARY	2
ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
LIST OF TABLES	6
APPENDIX.....	6
G.25 SUMMARY	7
G.25.1 Project Overview.....	7
G.25.2 Need and Purpose.....	8
G.25.3 Benefits.....	8
G.25.4 Alternatives and Alternative Means	9
G.25.5 Project Components and Activities	9
G.25.6 Proximity to Local Communities	13
G.25.7 Safety, Environment and Emergency Preparedness	14
G.25.8 Stakeholder Information Sharing and Consultation Process	16
G.25.9 Indigenous Consultation.....	17
G.25.10 Studies and Plans or Regional Assessments.....	22
G.25.11 Strategic Assessment Under Section 95 of the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i>	24
G.25.12 Federal, Provincial, Indigenous and Municipal Involvement.....	24
G.25.13 Physical and Biological Context	25
G.25.14 Health, Social and Economic Context.....	26
G.25.15 Federal Interests	26
G.25.16 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	28
G.25.17 Waste and Emissions.....	29
G.25.18 Contact Information	31

List of Tables

Table 25-1: Preliminary Coordinates for Main Project Components.....8
 Table 25-5-1: Description of the Natural Gas Transmission Line10
 Table 25-5-2: Compressor Stations10
 Table 25-5-3: Meter Station10
 Table 25-5-4: Mainline Block Valves11
 Table 25-5-5: Inspection Facilities11
 Table 25-5-6: Related Equipment11
 Table 25-6: Proximity to Local Communities.....13
 Table 25-9-2: Proximity of Potentially Impacted Indigenous Groups to the PPA19
 Table 25-10: Preliminary List of Federal Studies and Plans.....23
 Table 25-15-1: Potential Changes to Environmental Components27

Appendix

- Appendix A: Maps - Preferred Planning Area and Ecological Regions of the Corridor
- Appendix B: Map - Indigenous Groups Consulted for the Project
- Appendix C: Preliminary List of Authorizations for the Project

G.25 Summary

The following is a plain language summary of a detailed description of the Gazoduq Project (Detailed Project Description or DPD). Gazoduq submitted its Initial Project Description on October 10, 2019 and it was accepted by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada and posted on its Internet site on October 22, 2019.

This summary provides updated information on the Project and was prepared in recognition of Schedule 2, paragraph 25, the *Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations*, and the *Guide to Preparing an Initial Project Description and a Detailed Project Description under the Impact Assessment Act*.¹

G.25.1 Project Overview

Gazoduq Inc. (Gazoduq or the proponent) plans to construct and operate a new natural gas transmission line from an interconnection with TC Energy's existing mainline near Ramore, Ontario to a future natural gas liquefaction, storage and export facility (Énergie Saguenay) belonging to its main customer, GNL Québec Inc. (GNLQ), in the Saguenay region of Québec. Natural gas transportation services on the new transmission line will also be available for contracting by local distribution companies (LDCs) in northern Ontario and Québec (the Project).

Subsequent to consultation on a wider study corridor (the Study Corridor), a preferred planning area (Preferred Planning Area or PPA) for routing of the natural gas transmission line has been developed for the Project and continues to be analyzed.² The PPA is about 780 km long and is located primarily in Québec. It avoids a vast majority of the sensitive areas that were identified in the PPA selection process and runs through four regions – northern Ontario, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Mauricie and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (Appendix A of the present summary) and lands covered by treaties or subject to land claims by Indigenous groups. Routing based on the PPA has been and will continue to be fine-tuned to reflect information acquired from environmental assessments, technical studies, consultation programs, land acquisition, and feedback from regulatory and government authorities.

Approximate coordinates for the compressor stations and a meter station, as well as for interconnections with the TC Energy mainline and Énergie Saguenay³, are provided in Table 25-1.

Gazoduq proposes to contribute a total of \$36 million per year to non-Indigenous communities in the PPA. This innovative contribution is comprised of planned tax payments and a newly established community fund for Québec public land. In Ontario, the use of public land is taxed by the provincial government. In Québec, there is no equivalent provincial tax for the use of public land. Annual taxes for public and private lands in Ontario are estimated at \$2 million. Community fund and annual taxes in Québec are estimated at \$34 million. This initiative demonstrates Gazoduq's support for long term economic and social development along the proposed natural gas transmission line.

¹ This guide is accessible through the IAAC website at: https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/guide-preparing-project-description-detailed-project-description.html#_Toc17794722.

² In April 2019, Gazoduq announced that a PPA 780 km long had been identified within a previously announced 30 km to 60 km wide Study Corridor. In unconstrained areas, the PPA was an average width of approximately 400 m on public lands and approximately 200 m on private land. It is located on approximately 82% public land and includes 21 municipalities (19 in Québec and two in Ontario), and no First Nation reserves.

³ A meter station measures natural gas transferred from an operator to a customer. A custody transfer station measures natural gas transferred from one operator to another.

Subject to timely receipt of applicable regulatory approvals in Q3 2021, Gazoduq plans to make a final investment decision by the end of Q3 2021 and to begin construction late 2021 / early 2022. The in-service date is planned for the Q4 2024. This will require tightly controlled, but nevertheless achievable, Project execution and approval timing.

Table 25-1: Preliminary Coordinates for Main Project Components

Type of Component	Component	Latitude	Longitude
Natural Gas Transmission Line	Start (interconnection with TC Energy)	48.38679	-80.28952
	End (interconnection with Énergie Saguenay)	48.38663	-70.80121
Compressor Stations ¹	Ramore station	48.38703	-80.28779
	La Corne station	48.34456	-77.95033
	Lac Ashuapmushuan station	48.51428	-72.72468
Meter Station	Immediately upstream of the interconnection with Énergie Saguenay	48.38669	-70.80155
<p>Note: 1. The preliminary compressor station coordinates represent the centre point of locations currently under study.</p>			

G.25.2 Need and Purpose

The Project is needed to fulfill the requirements of its main customer, GNLQ, to provide Énergie Saguenay with long-term access to natural gas sourced exclusively from Western Canada, at a competitive price. Gazoduq understands that GNLQ plans to enter into a long-term natural gas transportation services arrangement with Gazoduq for transportation service on the transmission line to Énergie Saguenay’s facility.

In addition, the Project will provide LDCs in northern Ontario and Québec with an opportunity to contract for transportation service on the natural gas transmission line. A non-binding open season for capacity was launched on December 4, 2019 to affirm the known GNLQ requirement for transportation service and to solicit additional interest in shipping natural gas through the Project. The open season closed on January 6, 2020.

G.25.3 Benefits

G.25.3.1 Energy Transition

The Project is designed to be compatible with provincial, Canadian, and international energy and climate policies, as it is anticipated to facilitate an energy transition using natural gas, away from higher emitting sources of energy (e.g., coal, fuel oil, and diesel) currently used in international markets and locally in northern Ontario and Québec. This transition is expected to help support the fight against world-wide climate change by reducing global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the international markets.

The Project will also provide a link between Canadian natural gas producers and international LNG markets. This will facilitate the replacement of energy sources that emit more GHGs and will serve as a catalyst in expanding international trade for Québec, Ontario, Alberta and Canada.

G.25.3.2 Economy

The Project represents a \$5 billion investment by Gazoduq and as such, will generate significant economic benefits, including job creation, in Québec, Ontario, and Canada. Project labour requirements and economic benefits will be further defined in the Impact Statement and as Project planning progresses.

Gazoduq intends to develop strong relationships with local and Indigenous communities along the natural gas transmission line and plans to create mutually beneficial business partnerships in support of the Project throughout its operating life.

G.25.4 Alternatives and Alternative Means

The natural gas transmission line is designed to transport approximately 51 million cubic meters (1.8 billion cubic feet) of natural gas per day. Most of this capacity is required by GNLQ for Énergie Saguenay.

To meet Énergie Saguenay's requirements, the capacity of the existing natural gas transmission and distribution system to Saguenay, Québec was evaluated. This evaluation indicated that the existing capacity represents only a small portion of Énergie Saguenay requirements. A new large diameter natural gas transmission line was therefore determined to be the only feasible option.

Three alternative alignments (southern, central and northern) were analyzed for the Project. Based on this analysis, the northern alignment was selected mainly because of its:

- overall lower population density
- potential for avoiding areas of ecological and recreational interest
- potential for routing on predominantly public land
- preliminary engagement with certain Indigenous groups did not raise decisive issues and concerns
- fewer number of infrastructure crossings (i.e., highway, road and rail)
- potential for economic development opportunities
- ability to access natural gas supply exclusively from Western Canada

G.25.5 Project Components and Activities

G.25.5.1 Main Components

The preliminary scope of the Project includes approximately 780 km of 1,067 mm (nominal pipe size [NPS] 42) outside diameter natural gas transmission line and related components. Approximately 93% of the 780 km length will be in Québec. The remaining 7% will be in Ontario.

For the purposes of this Project, the natural gas transmission line is an underground pipe that will transport natural gas from the interconnection point with TC Energy's mainline near Ramore, Ontario, to supply the future natural gas storage and export liquefaction complex in Saguenay, Québec.

Table 25-5-1: Description of the Natural Gas Transmission Line

Location with respect to ground level	Buried (including agricultural land, forests, bedrock areas, all watercourses, etc.) ⁴
Length	Approximately 780 km
Outside diameter	42 inches (1,067 mm)
Pipe material	High tensile steel with fusion bonded epoxy coating
Construction footprint (typical)	Approximately 45 m wide plus temporary workspace at crossings
Width of permanent right-of-way (typical)	Approximately 25 m wide
Land ownership	Right-of-way to be acquired (private and public land tenures)

A compressor station is a facility that provides the energy necessary to compensate for the pressure loss that occurs along the pipe and thus allow the natural gas to move to its delivery point. The compression units will be powered by electric motors or gas turbines depending on their location. The use of compression units powered by electric turbines in Québec is currently being assessed.

Table 25-5-2: Compressor Stations

Proposed locations (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near Ramore, Ontario • Near La Corne, Québec • Near Lac Ashuapmushuan, Québec
Surface area	Approximately between 5 and 10 ha per station
Power supply	Electricity and / or natural gas
Land ownership	Land to be acquired or leased

A meter station is a facility used to measure the gas that is delivered to a customer.

Table 25-5-3: Meter Station⁵

Quantity	One station (meter station for Énergie Saguenay)
Surface area	Approximately 0.5 ha
Land ownership	Land to be acquired or leased

Block valves are used to shut off the flow of natural gas for maintenance purposes or in the event of a pipe incident, thereby reducing the volume of natural gas that could potentially be emitted to the atmosphere.

⁴ Exceptions are within fenced-in areas (mainline block valves, in-line inspection sites, the meter station, and compressor stations).

⁵ A custody transfer station between TC Energy's facilities and Gazoduq's facilities is also planned. This station would be under the responsibility of TC Energy.

Table 25-5-4: Mainline Block Valves

Quantity	Approximately 25 sites along the length of the natural gas transmission line
Surface area	Approximately 0.03 ha per site
Land ownership	Located within permanent right-of-way

Inspection facilities consist of receptacles used to introduce or remove inspection tools used to assess the condition of the natural gas transmission line (i.e., launcher and receiver facilities).

Table 25-5-5: Inspection Facilities

Quantity	4 launchers and 4 receivers
Location	1 mainline site will have 1 launcher and 1 receiver. The other launchers and receivers will be inside the compressor and meter stations.
Surface area	Approximately 0.2 ha per station
Land ownership	Located within the permanent right-of-way

Table 25-5-6: Related Equipment

Operations Control Centre, including a supervisory data acquisition and control system (SCADA) to monitor operating parameters remotely and intervene as required
Cathodic protection system providing protection of the pipe against corrosion
Safety equipment and warning signs

Temporary infrastructure, such as access roads, construction camps, stockpile sites and contractor yards will be required during construction. Some new permanent access roads will also be needed for the operations phase.

The Project will be designed, constructed, operated, decommissioned and ultimately abandoned in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and industry codes and standards.

G.25.5.2 Activities

Gazoduq will establish an integrated and systematic management system. The system will be comprised of various programs designed to support the safety and security of people and property, and the protection of the environment. It will be applied to all phases of the Project and will play a fundamental role in Project-related activities, from planning and design to construction, operation and ultimately, decommissioning and abandonment.

G.25.5.2.1 Planning and Design Phase Activities

During this phase, activities include but are not limited to:

- Project planning and preliminary design
- consultation with Indigenous groups and stakeholders
- conducting biophysical and socioeconomic assessments, including field surveys
- undertaking detailed geotechnical design and studies, and related fieldwork
- consulting with landowners, residents, and other land users
- consulting with entities responsible for allowing the use of Crown land
- applying management system components relevant to the planning and design phase
- preparing regulatory submissions and participating in the regulatory review process
- detailed design

G.25.5.2.2 Construction Phase Activities

Construction activities include but are not limited to:

- applying management systems and programs relevant to the construction phase (e.g., emergency response and preparedness plans [ERPs], environmental protection plans [EPPs], and Project-specific health and safety plans)
- continuing engagement activities
- installing temporary infrastructure (e.g., worker camps, laydown areas, and access roads)
- preparing work areas (e.g., surveying, clearing, and soil stripping and conservation)
- line assembly (stringing, bending, welding, weld inspections, coating of welded joints, and coating inspections)
- staking the centreline, trenching (rock blasting, where required), padding the trench, lowering-in of assembled line in trench, installing buoyancy controls where required, completing as-built surveys, and backfilling
- installing watercourse crossings and erosion controls, where required
- installing facilities (e.g., block valves, compressor stations, meter stations, operations control centre)
- installing cathodic protection system
- cleaning the interior of the line and hydrostatic pressure testing
- commissioning
- clean-up and site restoration

G.25.5.2.3 Operations Phase Activities

Once constructed, tested and commissioned, and all applicable regulatory authorizations are received, the operational phase will commence. During this phase, the natural gas transmission line will be remotely monitored 24 hours per day, seven days per week using a SCADA system. The SCADA system will provide continuous operational information to the control centre technicians. These highly trained technicians will be alerted of any abnormal operational event or loss of communication regarding the natural gas transmission line. This will enable them to respond rapidly and take the necessary action to ensure continued safe operation.

Management systems and prevention programs will be integrated into the operational phase of the Project and will include but not be limited to:

- terrestrial and aerial patrols
- internal integrity inspections
- monitoring of cathodic protection systems
- installation and maintenance of natural gas transmission line markers along roads and at watercourse crossings
- preventive maintenance
- emergency response planning and management
- integrity maintenance
- safety and security management

- environmental protection

Other operations activities include transitioning from Project-related engagement and consultation programs to ongoing communications and public awareness programs with local and Indigenous groups, landowners, emergency response providers, local officials, and others, as applicable.

G.25.5.2.4 Decommissioning and Abandonment

To meet the needs of Gazoduq’s main customer, GNLQ, the Project is anticipated to be in operation for at least 25 years. However, the Project’s facilities are expected to operate for 50 or more years based on the experience of existing natural gas transmission lines operating in North America.

Decommissioning and abandonment activities will comply with applicable federal and provincial regulatory requirements in force at the time.

G.25.6 Proximity to Local Communities

Table 25-6 shows the proximity of the PPA to some of the nearest communities.

Table 25-6: Proximity to Local Communities

Communities	Distance to the PPA (km)	Comments
Preissac	0.76	
Laterrière	0.91	
La Corne	1.4	
La Motte	2.5	
Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean	2.54	
D'Alembert	3.47	
Mont-Brun	3.72	
Saint-François-de-Sales	4.27	
Cléricy	4.33	
La Baie	4.63	Outside the Study Corridor
Ramore	4.68	Outside the Study Corridor
Sainte-Hedwidge	5.5	
Senneterre	6.42	
Chicoutimi	6.73	Outside the Study Corridor
Chambord	7.92	Outside the Study Corridor
Belcourt	8	
Desbiens	8.61	Outside the Study Corridor
Roberval	10.25	Outside the Study Corridor
Héberville	11.23	
Métabetchouan-Lac-à-la-Croix	11.79	Outside the Study Corridor
Duparquet	11.91	
Lac-Bouchette	12.58	
Barraute	12.76	
Rivière-Héva	13.63	

Communities	Distance to the PPA (km)	Comments
Rouyn-Noranda	15.76	
Jonquière	15.82	Outside the Study Corridor
Saint-Prime	17.84	Outside the Study Corridor
Clova	21.34	
La Doré	21.81	Outside the Study Corridor
Saint-Félicien	22.7	Outside the Study Corridor
Parent	24.04	
Kirkland Lake	25.5	Outside the Study Corridor
Val-d'Or	27.47	Outside the Study Corridor
Alma	28.87	Outside the Study Corridor
Larder Lake	32.3	Outside the Study Corridor
La Tuque	112	Outside the Study Corridor

A photo-interpretation analysis and consultation of MERN database on leases granted on public land and field verification on private land made it possible to identify the buildings in the PPA in a preliminary manner. Based on their location and geometry, this preliminary assessment identified residential buildings with a permanent or temporary occupation. Thus, 57 single family homes, two multi-residential buildings and 21 cottages would be present in the PPA.

The actual distances from any permanent, seasonal or temporary residence relative to the Project will be determined once the preferred route is identified.

G.25.6.1 Proximity to Federal Lands

No federally owned or administered lands are located within the PPA. The next closest federal lands are at the Canadian Forces Base Bagotville Airport, in Saguenay, which is 2.7 km from the PPA, but outside the Study Corridor.

Furthermore, the PPA crosses lands that are owned by the Saguenay Port Authority however, these lands are not «Federal Real Properties» within the meaning of its Letters Patent but «immovables» directly owned by the Saguenay Port Authority pursuant to schedule C of said Letters Patent.

G.25.7 Safety, Environment and Emergency Preparedness

G.25.7.1 Public Safety and Environmental Stewardship

Public safety and environmental stewardship are top of mind and priority for Gazoduq. Gazoduq is committed to the safety of all employees and people that could be affected by its assets, and to ensuring that its assets are constructed and operated in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Through all phases of the Project, Gazoduq will promote a positive safety culture to eliminate or reduce risk to the public, workers, the environment and Gazoduq assets.

To help prevent the potential for accidents, malfunctions and the unplanned release of natural gas, public safety and environmental protection measures are being incorporated into the design of the Project. This provides a consistent approach that meets or exceeds industry codes and specifications and draws on the most recent standard available for the design and construction of natural gas

transmission lines in Canada.⁶ It also incorporates the most current practices for quality assurance, environmental mitigation, and operations management.

For example, in preparing for construction, Gazoduq will develop an overarching safety management program that will be supported by a series of site-specific construction safety plans. Environmental protection plans (EPPs) are also being developed for construction. The EPPs will be appended to the Impact Statement for the Project and will be completed prior to construction.

During construction, construction-related responsibilities for health, safety, security and environmental performance are expected to be in accordance with Gazoduq's management system. Qualified construction inspectors will be retained to inspect construction activities and help ensure that the natural gas transmission line and facilities are constructed in compliance with:

- the design of the Project
- the applicable laws and regulations
- the applicable standards, specifications, and procedures
- Gazoduq's quality management system

Environmental inspectors will be retained to ensure that environmental mitigation measures are followed during construction, in accordance with the EPPs for the Project. Additional information on construction inspection and monitoring will be provided in the Impact Statement for the Project.

Once the natural gas transmission line is put into service, Gazoduq will follow the integrated management system, programs and policies for the operations phase.

G.25.7.2 Emergency Preparedness, Response and Management

Emergency preparedness, response and management plans will be developed for the natural gas transmission line and related facilities. These plans will ensure that Gazoduq has sufficient response capabilities and resources in place to address potential emergencies in the construction and operations phases of the Project, including in the unlikely event of an unplanned and uncontrolled release of natural gas.

An overarching emergency response plan (ERP) is currently being developed for the construction phase of the Project. It will be included, as a preliminary plan, in the Impact Statement for the Project. Prior to construction, site-specific ERPs will be developed to cover potential worksite emergencies during construction.

In addition, an emergency management plan (EMP) will be developed for the operations phase of the Project. The EMP will be posted on the Gazoduq website⁷ and will be distributed to applicable emergency response agencies before the Project is put into commercial service.

In developing the construction-phase ERPs and the operations-phase EMP, Gazoduq will consult with emergency response agencies, including local, provincial and federal agencies, and potentially impacted Indigenous groups, to ensure that appropriate communications and cooperation protocols are in place. This will ensure that the respective plans for construction and operation are aligned with the plans of affected emergency response agencies.

⁶ Refer to Canadian Standards Association Z662-19, which took effect in July 2019.

⁷ See National Energy Board Order AO-1-MO-006-2016 requiring the issuance of emergency response manuals required under subsection 32(1.1) of the *National Energy Board Onshore Pipeline Regulations*.

G.25.8 Stakeholder Information Sharing and Consultation Process

G.25.8.1 Approach

Gazoduq's approach to information sharing and consultation centers on rigorous, transparent, timely and diligent communication with interested and potentially affected stakeholders, as well as on its goal of addressing Project-related concerns and achieving social acceptability.

Interactions and communications with stakeholders are recorded and followed up. Comments and concerns are relayed to Project leaders for consideration and where appropriate and practicable, they are integrated into plans for the Project.

Throughout its information sharing and consultation process, Gazoduq has informed stakeholders about the Project using various means of communication (e.g., press releases, newsletters, public announcements, website and social media). This will continue through construction and operation of the Project.

G.25.8.2 Stakeholder Identification

For the purposes of information sharing and consultation, the main stakeholder categories include:

- government authorities
- landowners and occupants
- interest groups, environmental groups and non-governmental organizations
- socioeconomic groups (e.g., recreation/tourist associations, trappers, and guides/outfitters)
- post-secondary educational institutions
- general public

Stakeholders can also self-identify by sending Gazoduq an email (info@gazoduq.com) or calling the Project's toll-free number: 1-833-228-6382.

G.25.8.3 Main Issues and Concerns Raised

The information sharing and consultation activities have enabled Gazoduq to identify key issues of concern to stakeholders in the regions crossed by the Project. These issues generally relate to:

- water and wetlands
- compatibility with economic, tourism and leisure activities
- the environment
- land use
- safety and accident risk
- the relationship with Indigenous groups

In parallel, as part of its regulatory process namely for its planning phase, the IAAC held a public consultation period from October 22 2019 to November 22 2019 inviting the public and Indigenous groups to review the IPD and provide feedback related to the Project. On November 29, 2019, the IACC provided Gazoduq with a summary of issues regarding the comments and questions it received. This consultation commissioned by the IAAC highlighted similar themes that have also been identified by Gazoduq as mentioned above. Gazoduq provides its answers to the summary of issues in Attachment 1 of its DPD.

Gazoduq intends to respond to concerns and issues raised by stakeholders in a factual and transparent manner.

G.25.8.4 Plan for Future Consultation

Over the next few months, Gazoduq intends to continue and expand its efforts to inform and consult the public and stakeholders on the PPA, including topics related to the Impact Statement and the Project in general, while keeping in mind the objective of being attentive and working actively and continuously to reduce potentially negative effects of the Project and maximize its positive results. Gazoduq will therefore continue its efforts in each of the regions traversed by the Project, in order to reach a wide range of stakeholders, including the population, neighbours (residents of the PPA), landowners, interest groups, municipal and regional officials.

In light of the issues raised during the IAAC's public consultation on the IPD that is part of the new regulatory process, Gazoduq intends to take into consideration as well those issues to plan the next phases of consultation and ensure to address them in these consultations.

Results of the studies conducted to-date, including comments, will be presented, and proposals on potential mitigation measures will be garnered. Sectoral round tables will continue, as will individualized sessions and meetings with landowners along the preferred route of the PPA. Meetings with public safety stakeholders will also take place.

G.25.9 Indigenous Consultation

G.25.9.1 Approach

Gazoduq has adopted an approach to consulting with potentially impacted Indigenous groups that is characterized by respect and collaboration.

In keeping with the spirit of this approach, Gazoduq initiated a dialogue with Indigenous groups early in the Project planning phase to:

- create opportunities for mutual sharing of information and concerns
- foster active Indigenous involvement in the Project's development and progress
- mitigate potential Project effects on the rights of Indigenous people
- promote and maximize opportunities resulting in benefits for neighbouring Indigenous groups

Gazoduq has and will continue to adapt its approach based upon each Indigenous group's concerns, activities and interests.

G.25.9.2 Proximity of Indigenous Groups

Table 25-9-2 represents the list of 27 Indigenous groups, as formulated by the Crown. It represents the approximate distance between the PPA and the reserve or community closest to or occupied by these groups.⁸ A second column shows the inclusion of the PPA within the boundaries of Indigenous traditional territories, as shown on the federal website of the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (except for the Grand Cree Council (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government). Most of these territories are covered by treaties or are the subject of claims of Aboriginal rights and/or title to land. The most recent maps available have been considered, and, where available, a brief description is included about the stage of the current negotiation process, if applicable. It's important to note that Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada does not guarantee the accuracy of the information nor that it is complete or up to date.

⁸ The distances for the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government and the Métis Nation of Ontario are not represented. In the first instance, the organization represents more than one community, each with its own Category 1 lands and in the second instance, the members are not centralized in one location.

As shown in the table, some Indigenous groups have grouped together to submit their claims or assertions to the federal and provincial governments. Consequently, the traditional territories discussed here are not subdivided by community.

In fact, although the distances between potentially impacted Indigenous groups and the PPA vary from 10 km to 190 km, the PPA includes lands that are subject to a comprehensive land claim agreement or self-government agreement by almost every potentially impacted group. However, only the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci* holds First Nation lands within the PPA within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *First Nations Land Management Act*. Further, the PPA includes lands which are part of Treaty 9, James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) and the Robinson-Huron Treaty.

The information available at this stage does not allow for more precise definition of traditional land use in the PPA by different Indigenous groups. This information will be collected as part of the consultations and Indigenous-led Project-related studies undertaken by Indigenous groups.

The map in Appendix B of this summary provides an overview of the location of Indigenous groups potentially impacted by the Project in relation to the PPA.

Table 25-9-2: Proximity of Potentially Impacted Indigenous Groups to the PPA

Potentially impacted Indigenous Groups	Distance between the PPA and the community	Inclusion of the PPA within traditional territory boundaries
Québec		
Algonquins of Barriere Lake	105 km	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Algonquin Nation (assertion of ancestral rights and titles presented in 2013).
Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik	85 km	Section of the PPA included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion of ancestral rights and titles presented in 2010). The territory covered by the Anishnabek O Takiwan Committee Comprehensive Land Claim (submitted in 2013).
Nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon	25 km	
Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni	25 km	
Long Point First Nation	90 km	
Kebaowek First Nation	175 km	Section of the PPA included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion of ancestral rights and title presented in 2010). The territory covered by the Algonquin Nation Secretariat (assertion of ancestral rights and titles presented in 2013).
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	190 km	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion of ancestral rights and title presented in 2010).
Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan	100 km	Section of the PPA included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The territory of the Council of the Atikamekw Nation (Comprehensive Land Claim, 1994. Resumption of negotiations to conclude the agreement-in-principle in 2014). Nitaskinan territory (assertion of traditional territory).
Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci	30 km	
Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan	50 km	
Cree First Nation of Waswanipi	165 km	Section of the PPA included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the territory of the JBNQA (1975) the territory in Ontario subject to assertion of Aboriginal rights by the Cree Nation.
Cree Nation Waskaganish	340 km	
Grand Conseil des Cris (Eeyou Istchee)	-	
Nation huronne-wendat	150 km	Section of the APA included in the territory covered by the Protocol on Consultation and Accommodation with the HWN (federal bilateral agreement concluded in 2019).

Potentially impacted Indigenous Groups	Distance between the PPA and the community	Inclusion of the PPA within traditional territory boundaries
Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)	105 km	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Regroupement Petapen (memorandum of understanding signed in 2004).
Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit	165 km	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan (memorandum of understanding signed in 2004).
Première Nation des Innus de Pekuakamiulnuatsh	10 km	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Regroupement Petapen (memorandum of understanding signed in 2004).
Timiskaming First Nation	80 km	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Algonquin Nation (assertion of ancestral rights and title submitted in 2013).
Wolf Lake First Nation	155 km	
Ontario		
Beaverhouse Indigenous Community	25 km	Section of the PPA included in the Wabun First Nations traditional territory (traditional territory assertion, undated).
Flying Post First Nation	120 km	
Matachewan First Nation	40 km	
Mattagami First Nation	105 km	
Métis Nation of Ontario	-	Section of the PPA included in the territory of the Métis Groups in Ontario.
Taykwa Tagamou Nation	75 km	PPA section included in Treaty No. 9 (1905-1906) territory.
Temagami First Nation	155 km	Section of the PPA included in the Robinson-Huron Treaty (1850), and about 25 km from the Temagami First Nation territory (1974).
Wahgoshig First Nation	15 km	Section of the PPA included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (2010 assertion). Anishnabek O Takiwan Committee Comprehensive Land Claim (submitted in 2013).

G.25.9.3 Information Sharing

Gazoduq has and will continue to distribute Project-related information with potentially impacted Indigenous groups. The distributions to date, which were sent by mail or email, have included:

- an offer to conclude a collaboration agreement
- the Pre-Application Project Description and for Québec groups, the notice of application to ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MELCC) as well

- maps of the Study Corridor and PPA
- a custom map for each group, showing its location relative to the PPA
- information on surveys and field surveys, including a timetable by discipline
- information on Indigenous-led Project-related studies, including offers of financial and technical support
- PPA shapefiles
- the Initial Project Description (IPD) and the summary of the IPD
- information on potential sites for temporary storage and the installation of construction camps
- preliminary excerpts from the DPD specific to each Indigenous group

G.25.9.4 Highlights of Consultations with Indigenous Groups

Various Project-related issues and concerns have been identified through dialogue with Indigenous groups to the end of November 2019. These issues and concerns are as follows:

- risks associated with incidents and accidents
- potential effects on water, soil and animals
- potential effects on cultural features and archeological heritage
- potential impacts on Indigenous rights
- Indigenous participation
- greenhouse gas emissions and climate change
- limited timelines for engagement
- Gazoduq's approach to consultation
- economic benefits
- need for Indigenous groups consent
- delivery of natural gas to communities
- uncertainty regarding the difference in risks between natural gas and oil
- applicable authorizations and the associated Crown consultation processes
- language barriers limiting review of Project information and participation in the regulatory process
- approach for geophysical inventories

Given that Gazoduq is proceeding under the new federal authorization process and since the Crown has undertaken direct consultation with Indigenous groups since September 2019, discussions between Indigenous groups, Gazoduq and the Crown are expected to increase significantly in the coming months. Consequently, more issues and concerns are expected to be reported, along with Gazoduq's responses, in the Impact Statement.

G.25.9.5 Plan for Future Engagement

Since summer 2018, Gazoduq has been open and transparent in its approach to engaging with Indigenous groups and has sought to adapt its engagement and consultation process to meet the needs, activities and interests of each group. Information has been sent to potentially impacted Indigenous groups as they were identified and at each important phase of the Project. Gazoduq has made itself available and has offered support to engage in or continue the dialogue. Gazoduq plans to maintain this approach.

Understanding the need for and importance of providing benefits to Indigenous groups, Gazoduq was an early adopter of practices that favour Indigenous contractors and suppliers. Already this has enabled certain contracts, such as surveying and helicopter flyovers, and manpower for field studies to be awarded to Indigenous businesses. Gazoduq intends to maintain active Indigenous involvement in future work planned for the construction and operations phases of the Project.

Through ongoing dialogue with Indigenous groups, Gazoduq will be able to:

- continue meeting communication and consultation needs
- improve the Project by incorporating Indigenous knowledge and by avoiding or mitigating Project-related impacts on their rights
- identify employment, training and/or business opportunities
- discuss potential financial participation and other benefits

Gazoduq will continue to provide Indigenous groups with information that allows them to identify the potential impacts of the Project on their rights and potential effects on their use of resources and land for traditional purposes. Through dialogue and ideally, meetings, with Indigenous groups and their representatives, issues associated with the Project will be identified.

For each group, the identified issues will further be discussed and the means to avoid, mitigate or otherwise manage the potential effects of the Project will be discussed, clarified and to the extent necessary, integrated into the Project.

Gazoduq will continue to consult and share information on the Project with Indigenous groups throughout the regulatory process and for the duration of the Project.

G.25.10 Studies and Plans or Regional Assessments

In developing the Project and related regulatory filings, Gazoduq relies on numerous sources, including:

- knowledge and expertise from its team and consultants
- codes, standards and best industry practices
- findings from the environmental and technical work carried out
- feedback from the engagement held with stakeholders, Indigenous groups and governmental authorities (regional, municipal, provincial and federal)
- Indigenous and traditional knowledge of Indigenous groups
- guidance documents, studies and plans published by regulatory and government agencies

Table 25.10 features a list of certain federal guidance documents, studies and plans to which the general public has access and are being used, as applicable, in developing the Project and regulatory filings.

Table 25-10: Preliminary List of Federal Studies and Plans

Government Agency	Studies and Plans
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating Climate Change Considerations into Environmental Assessment: A General Practitioners' Guide, 2016
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practitioners' Guide to Federal Impact Assessments under the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i>, 2019
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal policy on wetland conservation, 1991 Federal policy on wetland conservation: implementation guide for federal land managers, 1996 Wetlands environmental assessment guideline, 1998 Migratory birds environmental assessment guideline, 1998 Wetland ecological functions assessment: an overview of approaches, 2006 Wetland ecological functions assessment: an overview of approaches, 2008 Environmental assessment guideline for forest habitat of migratory birds, 2013 Environmental assessment best practice guide for wildlife at risk in Canada, 2013 National communications and biannual reports for Canada under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2017 Recovery strategies potentially applicable, species at risk: action plan and management plan⁹ Technical guidance on reporting greenhouse gas emission, 2019
Health Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of impact on health within the context of environmental assessments: noise, 2017 Assessment of impact on health within the context of environmental assessments: air quality, 2016 Assessment of impact on health within the context of environmental assessments: drinkable water quality and water used for recreational purposes, 2016 Assessment of impact on health within the context of environmental assessments: traditional food, 2018
National Energy Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best available technologies in federally regulated pipelines, 2016

Gazoduq is not aware of any regional assessment being prepared under Sections 92 or 93 of the *Impact Assessment Act* that would apply to the Project. While preparing the Initial Project Description, Gazoduq communicated with the IAAC to find out whether such a regional assessment existed.

⁹ Refer to the list available under: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/recovery-strategies.html>

According to the information received from the IAAC, no such assessment has been or is in the process of being prepared for the Project.

G.25.11 Strategic Assessment Under Section 95 of the *Impact Assessment Act*

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) had launched public consultations in 2019 on a draft *Strategic Assessment of Climate Change* document that would only apply to projects assessed under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Gazoduq is aware that the strategic assessment would include requirements regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) and climate change information, and that the final document is expected to be published in early 2020. Gazoduq understands that the guidance and requirements in the public draft can be used as a basis for its assessment.

G.25.12 Federal, Provincial, Indigenous and Municipal Involvement

G.25.12.1 Federal

The Project crosses the Québec-Ontario boundary and will be subject to life-cycle regulation by the Canadian Energy Regulator (CER). The Project also meets the threshold criteria for new right-of-way that is established in the schedule to the *Physical Activities Regulations*, paragraph 41.

For these reasons, the Project will go through an integrated review process led by the IAAC, supported by the CER. This will require an Impact Assessment by an integrated review panel, a panel report setting out the conditions that would be required for the issuance of a certificate authorizing the Project's construction and operation, as well as a favorable determination by the Governor-in-Council that the Project is in the public interest.

As part of the integrated review process, Gazoduq will submit the information required by applicable laws and regulations in force in French (official version). Gazoduq will also provide an unofficial English translation; however, in the event of any discrepancy between the two versions, the French version will prevail.

In accordance with the new legislation and its related regulations, Gazoduq plans to submit the Impact Statement for its Project to the IAAC for review in the spring of 2020.

Gazoduq understands that the IAAC will issue a permitting plan for the Project in accordance with subsection 5(e) of the *Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations*. This plan will describe the permits, licenses, and authorizations required for the Project.

A preliminary list of federal and provincial permits, licenses, or other authorizations that may be required for the Project is provided in Appendix C of this summary.

G.25.12.2 Provincial

G.25.12.2.1 Québec

Gazoduq has already initiated proceedings under the impact assessment and environmental review procedure provided for under the Québec *Environment Quality Act*, by submitting a Project Notice dated November 20, 2018. This procedure is managed by MELCC and may include a public hearing process conducted by the *Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement* (BAPE).

The Project will pass through approximately 60 km of designated farmland and will undergo the review and public hearing process required to obtain and use agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture. This process is managed by the *Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec* (CPTAQ).

G.25.12.2.2 Ontario

For the Ontario portion of the Project, Gazoduq continues to consult with various provincial authorities on their permitting and authorization responsibilities for the Project, including with respect to the assessment of potential environmental effects. Since its IPD filing in October 2019, Gazoduq has been advised that a coordinated review by the various Ontario government authorities is desirable, and that there is potential for the appointment of a lead agency. However, Gazoduq has also been advised that the lead agency will not be the Ontario Energy Board. Gazoduq will continue to seek near term clarity concerning a lead agency and coordinated review by Ontario, and will ensure that the required dialogue and reviews are completed by the applicable authorities.¹⁰

G.25.12.3 Regions and Municipalities

A variety of permits and authorizations from regional, municipal and other local authorities might be required for the Project, as well as from private and public third-party utilities and railway companies. The specific regional and municipal approvals required for the Project are expected to be confirmed as Project planning and design progresses.

G.25.13 Physical and Biological Context

The Study Corridor containing the PPA crosses eight ecological regions and continues to be analyzed primarily for baseline data and regional effects (e.g., socio-economic).¹¹ These regions are distinguished by landform, average altitude and small differences in climate (Appendix A of the present summary). Two of them, the Plaine de l'Abitibi and the hills of the Haut-Saint-Maurice, together represent the largest portion of the Study Corridor.

Forests comprise approximately 73% of the area, followed by wetlands (16%) and hydrous environments (7%). Agricultural areas represent 2% and man-made environments 1% of the Study Corridor.

The Study Corridor crosses geological regions whose surface was eroded during the last ice age and exhibits loose glacial deposits. There are a number of eskers, the main ones being Vaudray-Joannès, Saint-Mathieu-Berry, Launay, lac Malartic, Barraute, lac Despinassy, and Senneterre, the main moraine is Harricana. Aquifers vary in type, either granular or fractured rock, depending on the region.

The Hudson Bay, Grands Lacs and St. Lawrence River drainage basins are straddled. River watersheds include the Abitibi (Moose) and Upper Ottawa (Outaouais) in Ontario, and the Moose, Outaouais, Harricana, Nottaway, Saint-Maurice and Saguenay in Québec.

Plant and wildlife habitats are diverse in the Study Corridor. Species of interest for conservation and listed species that could occur in the area, as well as species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable, or assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, have been taken into consideration in selecting the PPA.

There are no federally designated protected areas (e.g., wildlife refuges, national wildlife areas, migratory bird sanctuaries and marine protected areas). Legally designated provincially-protected

¹⁰ The Ontario Energy Board and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry described this approach in their comments on the IPD for the Gazoduq Project (<https://ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80264/contributions?searchString=Ontario+Energy+Board&action=search&projectId=80264&consultationPeriodId=>)

¹¹ Refer to the Québec Ecological Land Classification Hierarchy and the Ontario Ecological Land Classification (MFFP, 2016a; MRNFO, 2012a).

areas represent about 4.26 % of the Study Corridor. Since several protected areas may overlap, this area represents the actual footprint of legally protected area in the Corridor. The proposed PPA avoids protected areas and will continue to be analyzed.

G.25.14 Health, Social and Economic Context

The Study Corridor containing the PPA is located in a relatively sparsely populated sector of Québec and Ontario. It is home to less than 4% of the total population of Québec and less than 1% of that of Ontario. In Québec, the main urban areas in the Study Corridor are located within the City of Rouyn-Noranda. The City of Rouyn-Noranda is approximately 15 km from the PPA. In Ontario, urban areas are outside the Study Corridor, except Virginia Town and Kearns. Kirkland Lake is approximately 25 km away from the PPA and will continue to be analyzed.

Community, public and institutional services are present in the Study Corridor, as are road, rail, maritime and air transportation networks.

Municipal land-use designations, for both the Québec and Ontario portions of the Study Corridor, are mainly forestry and agroforestry. Agricultural, tourism, recreational, rural, urban and industrial designations are also found. A few regional county municipalities have dedicated portions of their territory to the natural environment preservation. Most of the Ontario portion of the Study Corridor is not subject to a municipal land-use designation.

Several areas of recreational and tourism interest are located in the Study Corridor and will continue to be analyzed. These include structured wildlife areas where hunting and fishing are authorized. Four controlled harvesting zones, nine outfitting operations, a wildlife reserve and two communal wildlife areas, where fishing is permitted, have been identified. Trapping is also allowed in some of the outfitting operations.

Economic activity in the Study Corridor centers on natural resources development. Examples are mining and mineral exploration, and forestry-related industries.

G.25.15 Federal Interests

At this stage, Gazoduq does not plan to use federal lands for the Project. No federally owned or administered lands are located within the PPA.

No application for federal financial support has been submitted to any federal authority.

G.25.15.1 Environmental Components

Potential changes to fish, fish habitat, and aquatic species would be primarily attributable to construction, particularly in and around watercourse crossings and water bodies. Without mitigation, changes could occur to habitat, travel and migration paths, and mortality risk. However, mitigation during construction is proven and effective, and crossing methods will be selected that are suited to the biophysical conditions of each watercourse/water body.

Construction work will result in potential changes to the habitats of migratory birds, which could extend to the operations phase. Clearing vegetation will disturb bird habitats for the duration of construction work, but after the commissioning of the natural gas transmission line, native vegetation will grow back and reclaim the majority of the habitat it occupied.

Table 25-15-1 lists potential changes to federally regulated environmental components and their potential causes (if mitigation measures were not required).

Table 25-15-1: Potential Changes to Environmental Components

Environmental Component	Potential Change	Potential Causes
Fish, fish habitat, aquatic species at risk	Habitat change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of deleterious substances that could alter water quality or sediment load and type (construction work near shorelines, banks or bodies of water). • The trenched crossing method is anticipated to temporarily alter riparian vegetation, the stability of the beds and banks of bodies of water, and the aquatic habitat. • Excavation work in waterways can result in a temporary or longer-term degradation of water quality in the affected area. • Inputs of sediments, fluids and hydrocarbons from accidental discharges from machinery used could potentially harm fish and fish habitats. • Sediment deposits could also result in changes to the shoreline habitat of benthic invertebrates, a food source for fish. • Sampling and discharge of water used for hydrostatic tests could also impact fish and the aquatic habitat.
	Changes to fish travel and migration paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing structures designed to isolate the work area, when an isolated trenching method is used, could temporarily disturb fish movement patterns. • The presence of suspended matter in the water could contribute to changes in the movement and migration of fish.
	Changed mortality risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A heightened mortality risk may be attributable to direct causes during construction on water (e.g. contact with machinery, specimen trapped by pump water intake or accidentally removed from water by construction equipment, destruction of eggs). • A heightened mortality risk may be attributable to indirect causes such as disturbances (e.g. noise and vibrations) or associated with the introduction of deleterious substances such as suspended sediments.
Migratory birds	Habitat change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation clearing activities during construction work could result in a temporary loss of bird habitat within the right-of-way and adjacent areas (sensory disturbance). • Vegetation control activities will be structured to maintain shrubbery and herbaceous vegetation within the permanent right-of-way, which could deprive certain forest species of their habitats while creating new habitats for other species. • Compressor station construction will result in loss of forest habitat. • Noise caused by compressor station operation could result in sensory disturbance for certain delicate species, which will avoid environments that would otherwise be theirs, which translates into a loss of habitat.
	Changed mortality risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A changed mortality risk could result from direct collisions between birds and construction equipment, or the destruction of occupied nests.

G.25.15.2 Federal, Provincial and Foreign Lands

Gazoduq does not foresee any direct changes to the environment of federal lands, or to provincial lands other than in Ontario and Québec. Gazoduq does not foresee any harmful direct changes to the environment on foreign lands.

No direct environmental changes, other than the beneficial effects of replacing higher emitting energy sources (e.g., coal, fuel oil and diesel) with LNG, are expected on foreign lands from the Project.

G.25.15.3 Indigenous Peoples

Gazoduq continues to seek input and feedback from potentially impacted Indigenous groups regarding their interests in the physical environment and on the health, social and economic interests of each group.

Carrying out the Project may cause changes to the physical environment including:

- physical and cultural heritage, owing to:
 - loss or disturbance of special use zones, including sites and cultural characteristics
 - changes to the quality of experience, owing to sensory disturbance
 - other changes that may be identified by Indigenous groups
- traditional land and resource use, owing to:
 - loss or changes to harvesting methods or possibilities
 - loss or changes to the use or access of traditional harvesting areas
 - loss or changes to harvested species
 - other changes that may be identified by Indigenous groups
- any structure, site or other item of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural importance, owing to:
 - loss or disturbance of sites
 - illegal gathering of artifacts
 - other changes that may be identified by Indigenous groups

Carrying out the Project may cause changes to the health, social and economic conditions of Indigenous groups due to:

- the disruption of subsistence-based livelihoods
- increased demands on community services
- other changes that may be identified by Indigenous groups

Gazoduq's understanding of the Project's potential effects, including on health, social and economic conditions, will be further refined by the views and concerns of Indigenous groups liable to be affected, as shared through the ongoing consultation process.

G.25.16 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

During construction, the main source of GHG emissions will come from the combustion of diesel fuel from heavy equipment on site and from transportation activities.

During operations, the use of natural gas-powered turbines for the compressor stations would be the main source of GHG emissions. Natural gas purges/venting may occasionally be required during operations for maintenance and safety purposes. Fugitive emissions could also be a contributing factor to GHGs. Mitigating measures to limit these emissions will continue to be assessed and evaluated as the engineering design is finalized.

Gazoduq aims to reduce GHG emissions from operations primarily through effective design of the required compressor stations. Specifically, the feasibility of using electric power drive compression for the two compressor stations in Québec is being assessed and evaluated. The GHG associated with this scenario is:

- Natural Gas and Electric Powered Compressor Stations Scenario
 - 3 compressor stations would be required; 1 in Ontario and 2 in Quebec

- The Ramore compressor station would be natural gas powered
- The compressor station in La Corne would operate exclusively on electricity
- The Ashuapmushan Lake compressor station would be equipped with an electric power drive and a natural gas turbine. The electric drive would power the main compressor while the natural gas turbine would be used as backup in case of failure of the main compressor or in the event of a disruption of power delivery from the electrical grid. The use of the backup turbine could also be required during certain maintenance activities of the main compressor
- Preliminary calculations estimate the direct GHG emissions for the three proposed compressor stations at 165 kT of CO₂ equivalent per operational year. This figure includes natural gas consumption, operational purges/venting and fugitive emissions estimates
- Total acquired energy GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from grid have been estimated at 2 kT of CO₂ equivalent per operational year

Alternatively, if only natural gas compression stations were utilized, it would result in the following:

- Natural Gas-Powered Compressor Stations Scenario
 - 2 compressor stations would be required; 1 in Ontario and 1 in Quebec.
 - Preliminary calculations estimate the direct GHG emissions for the two proposed compressor stations at 320 kT of CO₂ equivalent per operational year. This figure includes natural gas consumption, operational purges/venting and fugitive emissions estimates.
 - Total acquired energy GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from grid has been assumed to be less than 15 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per operational year.

GHG emissions quantification work continues for the construction and operation phases (e.g., emissions from land clearing /land use change, biomass decay, etc.). The results will be presented in the Impact Statement as per the Draft Strategic Assessment of Climate Change (ECCC, August 2019) for the selected scenario.

G.25.17 Waste and Emissions

G.25.17.1 Waste

The Project is expected to generate non-hazardous and hazardous waste.

Handling and disposal of wastes will be different for hazardous and non-hazardous materials and will be done in accordance with the waste and hazardous materials management plan for the Project. This plan will be developed and provided in the Impact Statement. It will meet the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations.

Four guiding principles will be integral to the plan:

- preventive measures will be taken to avoid releasing waste and hazardous material into the environment
- any release of waste or hazardous materials will be reported to the relevant authorities
- any release of waste or hazardous materials will be cleaned up in a timely manner
- waste or hazardous materials will be recycled, disposed of or transported to an authorized disposal site in accordance with all applicable legislation and standards

Non-hazardous solid waste is the debris and trash material resulting from activities carried out by the staff mainly during the Project construction. This non-hazardous waste is non-toxic in nature and includes but is not limited to:

- kitchen waste

- tapes and pipe coatings
- used welding rods/welding electrodes
- abrasive sanding products
- styrofoam and plastic
- wood
- wires and cables
- survey stakes and ribbons
- used geotextile
- metal strapping

Hazardous waste may be generated or used mainly during construction and, to a lesser extent, when the transmission line is in operation. These materials may contain a certain amount of hazardous substances in the form of residues. Hazardous waste may include but is not limited to:

- used oils (e.g., motor oil, transmission oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, gear oil, lubricating greases)
- used oil filters
- empty grease cartridges
- used antifreeze (e.g., bottles or cans of ethylene glycol and ethylene glycol monomethyl)
- soil, vegetation and contaminated absorbent materials that may contain hydraulic fluids, gasoline, diesel or lubricating oils
- used solvents
- used batteries (e.g. car or equipment)
- liquid film-processing waste
- used cleaning products and cloths used with cleaning products

Hazardous materials likely to be used over the course of the Project include:

- batteries
- cleaning products
- fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel, propane, etc.)
- lubricants (e.g., motor oil, engine oil, transmission oil, hydraulic oil, gear oil, lubricating grease, etc.)
- cooling fluids (ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl)
- paints and solvents
- adhesives (including epoxy and urethane-based products) and cements

G.25.17.2 Emissions

Given the large number of vehicles, equipment and machinery with internal combustion engines that will be deployed simultaneously, the Project construction may generate atmospheric emissions (SO₂, NO_x, and CO₂) and particulates. In addition, rock blasting will be conducted as part of the Project construction, resulting in temporary dust generation and GHG emissions. During the operations phase, natural gas-powered compressor stations are expected to release emissions. Increased monitoring and corrective measures will limit fugitive emissions that may occur during operations.

Project construction will require equipment whose operation may involve a temporary and localized increase in noise levels. The most common noises associated with this phase will be from mobile

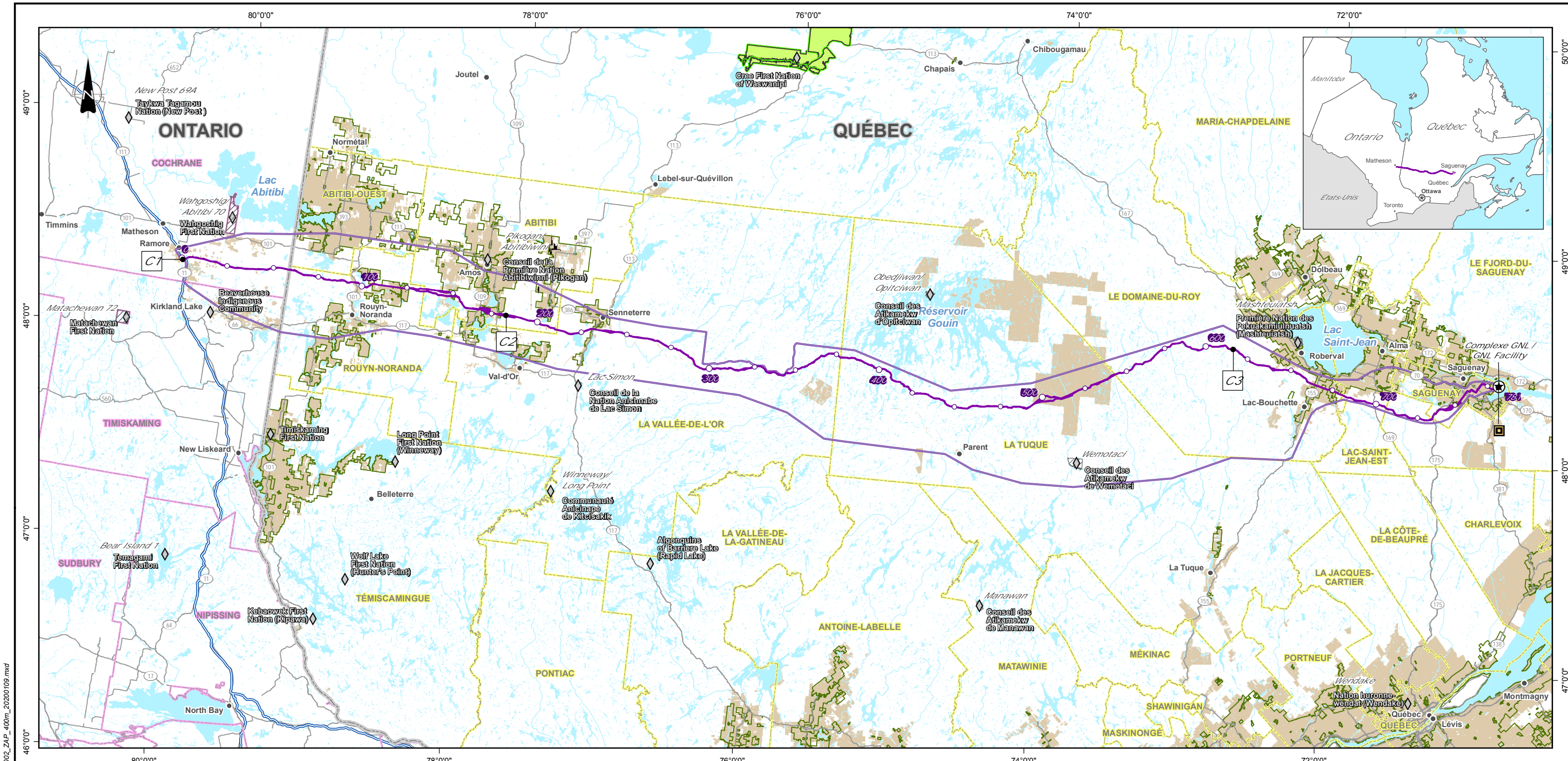
equipment including trucks, excavators, bulldozers, generators and drilling machines. In certain situations, blasting of rock as well as the use of specialized equipment for drilling crossings may also increase local noise levels. During operation, most noise will come mainly from the compressor stations, where the main sources of noise are compressors, engines and electrical substations.

Depending on the method that will be selected, it is possible that crossing certain water bodies may result in an input of sediments. However, measures will be implemented to control this potential occurrence. In general, this sediment input would be temporary and related to the duration of the construction of these crossings. No emissions in the water or soil are anticipated.

G.25.18 Contact Information

Primary Contact	Carolina Rinfret, Senior Director Legal and Regulatory Affairs
Contact Information	crinfret@gazoduq.com 438 320-2946
Legal Address	1, Place Ville-Marie, bureau 4000 Montréal (Québec) H3B 4M4

Appendix A: Maps - Preferred Planning Area and Ecological Regions of the Corridor



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**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS ***

- Corridor d'étude Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée Preferred planning area
- Poste de compression projeté Proposed compressor station
- Poste de mesurage projeté Proposed metering station
- Point kilométrique Kilometer point

**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

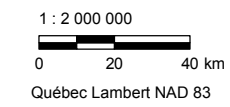
- Frontière Boundary
- Limite de MRC RCM boundary
- Limite de district District boundary
- Municipalité Municipality
- Groupe autochtone Indigenous group
- Réserve indienne Indian reserve
- Terre de catégorie 1 (CBJNQ) Category 1 land (JBNQA)

- Route principale Major road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie) Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
- Zone agricole Agricultural area
- Terre privée Private land

Sources/References :

QUÉBEC
MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
RNCAN (BNDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
MDDELCC (CRHQ-BDTQ 20k, réservoirs) 2013.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
MERN (Registre foncier, cadastre) 2018.
CPTAQ (zone agricole) 2018.
UDA, MFFP, Cris (corridor d'étude) 2018-2019.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

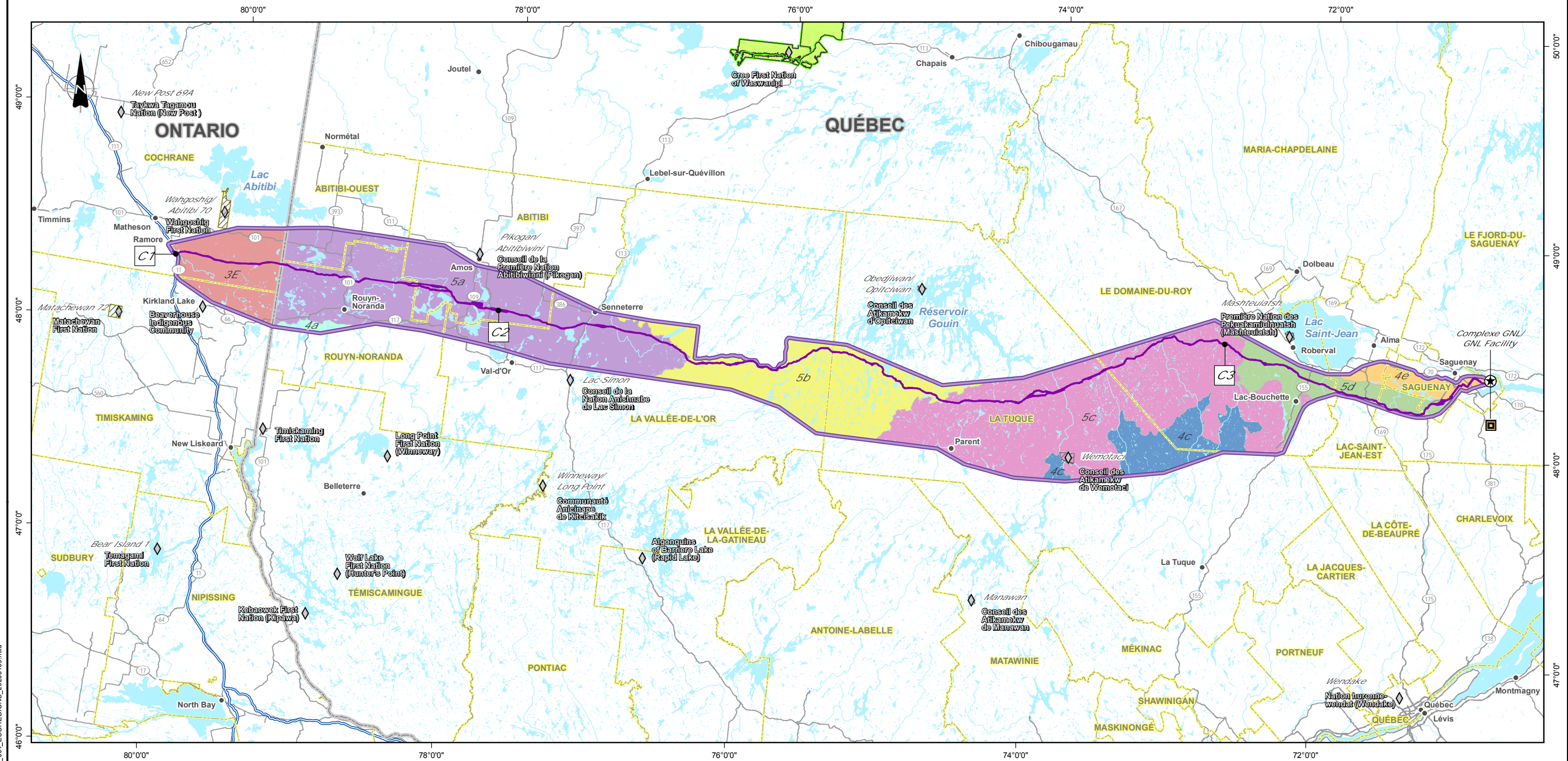
ONTARIO
OMMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
OMNR (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
RNCAN (BNDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
OMNRF (OHN 10k-20k-50k, réservoirs) 2011.
OMNRF (ORN, road network) 2010.
TERANET (Ontario parcelle) 2019.
UDA (corridor d'étude) 2018.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.



Vue d'ensemble - Overview

Directeur de projet/Project Director :	Projet/Project :	32538-450
Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Date :	2020-01-09
Cartographie/Cartography :		
Anne-Marie Marquis		

* Mise en garde / Cautionary remark
Les composantes du Projet illustrées sont sujettes à révision selon l'évolution du Projet / Illustrated Project components are subject to revision as the Project evolves



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**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS***

- Corridor d'étude Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée Preferred planning area
- Poste de compression projeté Proposed compressor station
- Poste de mesurage projeté Proposed metering station

**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

- Frontière Boundary
- Limite de MRC ou de district RCM or district boundary
- Municipalité Municipality
- Groupe autochtone Indigenous group
- Réserve indienne Indian reserve
- Terre de catégorie 1 (CBJNQ) Category 1 land (JBNQA)
- Route principale Main road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie) Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)

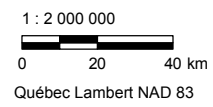
RÉGIONS ÉCOLOGIQUES/ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

- Lac Abitibi 3E Abitibi Lake
- Plaines et coteaux du lac Simard 4a Plains and hillsides of Lake Simard
- Collines du moyen Saint-Maurice 4c Hills of the middle Saint-Maurice
- Plaine du lac Saint-Jean et du Saguenay 4e Lake Saint-Jean and Saguenay Plain
- Plaine de l'Abitibi 5a Abitibi plain
- Coteaux du réservoir Gouin 5b Gouin reservoir hillsides
- Collines du haut Saint-Maurice 5c Hills of Upper Saint-Maurice
- Collines ceinturant le lac Saint-Jean 5d Hills surrounding Saint-Jean Lake

Sources/References :

QUÉBEC
MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MNRNF (ON) (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MNRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MNRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
RNCAN (BNDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
MDELCC (CRHQ-BDTQ 20k, réservoirs) 2013.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
MFFP (écorégions) 2016.
UDA, MFFP, Cris (corridor d'étude) 2018-2019.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

ONTARIO
MMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
MNRNF (ON) (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MNRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MNRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
RNCAN (BNDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
MNRNF (ON) (OHN 10k-20k-50k, réservoirs) 2011.
MNRNF (ON) (ORN, road network) 2010.
MNR (EcoRegions) 2012.
UDA (corridor d'étude) 2018.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.



**Régions écologiques du Corridor d'étude
Ecological Regions of the Study Corridor**

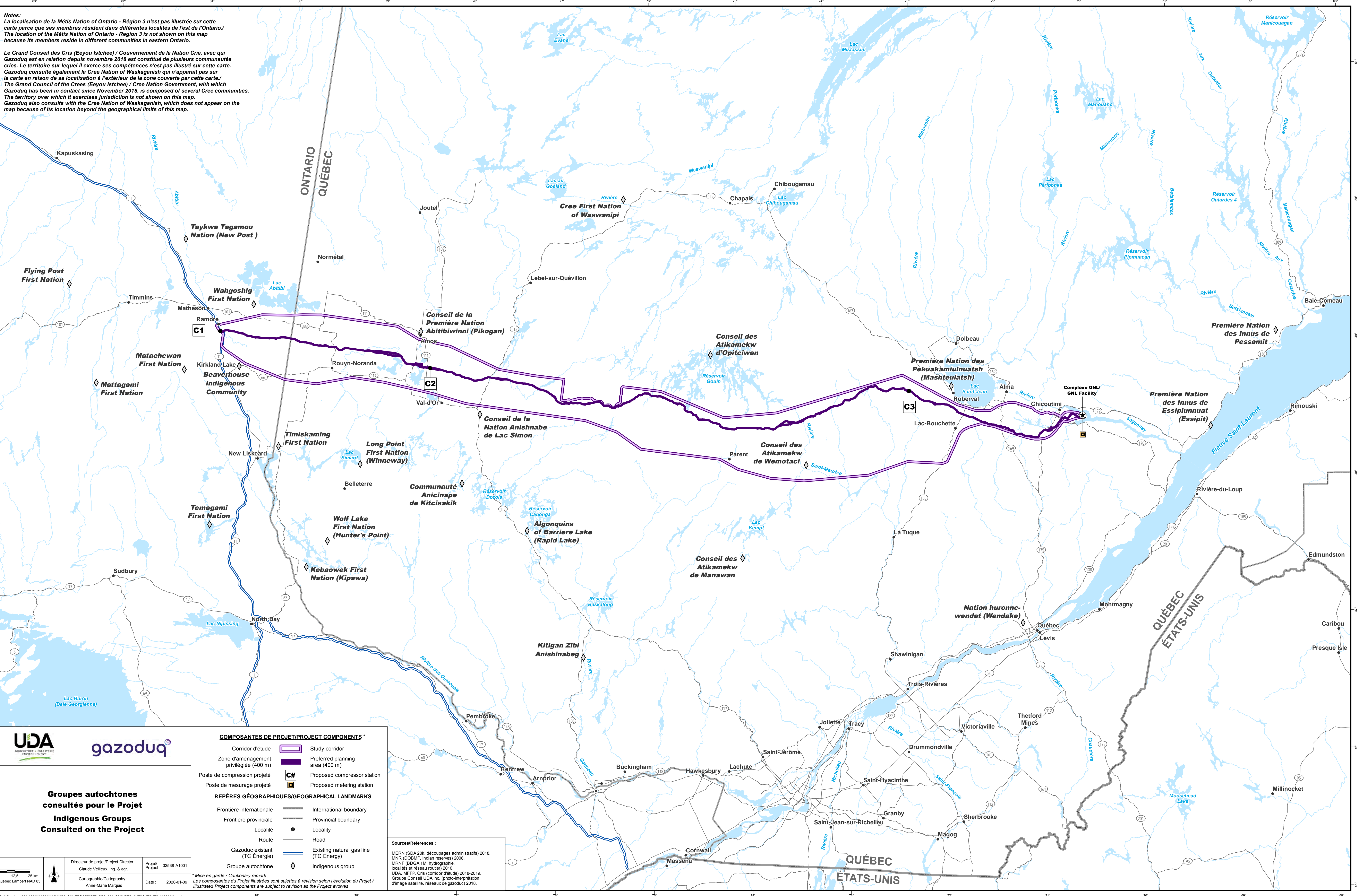
Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Projet/Project : Date :	32538-450 2020-01-09
Cartographie/Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis	I - 1/3	

* Mise en garde / Cautionary remark
Les composantes du Projet illustrées sont sujettes à révision selon l'évolution du Projet /
Illustrated Project components are subject to revision as the Project evolves

Appendix B: Map - Indigenous Groups Consulted for the Project

Notes:
 La localisation de la Métis Nation of Ontario - Région 3 n'est pas illustrée sur cette carte parce que ses membres résident dans différentes localités de l'est de l'Ontario.
 The location of the Métis Nation of Ontario - Region 3 is not shown on this map because its members reside in different communities in eastern Ontario.

Le Grand Conseil des Cris (Eeyou Istchee) / Gouvernement de la Nation Crie, avec qui Gazoduc est en relation depuis novembre 2018 est constitué de plusieurs communautés crées. Le territoire sur lequel il exerce ses compétences n'est pas illustré sur cette carte. Gazoduc consulte également la Cree Nation of Waskaganish qui n'apparaît pas sur la carte en raison de sa localisation à l'extérieur de la zone couverte par cette carte.
 The Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government, with which Gazoduc has been in contact since November 2018, is composed of several Cree communities. The territory over which it exercises jurisdiction is not shown on this map. Gazoduc also consults with the Cree Nation of Waskaganish, which does not appear on the map because of its location beyond the geographical limits of this map.



UDA
 ASSOCIATION QUÉBÉCOISE
 D'AMÉNAGEMENT
 URBAIN

gazoduc

Groupes autochtones consultés pour le Projet
Indigenous Groups Consulted on the Project

Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.
 Cartographie/ Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis
 Date : 2020-01-09

Projet / Project : 32538-A1001

COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS

- Corridor d'étude (Study corridor)
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée (400 m) (Preferred planning area (400 m))
- Poste de compression projeté (Proposed compressor station)
- Poste de mesurage projeté (Proposed metering station)

REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS

- Frontière internationale (International boundary)
- Frontière provinciale (Provincial boundary)
- Localité (Locality)
- Route (Road)
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie) (Existing natural gas line (TC Energy))
- Groupe autochtone (Indigenous group)

Sources/References :

- MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
- MNR (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
- MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, localités et réseau routier) 2010.
- UDA, MFFP, Cris (corridor d'étude) 2018-2019.
- Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

* Mise en garde / Cautionary remark
 Les composantes du Projet illustrées sont sujettes à révision selon l'évolution du Projet / Illustrated Project components are subject to revision as the Project evolves

Appendix C: Preliminary List of Authorizations for the Project

Gazoduq provides a preliminary list of federal and provincial authorizations that may be required for the construction and operation of the Project. It first describes the main authorizations and then in the table below the other permits and authorizations. A detailed list will be submitted in the Impact Statement.

Main authorizations required for the Project

Impact Assessment Act and Canadian Energy Regulator Act

The Project is subject to the impact assessment process managed by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada. Indeed, the Project is a “designated project” for the purposes of the application of the *Impact Assessment Act* (section 41 of the *Physical Activities Regulations*). Since the Project includes physical activities that are regulated under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* (such as the construction of an interprovincial natural gas transmission line), the impact assessment will be referred to an integrated review panel in order for the requirements of the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* to be integrated into the process to the greatest extent possible. Once the impact assessment, which includes a public hearing, is completed, the integrated review panel prepares and submits to the Minister the impact assessment report that contains the integrated review panel's rationale, conclusions and recommendations, including recommendations for conditions, which address the requirements of both the *Impact Assessment Act* and the relevant provisions of the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*. In addition, the Impact Assessment Agency prepares a consultation report that documents the outcomes of the Crown consultation process. In this context, a decision statement which will be considered part of the certificate issued under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* is required in order to proceed with the Project.

Québec Environment Quality Act

Gazoduq has initiated the environmental impact assessment and review procedure set out pursuant to the *Environment Quality Act* by submitting a project notice dated November 20, 2018. This procedure may include a public hearing held by the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) in which Gazoduq would participate. Once the environmental impact assessment and review procedure is completed, an authorization of the Québec Government may be issued.

Québec Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities

In respect of those components of the Project located in prescribed agricultural zone, Gazoduq will apply for an of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec (CPTAQ) pursuant to section 62 of the *Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities* which provides for a specific process regarding the use of the agricultural zone for purposes other than agriculture.

Other permits and authorizations for the Project

In addition to the authorizations to be obtained through the processes described above, other permits and authorizations may be required under other federal and provincial laws and regulations in relation to activities associated with the construction and operation of the Project. These are listed in Table 1-1.

In addition, permits and authorizations for the execution of certain works will have to be obtained from the municipalities concerned and crossing agreements with respect to infrastructures owned by third parties (e.g., power rights-of-way, railways, etc.) will be negotiated and executed. The procedures for obtaining these permits will be confirmed and initiated at the appropriate time.

Table 1-1: Permits and authorizations

Department / issuing authority	Authority	Ancillary regulation (if applicable)	Authorization/permits
Federal (Canada)			
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	<i>Fisheries Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14), s. 34.4(2)(b)	N/A	If applicable, authorization required if the Project will result in the death of fish.
	<i>Fisheries Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14), s. 35(2)	N/A	If applicable, authorization required if the Project will result in harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of fish habitat.
	<i>Species at Risk Act</i> (S.C. 2002, c. 29), s. 73, 74 and 77(1) Schedule 1 Aquatic Species - Species at Risk Permit	N/A	If applicable, agreement or permit to carry out activities that may affect a listed fish species, its critical habitat or residence.
Transport Canada	<i>Canadian Navigable Waters Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. N-22), s. 7(6)	N/A	If applicable, approval to install a work or major work in a navigable waterway that could interfere with navigation, including changes to water levels or flows (e.g., permanent culvert or permanent access road crossing structure).
	<i>Railway Relocation and Crossing Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. R-4), s. 7 or 8	N/A	If applicable, approval to cross railways with access roads and power lines.
Environment and Climate Change Canada	<i>Species at Risk Act</i> (S.C. 2002, c. 29), s. 73 and 74	N/A	If applicable, If applicable, agreement or permit to carry out activities that may affect a listed species, its critical habitat or residence.
Industry Canada	<i>Radiocommunication Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. R-2), s. 5	N/A	Radio licence.
Natural Resources Canada, Explosives Regulatory Division	<i>Explosives Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17)	<i>Explosives Regulations</i> , 2013 (SOR/2013-211)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary magazine certificate(s). • Explosives transportation permit(s).
Québec			
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques	<i>Environment Quality Act</i> (CQLR, c. Q-2), s. 22	<p>* Upcoming : Regulation respecting ministerial authorizations and declarations of compliance in environmental matters</p> <p><i>Regulation respecting certain measures to facilitate the carrying out of the Environment Quality Act and its regulations</i> (CQLR c Q-2, r 32.1)</p> <p><i>Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act</i> (CQLR c Q-2, r 3)</p> <p><i>Instruction note (applicable during the transitional period) – Activités à risque négligeable – Exemptions administratives de l'application des articles 22 et 30 de la Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement (Activités with negligible risk - Administrative exemptions from the application of sections 22 and 30 of the</i></p>	<p>Ministerial authorization under section 22 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of the natural gas transmission line • water withdrawal • water management or treatment facility (workers' camp) (see below regarding the <i>Regulation respecting work related to a water management or treatment facility / Regulation respecting the application of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act</i>) • any work, construction or intervention in wetlands and water (within the meaning of section 46.0.2 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i>) • the management of hazardous materials • installation and operation of an apparatus or equipment designed to prevent, abate or stop the release of contaminants into the atmosphere

Department / issuing authority	Authority	Ancillary regulation (if applicable)	Authorization/permits
		<i>Environment Quality Act (April 2019) - This instruction note must be used to exempt activities with negligible risk from the application of sections 22 and 30 of the EQA, in addition to those mentioned in the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act (RRALQE) and in any other regulation.</i>	
		<i>Regulation respecting sand pits and quarries (CQLR c Q-2, r 7.1)</i>	Ministerial authorization under section 22 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> or declaration of compliance under section 31.0.6 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> for the operation of a new quarry or sand pit (e.g., borrow pit).
		<i>Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation (CQLR, c.Q-2, r 35.2)</i>	Ministerial authorization under section 22 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> for certain water withdrawals.
		* Upcoming : Regulation respecting work related to a water management or treatment facility <i>Regulation respecting the application of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act (CQLR, c Q-2, r 2)</i>	Exemption from the application of section 32 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> (with respect to ministerial authorization under section 22 of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i>) for temporary industrial camps in connection with the installation of treatment equipment or devices for the production of drinking water and the treatment and disposal of wastewater. However, a notice must be given to MELCC before the site is developed.
		<i>Regulation respecting compensation for adverse effects on wetlands and bodies of water (RLRQ c Q-2, r 9.1)</i>	When work affects wetlands or water, establishment of criteria for monetary compensation measures or measures to restore, create or enhance the ecological value of a wetland or water environment.
	<i>Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (CQLR, c. E-12.01), s. 17</i>	<i>Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable plant species and their habitats (R.R.Q., c. E-12.01, r 3)</i>	Authorization for the exercise in the habitat of a threatened or vulnerable plant species of an activity likely to modify existing ecological processes, the biological diversity present and the chemical or physical components specific to that habitat.
	<i>Natural Heritage Conservation Act (CQLR, c. C-61.01), s. 13 and 19</i>	N/A	Authorization to carry out activities in a natural environment designated in a plan or another environment designated by the Minister or in an ecological reserve (interim or permanent protection).
	<i>Watercourses Act (CQLR, c. R-13), s. 2.1</i>	<i>Regulation respecting the water property in the domain of the State (CQLR, c. R-13, r 1), s. 10 and 19</i>	Occupation licence or lease to occupy water property in the domain of the State.
	<i>Watercourses Act (CQLR, c. R-13), s. 3.1</i>	N/A	Concession to construct, maintain or operate any work on a lake or watercourse in the domain of the State or any work that affects such a lake or watercourse.
Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs	<i>Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (CQLR, c. C-61.1), s. 128.6 and 128.7</i>	<i>Regulation respecting wildlife habitats (CQLR, c. C-61.1, r 18)</i> <i>Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats (CQLR, c. E-12.01, r 2)</i>	Authorization to carry out activities in a habitat of a threatened or vulnerable wildlife species.

Department / issuing authority	Authority	Ancillary regulation (if applicable)	Authorization/permits
	<i>Sustainable Forest Development Act</i> (CQLR, c. A-18.1), s. 73	<i>Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State</i> (CQLR c A-18.1, r 0.01) <i>Regulation respecting forestry permits</i> , (CQLR c A-18.1, r 8.1)	Intervention permit for any forest management activity required for public utility work, such as deforestation (including inventories, planning, harvesting, etc.); infrastructure (roads, camps, storage areas, stacking areas, sandpits, etc.); and vegetation control.
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles	<i>Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State</i> (CQLR, c. T-8.1), s. 34, 47, 50 and 54	<i>Regulation respecting the sale, lease and granting of immovable rights on lands in the domain of the State</i> (CQLR c T-8.1, r 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization to erect or maintain a building, facility or structure on lands in the domain of the State (for example, temporary work areas). Servitude, surface rights or other right of occupation for a permanent right of way for the natural gas transmission line and related developments on lands in the domain of the State.
Ministère de la Culture et des Communications	<i>Cultural Heritage Act</i> (CQLR, c. P-9.002), s. 48, 49 and 64	<i>Regulation respecting the definition of construction in a protection area of a classified heritage immovable</i> (CQLR c P-9.002, r 1)	Authorization to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alter, restore, repair, modify in any way or demolish a classified heritage building; or in respect of a declared or classified heritage site, divide, subdivide, redivide or parcel out a lot, change the arrangement or ground plan of an immovable, build, repair or change anything related to the exterior appearance of an immovable, demolish all or part of an immovable or erect a new construction, or excavate the ground even inside a building; or divide, subdivide, redivide or parcel out a property or make a construction in a protection area.
	<i>Cultural Heritage Act</i> (CQLR, c. P-9.002), s. 68	<i>Archaeological Research Regulation</i> (CQLR, c. P-9.002, r 2.1)	Archaeological research permit to carry out excavations and surveys for the purpose of finding archaeological property or sites.
Ministère des Transports (MTQ)	<i>Act respecting roads</i> (CQLR c V-9), s. 23	N/A	Authorization for the construction of access roads.
	<i>Act respecting roads</i> (CQLR c V-9), s. 37	N/A	Authorization to build in the right-of-way of a road.
	<i>Act respecting roads</i> (CQLR c V-9), s. 38	N/A	Authorization to encroach upon the right of way of a road or install thereupon power transmission or distribution equipment.
Régie du bâtiment	<i>Building Act</i> , CQLR c B-1.1	<i>Construction Code</i> (CQLR c B-1.1, r 2), s. 8.12	Certificate of conformity for the installation, alteration or demolition of high-risk petroleum equipment or complete piping connected to it.
		<i>Safety Code</i> (CQLR c B-1.1, r 3), s. 120	Use permit for petroleum equipment installation that includes at least one component that is high-risk petroleum equipment.
Ontario			
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	<i>Environmental Protection Act</i> (R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19), s. 9 or 20.21(1)	N/A	Environmental compliance approval or registration for emissions into air, such as emissions from a compressor station or a block valve station.

Department / issuing authority	Authority	Ancillary regulation (if applicable)	Authorization/permits
	<i>Environmental Protection Act</i> (R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19), s. 27	N/A	If applicable, approval to operate a Waste Management System/ Waste Disposal System.
	<i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> (RSO 1990, c O.40), s. 34(1)	<i>Water Taking and Transfer</i> (O Reg 387/04)	Permit to take 50,000 l/day or more of water from a source (surface water, groundwater) or registration.
	<i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> (RSO 1990, c O.40), s. 53(1)	N/A	If applicable, environmental compliance approval to use, operate, establish, alter, extend or replace new or existing sewage works.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR)	<i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994</i> (SO 1994, c 25), s. 27(1) and 41.4	N/A	Licence to harvest forest resources in a management unit and/or permit to remove forest resources that are in a Crown forest for the purpose of allowing an activity to be carried out on the land that requires the forest resources to be removed.
	<i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i> (SO 2007, c 6), s. 17(1), (2)	N/A	If applicable, permit to carry out an activity that affects an extirpated, endangered or threatened species (e.g. capture or transport a member of such species or damage or destroy its habitat).
	<i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997</i> (S.O. 1997, c. 41), s. 7 and 8	<i>Hunting</i> (O Reg 665/98)	Licence to damage or destroy prescribed nests, eggs, animal dens or beaver dams.
	<i>Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act</i> (RSO 1990, c L.3), s. 14(1)	N/A	Approval for the construction of a dam (diversion work, channelization, water crossing or related activity) in a lake or river.
	<i>Public Lands Act</i> (RSO 1990, c P.43), s. 14	<i>Activities on Public Lands and Shore Lands — Work Permits and Exemptions</i> (O Reg 239/13), s. 2 <i>Work Permits</i> (RRO 1990, Reg 975)	Work permit for certain activities on public lands, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a trail, water crossing or road on public land; • Remove invasive aquatic vegetation or native aquatic vegetation from shore lands; • Construct or place a structure or a combination of structures that is in physical contact with more than 15 square metres of shore lands.
	<i>Public Lands Act</i> (RSO 1990, c P.43), s. 14 and 21	<i>Land Use Permits</i> (RRO 1990, Reg 973)	Authorization or other approval or right (e.g. easement) for such activities such as occupation of public lands for laydown yards or worker camps and/or land use permit (permitting the holder to occupy the public lands described in the permit for the purposes stated in it).
	<i>Public Lands Act</i> (RSO 1990, c P.43), s. 13(2)	<i>Restricted areas</i> (O Reg 150/12)	If applicable, permit to construct on any lands in any area in territory without municipal organization that is designated as a restricted area.
<i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> (RSO 1990, c A.8), s. 34	<i>General</i> (O Reg 244/97)	Aggregate permit to excavate aggregate or topsoil that is the property of the Crown.	

Department / issuing authority	Authority	Ancillary regulation (if applicable)	Authorization/permits
	<i>Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act</i> , 2006 (SO 2006, c 12), s. 14 and 22	<i>Work Permits</i> (O Reg 345/07)	If applicable, commercial agreements and work permits for construction use and occupation of land in provincial parks and conservation reserves.
	<i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i> , 1997 (SO 1997, c 41)	<i>Fish Licensing</i> (O Reg 664/98)	If applicable, authorization for the collection of fish associated with construction of coffer dams and dewatering of sections of waterbodies for transmission line crossings in rivers or streams.
Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (RSO 1990, c O.18), s. 56(1)	N/A	If applicable, permit to excavate or alter designated property or to remove any artifact from designated property.
	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (RSO 1990, c O.18), s. 48(1)	N/A	If applicable, license to remove an artifact from a site.
Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)	<i>Technical Standards and Safety Act</i> , 2000 (SO 2000, c 16)	<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels</i> (O Reg 220/01), s. 5(1)	If applicable, design registration and certificates of inspection for the operation of pressurized equipment (boiler, pressure vessel, fitting or piping).